

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 08, 2012

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012 or

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission number	Exact name of registrants as specified in their charters, addresses of principal executive offices, telephone numbers and states of incorporation	IRS Em Identifica
53	<p>DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION</p> <p>550 South Tryon Street</p> <p>Charlotte, NC 28202-1803</p> <p>704-382-3853</p> <p>State of Incorporation: Delaware</p>	20-277
8	<p>DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC</p> <p>526 South Church Street</p> <p>Charlotte, NC 28202-1803</p>	56-020

704-382-3853

State of Incorporation: North Carolina

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

31-024

139 East Fourth Street

Cincinnati, OH 45202

704-382-3853

State of Incorporation: Ohio

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

35-059

1000 East Main Street

Plainfield, IN 46168

704-382-3853

State of Incorporation: Indiana

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.

Duke Energy Corporation (Duke Energy)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy Carolinas)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (Duke Energy Indiana)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Duke Energy	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Duke Energy Ohio	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Duke Energy Carolinas	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Duke Energy Indiana	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
Duke Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duke Energy Carolinas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
	x	..
Duke Energy Ohio	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
	x	..
Duke Energy Indiana	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
	x	..

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Duke Energy	Yes ..	No x	Duke Energy Ohio	Yes ..	No x
Duke Energy Carolinas	Yes ..	No x	Duke Energy Indiana	Yes ..	No x

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Outstanding as of

November 5, 2012

Registrant	Description	Shares
Duke Energy	Common Stock, par value \$0.001	704,243,727
Duke Energy Carolinas	All of the registrant's limited liability company member interests are directly owned by Duke Energy.	
Duke Energy Ohio	All of the registrant's common stock is indirectly owned by Duke Energy.	
Duke Energy Indiana	All of the registrant's common stock is indirectly owned by Duke Energy.	

This combined Form 10-Q is filed separately by four registrants: Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana (collectively the Duke Energy Registrants). Information contained herein relating to any individual registrant is filed by such registrant solely on its own behalf. Each registrant makes no representation as to information relating exclusively to the other registrants.

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana meet the conditions set forth in General Instructions H(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and are therefore filing this form with the reduced disclosure format specified in General Instructions H(2) of Form 10-Q.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions. These forward-looking statements, which are intended to cover Duke Energy and the applicable Duke Energy Registrants, are identified by terms and phrases such as "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "continue," "should," "could," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "potential," "forecast," "target," "guidance," "outlook," and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different from the results predicted. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to:

- State, federal and foreign legislative and regulatory initiatives, including costs of compliance with existing and future environmental requirements, as well as rulings that affect cost and investment recovery or have an impact on rate structures;
- The ability to recover eligible costs and earn an adequate return on investment through the regulatory process;
- The scope of necessary repairs of the delamination of Crystal River Unit 3 Nuclear Plant could prove more extensive or costly than is currently identified, such repairs could prove not to be feasible resulting in early retirement of the unit, the cost of repair and/or replacement power could exceed estimates and insurance coverage or may not be recoverable through the regulatory process;
- The ability to maintain relationships with customers, employees or suppliers post-merger;
- The ability to successfully integrate the Progress Energy businesses and realize cost savings and any other synergies expected from the merger;
- The risk that the credit ratings of the combined company or its subsidiaries may be different from what the companies expect;
- The impact of compliance with material restrictions of conditions related to the Progress Energy merger imposed by regulators could exceed our expectations;
- Costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations and claims;
- Industrial, commercial and residential growth or decline in the respective Duke Energy Registrants' service territories, customer base or customer usage patterns;
- Additional competition in electric markets and continued industry consolidation;
- Political and regulatory uncertainty in other countries in which Duke Energy conducts business;
- The influence of weather and other natural phenomena on each of the Duke Energy Registrants' operations, including the economic, operational and other effects of storms, hurricanes, droughts and tornadoes;

- The ability to successfully operate electric generating facilities and deliver electricity to customers;
- The ability to recover, in a timely manner, if at all, costs associated with future significant weather events through the regulatory process;
- The impact on the Duke Energy Registrants' facilities and business from a terrorist attack, cyber security threats and other catastrophic events;
- The inherent risks associated with the operation and potential construction of nuclear facilities, including environmental, health, safety, regulatory and financial risks;
- The timing and extent of changes in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and the ability to recover such costs through the regulatory process, where appropriate;
- Unscheduled generation outages, unusual maintenance or repairs and electric transmission system constraints;
- The performance of electric generation facilities and of projects undertaken by Duke Energy's non-regulated businesses;
- The results of financing efforts, including the Duke Energy Registrants' ability to obtain financing on favorable terms, which can be affected by various factors, including the respective Duke Energy Registrants' credit ratings and general economic conditions;
- Declines in the market prices of equity securities and resultant cash funding requirements for Duke Energy's defined benefit pension plans and nuclear decommissioning trust funds;
- The level of creditworthiness of counterparties to Duke Energy Registrants' transactions;
- Employee workforce factors, including the potential inability to attract and retain key personnel;
- Growth in opportunities for the respective Duke Energy Registrants' business units, including the timing and success of efforts to develop domestic and international power and other projects;
- Construction and development risks associated with the completion of Duke Energy Registrants' capital investment projects in existing and new generation facilities, including risks related to financing, obtaining and complying with terms of permits, meeting construction budgets and schedules, and satisfying operating and environmental performance standards, as well as the ability to recover costs from ratepayers in a timely manner or at all;
- The Subsidiary Registrants ability to pay dividends or distributions to Duke Energy Corporation holding company (the Parent);
- The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies;
- The impact of potential goodwill impairments; and
- The ability to successfully complete future merger, acquisition or divestiture plans.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than Duke Energy has

described. The Duke Energy Registrants undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating Revenues				
Regulated electric	\$ 5,763	\$ 3,016	\$ 10,892	\$ 8,165
Non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other	882	867	2,708	2,586
Regulated natural gas	77	81	329	410
Total operating revenues	6,722	3,964	13,929	11,161
Operating Expenses				
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - regulated	2,222	957	3,848	2,603
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - non-regulated	484	383	1,328	1,147
Cost of natural gas and coal sold	40	48	184	262
Operation, maintenance and other	1,654	866	3,262	2,705
Depreciation and amortization	666	455	1,620	1,346
Property and other taxes	326	183	681	538
Impairment charges	266	300	668	309
Total operating expenses	5,658	3,192	11,591	8,910
Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	14	(5)	21	9
Operating Income	1,078	767	2,359	2,260
Other Income and Expenses				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	33	43	118	123
Impairments and gains on sales of unconsolidated affiliates		(3)	(6)	11
Other income and expenses, net	132	83	291	297
Total other income and expenses	165	123	403	431
Interest Expense	401	213	857	635
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	842	677	1,905	2,056
Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations	248	208	565	633
Income From Continuing Operations	594	469	1,340	1,423
Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	4	1	5	1
Net Income	598	470	1,345	1,424

Less: Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	4	(2)	12	6
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 594	\$ 472	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,418

Earnings Per Share - Basic and Diluted

Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common shareholders				
Basic	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.19
Diluted	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.19
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common shareholders				
Basic	\$ 0.01	\$	\$ 0.01	\$
Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$	\$ 0.01	\$
Net Income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common shareholders				
Basic	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.51	\$ 3.19
Diluted	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.51	\$ 3.19
Dividends declared per share	\$	\$	\$ 2.265	\$ 2.22
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	699	444	531	444
Diluted	699	444	531	444

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 598	\$ 470	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,424
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2	(246)	(85)	(150)
Pension and OPEB adjustments ^(a)	(21)	1	(15)	(6)
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges ^(b)	(2)	(47)	(19)	(52)
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges ^(c)	(2)	1		3
Unrealized gain on investments in auction rate securities ^(d)	1	3	7	7
Unrealized gain on investments in available for sale securities ^(e)	3		6	
Reclassification into earnings from available for sale securities ^(f)	(1)		(4)	
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(20)	(288)	(110)	(198)
Comprehensive income	578	182	1,235	1,226
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	4	(13)	8	(2)
Comprehensive income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 574	\$ 195	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,228

- (a) Net of \$10 million tax benefit and \$7 million tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and insignificant tax expense and \$3 tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.
- (b) Net of \$1 million tax benefit and \$10 million tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and \$26 million tax benefit and \$28 million tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.
- (c) Net of insignificant tax benefit for each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and insignificant tax expense and \$1 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively.
- (d) Net of \$1 million tax benefit and \$2 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and \$5 million tax expense and \$6 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.
- (e) Net of \$2 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.
- (f) Net of \$2 million tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,761	\$ 2,110
Short-term investments	335	190
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$31 at September 30, 2012 and \$35 at December 31, 2011)	1,596	784
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$43 at September 30, 2012 and \$40 at December 31, 2011)	1,250	1,157
Inventory	3,041	1,588
Other	2,123	1,051
Total current assets	10,106	6,880
Investments and Other Assets		
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	542	460
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	4,155	2,060
Goodwill	16,180	3,849
Intangibles, net	359	363
Notes receivable	74	62
Restricted other assets of variable interest entities	115	135
Other	2,186	2,231
Total investments and other assets	23,611	9,160
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	100,156	60,377
Cost, variable interest entities	961	913
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(32,318)	(18,709)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	232	80
Net property, plant and equipment	69,031	42,661
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	9,097	3,672
Other	163	153
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	9,260	3,825
Total Assets	\$ 112,008	\$ 62,526
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,912	\$ 1,433
Notes payable and commercial paper	600	154
Non-recourse notes payable of variable interest entities	275	273
Taxes accrued	601	431
Interest accrued	474	252
Current maturities of long-term debt	2,488	1,894
Other	2,206	1,091

Total current liabilities	8,556	5,528
Long-term Debt	35,198	17,730
Non-recourse long-term debt of variable interest entities	911	949
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	10,317	7,581
Investment tax credits	462	384
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	2,542	856
Asset retirement obligations	4,846	1,936
Regulatory liabilities	5,739	2,919
Other	2,349	1,778
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	26,255	15,454
Commitments and Contingencies		
Preferred stock of subsidiaries	93	
Equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 2 billion shares authorized; 704 million and 445 million shares outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	39,249	21,132
Retained earnings	1,995	1,873
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(340)	(234)
Total Duke Energy Corporation shareholders' equity	40,905	22,772
Noncontrolling interests	90	93
Total equity	40,995	22,865
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 112,008	\$ 62,526

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,424
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	1,865	1,508
Equity component of AFUDC	(209)	(193)
Severance expense	73	
FERC mitigation costs	117	
Community support and charitable contributions expense	100	
Gains on sales of other assets	(21)	(19)
Impairment of other long-lived assets	588	309
Deferred income taxes	437	526
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(118)	(123)
Voluntary opportunity cost deferral	(101)	
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(79)	
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	152	78
(Increase) decrease in		
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	68	37
Receivables	(83)	115
Inventory	(22)	(87)
Other current assets	101	248
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	(222)	(455)
Taxes accrued	(7)	30
Other current liabilities	128	(172)
Other assets	(167)	91
Other liabilities	34	(290)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,979	3,027
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(3,845)	(2,990)
Investment expenditures	(7)	(36)
Acquisitions	(36)	(50)
Cash acquired from the merger with Progress Energy	71	
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(2,159)	(2,409)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	1,947	2,313
	29	115

Net proceeds from the sales of other assets, and sales of and collections on notes receivable		
Change in restricted cash	(27)	(19)
Other	38	6
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,989)	(3,070)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the:		
Issuance of long-term debt	2,626	1,015
Issuance of common stock related to employee benefit plans	16	13
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(1,934)	(179)
Notes payable and commercial paper	98	537
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(14)	(19)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	76	
Dividends paid	(1,211)	(994)
Other	4	32
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(339)	405
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(349)	362
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,110	1,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,761	\$ 2,032
Supplemental Disclosures:		
Merger with Progress Energy		
Fair value of assets acquired	\$ 48,698	\$
Fair value of liabilities assumed	\$ 30,627	\$
Issuance of common stock	\$ 18,071	\$
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 407	\$ 276
Extinguishment of debt related to investment in Attiki Gas Supply, S. A.	\$ 66	\$

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Duke Energy Corporation Shareholders Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)										
	Common Stock	Additional Common Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Adjustments	Net Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and OPEB Related Adjustments to AOCI	Other	Common Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity	
(in millions)	Shares	Stock	Capital	Earnings	Adjustments	Hedges	Other	to AOCI	Equity	Interests	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2010	443	\$ 1	\$ 21,023	\$ 1,496	\$ 97	\$ (18)	\$ (17)	\$ (60)	\$ 22,522	\$ 131	\$ 22,653
Net income				1,418					1,418	6	1,424
Other comprehensive (loss) income					(142)	(49)	7	(6)	(190)	(8)	(198)
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits	1		38						38		38
Common stock dividends				(994)					(994)		(994)
Changes in noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries										(24)	(24)

Balance at September 30, 2011 444 \$ 1 \$ 21,061 \$ 1,920 \$ (45) \$ (67) \$ (10) \$ (66) \$ 22,794 \$ 105 \$ 22,899

Balance at December 31, 2011 445 \$ 1 \$ 21,132 \$ 1,873 \$ (45) \$ (71) \$ (9) \$ (109) \$ 22,772 \$ 93 \$ 22,865

Net income (a)			1,333					1,333	11	1,344
Other comprehensive income				(81)	(19)	9	(15)	(106)	(4)	(110)
Common stock issued in connection with the Progress Energy Merger	258		18,071					18,071		18,071
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits	1		46					46		46
Common stock dividends				(1,211)				(1,211)		(1,211)
Deconsolidation of DS Cornerstone, LLC ^(b)									(82)	(82)
Contribution from									76	76

noncontrolling
interest
in
DS
Cornerstone,
LLC^(b)
Changes
in
noncontrolling
interest
in
subsidiaries^(c)

(4) (4)

Balance

**at
September
30,**

2012 704 \$ 1 \$ 39,249 \$ 1,995 \$ (126) \$ (90) \$ \$ (124) \$ 40,905 \$ 90 \$ 40,995

(a) For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, consolidated net income of \$1,345 million includes \$1 million attributable to preferred shareholders of subsidiaries. Income attributable to preferred shareholders of subsidiaries is not a component of total equity and is excluded from the table above.

(b) Refer to Note 2 for further information on the deconsolidation of DS Cornerstone, LLC.

(c) Includes \$14 million of payments to noncontrolling interests.

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating Revenues-Regulated Electric	\$ 1,939	\$ 1,868	\$ 5,056	\$ 5,027
Operating Expenses				
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	576	577	1,398	1,557
Operation, maintenance and other	562	447	1,369	1,377
Depreciation and amortization	233	210	687	601
Property and other taxes	100	94	279	259
Impairment charges	31		31	
Total operating expenses	1,502	1,328	3,764	3,794
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	3	1	9	2
Operating Income	440	541	1,301	1,235
Other Income and Expenses, net	48	47	130	139
Interest Expense	95	93	285	264
Income Before Income Taxes	393	495	1,146	1,110
Income Tax Expense	135	184	411	401
Net Income	258	311	735	709
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges ^(a)		2	2	3
Comprehensive Income	\$ 258	\$ 313	\$ 737	\$ 712

(a) Net of insignificant tax expense and \$2 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, and \$1 million tax benefit and \$1 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 314	\$ 289
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011)	135	262
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011)	738	581
Receivables from affiliated companies	2	2
Note receivable from affiliated companies	811	923
Inventory	993	917
Other	445	278
Total current assets	3,438	3,252
Investments and Other Assets		
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	2,311	2,060
Other	804	968
Total investments and other assets	3,115	3,028
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	33,961	32,840
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,553)	(11,269)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	68	80
Net property, plant and equipment	22,476	21,651
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	1,814	1,894
Other	72	71
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	1,886	1,965
Total Assets	\$ 30,915	\$ 29,896
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 426	\$ 637
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	148	156
Taxes accrued	142	126
Interest accrued	145	115
Current maturities of long-term debt	427	1,178
Other	519	398
Total current liabilities	1,807	2,610
Long-term Debt	8,139	7,496
Non-recourse long-term debt of variable interest entities	300	300
Long-term debt payable to affiliated companies	300	300
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	5,063	4,555

Investment tax credits	216	233
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	226	248
Asset retirement obligations	1,934	1,846
Regulatory liabilities	2,034	1,928
Other	955	926
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	10,428	9,736
Commitments and Contingencies		
Member's Equity		
Member's Equity	9,958	9,473
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(17)	(19)
Total member's equity	9,941	9,454
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	\$ 30,915	\$ 29,896

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 735	\$ 709
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	860	752
Equity component of AFUDC	(116)	(125)
FERC mitigation costs	46	
Community support and charitable contributions expense	59	
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	(9)	(2)
Deferred income taxes	400	498
Voluntary opportunity cost deferral	(101)	
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	32	25
(Increase) decrease in		
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions		2
Receivables	(28)	7
Receivables from affiliated companies		89
Inventory	(62)	(25)
Other current assets	42	122
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	(152)	(218)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(9)	(70)
Taxes accrued	16	18
Other current liabilities	202	(34)
Other assets	(53)	25
Other liabilities	(99)	(206)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,763	1,567
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(1,453)	(1,604)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(672)	(1,598)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	644	1,561
Change in restricted cash		2
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	112	(250)
Other	(6)	(7)
	(1,375)	(1,896)

Net cash used in investing
activities

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	645	499
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(752)	(2)
Distributions to parent	(250)	
Other	(6)	(3)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(363)	494
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	25	165
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	289	153
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 314	\$ 318
Supplemental Disclosures:		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 126	\$ 122

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF MEMBER'S EQUITY
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Member's Equity	Net Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Other	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 8,938	\$ (20)	\$ (2)	\$ 8,916
Net income	709			709
Other comprehensive income		3		3
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 9,647	\$ (17)	\$ (2)	\$ 9,628
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 9,473	\$ (17)	\$ (2)	\$ 9,454
Net income	735			735
Other comprehensive income		2		2
Distributions to Parent	(250)			(250)
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 9,958	\$ (15)	\$ (2)	\$ 9,941

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating Revenues				
Regulated electric	\$ 387	\$ 442	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,175
Non-regulated electric and other	292	315	1,008	825
Regulated natural gas	78	81	331	411
Total operating revenues	757	838	2,386	2,411
Operating Expenses				
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - regulated	141	111	375	299
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - non-regulated	234	189	649	500
Cost of natural gas	8	12	95	153
Operation, maintenance and other	208	186	579	606
Depreciation and amortization	86	83	249	259
Property and other taxes	38	64	166	200
Impairment charges		79		88
Total operating expenses	715	724	2,113	2,105
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net		2	2	4
Operating Income	42	116	275	310
Other Income and Expenses, net	5	8	13	17
Interest Expense	21	27	70	78
Income Before Income Taxes	26	97	218	249
Income Tax Expense	12	46	85	92
Net Income	14	51	133	157
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax				
Pension and OPEB adjustments ^(a)		(1)	1	
Comprehensive Income	\$ 14	\$ 50	\$ 134	\$ 157

(a) Net of insignificant tax expense and \$1 million tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, and \$1 million tax benefit for the three months ended September 30, 2011.

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13	\$ 99
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2 at September 30, 2012 and \$16 at December 31, 2011)	96	137
Receivables from affiliated companies	92	143
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	84	401
Inventory	221	243
Other	259	220
Total current assets	765	1,243
Investments and Other Assets		
Goodwill	921	921
Intangibles, net	132	143
Other	62	58
Total investments and other assets	1,115	1,122
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	10,708	10,632
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,646)	(2,594)
Net property, plant and equipment	8,062	8,038
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	538	520
Other	14	16
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	552	536
Total Assets	\$ 10,494	\$ 10,939
LIABILITIES AND COMMON STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 248	\$ 318
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	68	84
Notes payable to affiliated companies	86	
Taxes accrued	131	180
Interest accrued	30	23
Current maturities of long-term debt	261	507
Other	105	122
Total current liabilities	929	1,234
Long-term Debt	1,785	2,048
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	1,882	1,853
Investment tax credits	6	8
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	140	147
Asset retirement obligations	28	27
Regulatory liabilities	264	273

Other		187		182
	Total deferred credits and other liabilities	2,507		2,490
Commitments and Contingencies				
Common Stockholder's Equity				
	Common stock, \$8.50 par value, 120,000,000 shares authorized; 89,663,086 shares outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011	762		762
	Additional paid-in capital	5,057		5,085
	Accumulated deficit	(519)		(652)
	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(27)		(28)
	Total common stockholder's equity	5,273		5,167
Total Liabilities and Common Stockholder's Equity		\$ 10,494	\$	10,939
See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements				

PART I

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 133	\$ 157
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	252	261
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	(2)	(4)
Impairment charges		88
Deferred income taxes	78	165
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	8	11
(Increase) decrease in		
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	18	15
Receivables	40	163
Receivables from affiliated companies	51	7
Inventory	21	(29)
Other current assets	17	(35)
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	(56)	(121)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(16)	(29)
Taxes accrued	(49)	2
Other current liabilities	(16)	18
Other assets	(39)	9
Other liabilities	(73)	(55)
Net cash provided by operating activities	367	623
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(386)	(344)
Net proceeds from the sales of other assets	82	
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	317	221
Change in restricted cash	(46)	(18)
Other	1	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(32)	(143)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(507)	(7)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	86	
Dividends to parent		(485)
Net cash used in financing activities	(421)	(492)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(86)	(12)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		99		228
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	13	\$	216
Supplemental Disclosures:				
Significant non-cash transactions:				
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	26	\$	18
Transfer of Vermillion Generating Station to Duke Energy Indiana	\$	28	\$	

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Pension and OPEB Adjustments	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 762	\$ 5,570	\$ (846)	\$ (22)	\$ 5,464
Net income			157		157
Dividend to parent		(485)			(485)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 762	\$ 5,085	\$ (689)	\$ (22)	\$ 5,136
 Balance at December 31, 2011	 \$ 762	 \$ 5,085	 \$ (652)	 \$ (28)	 \$ 5,167
Net income			133		133
Other comprehensive income				1	1
Transfer of Vermillion Generating Station to Duke Energy Indiana		(28)			(28)
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 762	\$ 5,057	\$ (519)	\$ (27)	\$ 5,273

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating Revenues-Regulated Electric	\$ 718	\$ 718	\$ 2,091	\$ 1,997
Operating Expenses				
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	283	270	853	748
Operation, maintenance and other	162	148	473	472
Depreciation and amortization	100	100	292	297
Property and other taxes	23	20	61	61
Impairment charges	180	222	580	222
Total operating expenses	748	760	2,259	1,800
Operating (Loss) Income	(30)	(42)	(168)	197
Other Income and Expenses, net	24	26	66	70
Interest Expense	35	34	105	104
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(41)	(50)	(207)	163
Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	(22)	(19)	(98)	50
Net (Loss) Income	(19)	(31)	(109)	113
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax				
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges ^(a)		(1)	(1)	(1)
Comprehensive (Loss) Income	\$ (19)	\$ (32)	\$ (110)	\$ 112

(a) Net of insignificant tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, and \$1 million tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18	\$ 16
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011)	23	42
Receivables from affiliated companies	133	156
Inventory	356	330
Other	124	135
Total current assets	654	679
Investments and Other Assets		
Intangibles, net	43	50
Other	110	113
Total investments and other assets	153	163
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	11,843	11,791
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,638)	(3,393)
Net property, plant and equipment	8,205	8,398
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	784	798
Other	23	24
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	807	822
Total Assets	\$ 9,819	\$ 10,062
LIABILITIES AND COMMON STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 147	\$ 201
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	52	72
Notes payable to affiliated companies	55	300
Taxes accrued	58	74
Interest accrued	49	50
Current maturities of long-term debt	404	6
Other	170	93
Total current liabilities	935	796
Long-term Debt	3,150	3,303
Long-term Debt payable to affiliated companies	150	150
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	826	927
Investment tax credits	142	143
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	152	161
Asset retirement obligations	44	43
Regulatory liabilities	706	683
Other	64	122

Total deferred credits and other liabilities		1,934		2,079
Commitments and Contingencies				
Common Stockholder's Equity				
Common Stock, no par; \$0.01 stated value, 60,000,000 shares authorized; 53,913,701 shares outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011		1		1
Additional paid-in capital		1,384		1,358
Retained earnings		2,259		2,368
Accumulated other comprehensive income		6		7
Total common stockholder's equity		3,650		3,734
Total Liabilities and Common Stockholder's Equity	\$	9,819	\$	10,062
See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements				

PART I

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) income	\$ (109)	\$ 113
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	296	301
Equity component of AFUDC	(61)	(64)
Impairment charges	580	222
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credit amortization	(97)	(67)
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	12	16
(Increase) decrease in		
Receivables	16	93
Receivables from affiliated companies	23	4
Inventory	(26)	(17)
Other current assets	5	18
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	20	(22)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(20)	(13)
Taxes accrued	(35)	76
Other current liabilities	(7)	(9)
Other assets	15	19
Other liabilities	(28)	(47)
Net cash provided by operating activities	584	623
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(582)	(783)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(12)	(7)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	14	5
Notes receivable from affiliated companies		115
Change in restricted cash		6
Other	(1)	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(581)	(666)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	250	
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(4)	(4)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	(245)	14
Other	(2)	
	(1)	10

	Net cash (used in) provided by		
	financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2	(33)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		16	54
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	18	\$ 21
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	37	\$ 127
Transfer of Vermillion Generating Station from Duke Energy Ohio	\$	26	\$

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Net Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 1	\$ 1,358	\$ 2,200	\$ 8	\$ 3,567
Net income			113		113
Other comprehensive loss				(1)	(1)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 1	\$ 1,358	\$ 2,313	\$ 7	\$ 3,679
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 1	\$ 1,358	\$ 2,368	\$ 7	\$ 3,734
Net income			(109)		(109)
Other comprehensive loss				(1)	(1)
Transfer of Vermillion Generating Station from Duke Energy Ohio		26			26
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 1	\$ 1,384	\$ 2,259	\$ 6	\$ 3,650

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

Index to Combined Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements that follow are a combined presentation. The following list indicates the registrants to which the footnotes apply:

Registrant	Applicable Notes																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Duke Energy Corporation
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization. Duke Energy Corporation (collectively with its subsidiaries, Duke Energy) is an energy company headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. Duke Energy operates in the United States (U.S.) and Latin America primarily through its direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries. Duke Energy's wholly owned subsidiaries included Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy Carolinas), Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio), and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (Duke Energy Indiana) prior to the merger with Progress Energy, Inc (Progress Energy). On July 2, 2012 Duke Energy merged with Progress Energy, with Duke Energy continuing as the surviving corporation, and Progress Energy becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Carolina Power & Light Company d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. (Progress Energy Carolinas) and Florida Power Corporation d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc. (Progress Energy Florida), Progress Energy's regulated utility subsidiaries, are now indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Duke Energy. Duke Energy's consolidated financial statements include Progress Energy, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida activity from July 2, 2012 through September 30, 2012. See Note 2 for additional information regarding the merger. When discussing Duke Energy's condensed consolidated financial information, it necessarily includes the results of its six separate subsidiary registrants, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Progress Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana (collectively referred to as the Subsidiary Registrants), which, along with Duke Energy, are collectively referred to as the Duke Energy Registrants.

Progress Energy, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida (collectively referred to as the Progress Energy Registrants) continue to maintain reporting requirements as SEC registrants. The information presented in the Progress Energy Registrants separately filed Form 10-Q represents the results of operations of the Progress Energy Registrants for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and the financial position as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, presented on a comparable basis. In accordance with SEC guidance, the Progress Energy Registrants did not reflect the impacts of acquisition accounting, whereby the adjustments of assets and liabilities to fair value and the resultant goodwill would be shown on the financial statements of the Progress Energy Registrants. These adjustments were recorded by Duke Energy.

The information in these combined notes relates to Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana as noted in the Index to the Combined Notes. However, none of the registrants makes any representation as to information related solely to Duke Energy or the Subsidiary Registrants of Duke Energy other than itself. As discussed further in Note 3, Duke Energy operates in three

reportable business segments: U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas (USFE&G), Commercial Power and International Energy. The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other.

These Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include, after eliminating intercompany transactions and balances, the accounts of Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana and all majority-owned subsidiaries where these respective Duke Energy Registrants have control and those variable interest entities (VIEs) where these respective Duke Energy Registrants are the primary beneficiary. These Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements also reflect the Duke Energy Registrants' proportionate share of certain generation and transmission facilities. In January 2012, Duke Energy Ohio completed the sale of its 75% ownership of the Vermillion Generating Station (Vermillion); upon the close, Duke Energy Indiana purchased a 62.5% interest in the station. See Note 2 for further discussion.

Duke Energy Carolinas, a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, is an electric utility company that generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity in portions of North Carolina and South Carolina. Duke Energy Carolinas is subject to the regulatory provisions of the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC), the Public Service Commission of South Carolina (PSCSC), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Substantially all of Duke Energy Carolinas' operations are regulated and qualify for regulatory accounting treatment. As discussed further in Note 3, Duke Energy Carolinas' operations include one reportable business segment, Franchised Electric.

Progress Energy is a holding company headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina, subject to regulation by the FERC. Progress Energy conducts operations through its wholly owned subsidiaries Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida. Progress Energy's operations include one reportable segment, Franchised Electric. The remainder of Progress Energy's operations is presented as Other. Other primarily includes amounts applicable to the activities of the holding company and Progress Energy Service Company, LLC (PESC) and other miscellaneous nonregulated businesses that do not separately meet the quantitative disclosure requirements as a reportable business segment.

Progress Energy Carolinas is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in portions of North Carolina and South Carolina. Progress Energy Carolinas is subject to the regulatory provisions of the NCUC, the PSCSC, the NRC and the FERC. Substantially all of Progress Energy Carolinas' operations are regulated and qualify for regulatory accounting treatment.

Progress Energy Florida is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in west central Florida. Progress Energy Florida is subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC), the NRC and the FERC. Substantially all of Progress Energy Florida's operations are regulated and qualify for regulatory accounting treatment.

Duke Energy Ohio is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Duke Energy Ohio is a combination electric and gas public utility that provides service in the southwestern portion of Ohio and in northern Kentucky through its wholly owned subsidiary Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. (Duke Energy Kentucky) as well as electric generation in parts of Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Duke Energy Ohio's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, the sale of and/or transportation of natural gas, and energy marketing. Duke Energy Ohio

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I

conducts competitive auctions for retail electricity supply in Ohio whereby the energy price is recovered from retail customers. Duke Energy Kentucky's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, as well as the sale of and/or transportation of natural gas. Duke Energy Ohio is subject to the regulatory provisions of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO), the Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC) and the FERC. Duke Energy Ohio applies regulatory accounting treatment to substantially all of the operations of its Franchised Electric and Gas operating segment. Through November 2011, Duke Energy Ohio applied regulatory accounting treatment to certain rate riders associated with retail generation of its Commercial Power operating segment. See Note 3 for information about business segments.

Duke Energy Indiana is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Duke Energy Indiana is an electric utility that provides service in north central, central, and southern Indiana. Its primary line of business is generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Duke Energy Indiana is subject to the regulatory provisions of the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) and the FERC. The substantial majority of Duke Energy Indiana's operations are regulated and qualify for regulatory accounting treatment. As discussed further in Note 3, Duke Energy Indiana's operations include one reportable business segment, Franchised Electric.

Basis of Presentation. These Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S. for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X. Accordingly, these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP in the U.S. for annual financial statements. Because the interim Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP in the U.S. for annual financial statements, the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and other information included in this quarterly report should be read in conjunction with the respective Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes in the Duke Energy Registrants combined Form 10-K and the Progress Energy combined Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

These Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, in the opinion of management, reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of the respective companies' management, necessary to fairly present the financial position and results of operations of each Duke Energy Registrant. Amounts reported in Duke Energy's interim Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and each of the Subsidiary Registrants' interim Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income are not necessarily indicative of amounts expected for the respective annual periods due to the effects of seasonal temperature variations on energy consumption, regulatory rulings, the timing of maintenance on electric generating units, changes in mark-to-market valuations, changing commodity prices and other factors.

In preparing financial statements that conform to GAAP, management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts for 2011 have been reclassified to conform to the 2012 presentation.

Reverse Stock Split. On July 2, 2012, just prior to the close of the merger with Progress Energy, Duke Energy executed a one-for-three reverse stock split with respect to the issued and outstanding shares of Duke Energy common stock. All per-share amounts included in this 10-Q are presented as if the one-for-three reverse stock split had been effective January 1, 2011.

Unbilled Revenue. Revenues on sales of electricity and gas are recognized when either the service is provided or the product is delivered. Unbilled retail revenues are estimated by applying either weighted average or average revenue per kilowatt-hour or per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) for all customer classes to the number of estimated kilowatt-hours or Mcfs delivered but not billed. Unbilled wholesale energy revenues are calculated by applying the contractual rate per megawatt-hour (MWh) to the number of estimated MWh delivered but not yet billed. Unbilled wholesale demand revenues are calculated by applying the contractual rate per megawatt (MW) to the MW volume delivered but not yet billed. The amount of unbilled revenues can vary significantly from period to period as a result of numerous factors, including seasonality, weather, customer usage patterns and customer mix.

The Duke Energy Registrants had unbilled revenues within Restricted Receivables of Variable Interest Entities and Receivables on their respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

(in millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Duke Energy	\$ 822	\$ 674
Duke Energy Carolinas	\$ 282	\$ 293
Duke Energy Ohio	\$ 36	\$ 50
Duke Energy Indiana	\$ 3	\$ 2

Additionally, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana sell, on a revolving basis, nearly all of their retail and wholesale accounts receivable to Cinergy Receivables Company, LLC (CRC). These transfers meet sales/derecognition criteria and therefore, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, account for the transfers of receivables to Cinergy Receivables as sales, and accordingly the receivables sold are not reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. Receivables for unbilled revenues related to retail and wholesale accounts receivable at Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana included in the sales of accounts receivable to CRC were as follows:

(in millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Duke Energy Ohio	\$ 63	\$ 89
Duke Energy Indiana	\$ 110	\$ 115

See Note 11 for additional information.

2. Acquisitions and Sales of Other Assets

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Acquisitions.

The Duke Energy Registrants consolidate assets and liabilities from acquisitions as of the purchase date, and include earnings from acquisitions in consolidated earnings after the purchase date.

Merger with Progress Energy

Description of Transaction

On July 2, 2012, Duke Energy completed the merger contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement), among Diamond Acquisition Corporation, a North Carolina corporation and Duke Energy's wholly owned subsidiary (Merger Sub) and Progress Energy, a North Carolina corporation engaged in the regulated utility business of generation, transmission and distribution and sale of electricity in portions of North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. As a result of the merger, Merger Sub was merged into Progress Energy and Progress Energy became a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy.

The merger between Duke Energy and Progress Energy provides increased scale and diversity with potentially enhanced access to capital over the long-term and a greater ability to undertake the significant construction programs necessary to respond to increasing environmental regulation, plant retirements and customer demand growth. Duke Energy's business risk profile is expected to improve over time due to the increased proportion of the business that is regulated. Additionally, cost savings, efficiencies and other benefits are expected from the combined operations.

Progress Energy's shareholders received 0.87083 shares of Duke Energy common stock in exchange for each share of Progress Energy common stock outstanding as of July 2, 2012. Generally, all outstanding Progress Energy equity-based compensation awards were converted into Duke Energy equity-based compensation awards using the same ratio. The merger was structured as a tax-free exchange of shares.

Merger Related Regulatory Matters

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. On June 8, 2012, the FERC conditionally approved the merger including Duke Energy and Progress Energy's revised market power mitigation plan, the Joint Dispatch Agreement (JDA) and the joint Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). The revised market power mitigation plan provides for the acceleration of one transmission project and the construction of seven other transmission projects (Long-term FERC Mitigation) and interim firm power sale agreements during the construction of the transmission projects (Interim FERC Mitigation). The Long-term FERC Mitigation will increase power imported into the Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas service areas and enhance competitive power supply options in the service areas. The construction of these projects will occur over the next two to three years. In conjunction with the Interim FERC Mitigation, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas entered into power sale agreements with various counterparties that were effective with the consummation of the merger. These agreements, or similar power sale agreements, will be in place until the Long-term FERC Mitigation is operational. Under the agreements

Duke Energy will deliver around-the-clock power during the winter and summer in quantities that vary by season and by peak period.

The FERC order requires an independent party to monitor whether the power sale agreements remain in effect during construction of the transmission projects and provide quarterly reports to the FERC regarding the status of construction of the transmission projects.

- On June 25, 2012, Duke Energy and Progress Energy accepted the conditions imposed by the FERC.
- On July 9, 2012, certain intervenors requested a rehearing seeking to overturn the June 8, 2012 order by the FERC. On August 8, 2012, FERC granted rehearing for further consideration.

North Carolina Utilities Commission and Public Service Commission of South Carolina. In

September 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy reached settlements with the Public Staff of the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NC Public Staff) and the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS) and certain other interested parties in connection with the regulatory proceedings related to the merger, the JDA and the OATT that were pending before the NCUC and PSCSC. These settlements were updated in May 2012 to reflect the results of ongoing merger related applications pending before the FERC. As part of these settlements and the application for approval of the merger by the NCUC and PSCSC, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas agreed to the conditions and obligations listed below.

- Guarantee of \$650 million in system fuel and fuel-related savings over 60 to 78 months for North Carolina and South Carolina retail customers. The savings are expected to be achieved through coal blending, coal commodity and transportation savings, gas transportation savings, and the joint dispatch of Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas generation fleets.
- Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas will not seek recovery from retail customers for the cost of the Long-term FERC Mitigation for five years following merger consummation. After five years, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas may seek to recover the costs of the Long-term FERC Mitigation, but must show that the projects are needed to provide adequate and reliable retail service regardless of the merger.
- A \$65 million rate reduction over the term of the Interim FERC Mitigation to reflect the cost of capacity not available to Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas wholesale and retail customers during the Interim FERC Mitigation. The rate reduction will be achieved through retail decrement riders apportioned between Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas retail customers.
- Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas will not seek recovery from retail customers for any revenue shortfalls or fuel-related costs associated with the Interim FERC Mitigation.
- Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas will not seek recovery from retail customers for any of their allocable share of merger related severance costs.
- Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas will provide community support and charitable contributions for four years, workforce development, low income energy assistance, and funding for green energy at a total cost of approximately \$99 million, which cannot be recovered from retail customers.
- Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas will abide by revised North Carolina Regulatory Conditions and Code of Conduct governing their operations.

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On June 29, 2012, the NCUC approved the merger application and the JDA application with conditions that were reflective of the settlement agreements described above. On July 2, 2012, the PSCSC approved the JDA application subject to Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas providing their South Carolina retail customers pro rata benefits equivalent to those approved by the NCUC in its merger approval order.

On July 6, 2012, the NCUC issued an order initiating investigation and scheduling hearings on the Duke Energy board of directors' decision on July 2, 2012, to replace William D. Johnson with James E. Rogers as President and CEO of Duke Energy subsequent to the merger close, as well as other related matters. See Note 4 for further information.

Kentucky Public Service Commission. On June 24, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed a settlement agreement with the Kentucky Attorney General. On August 2, 2011, the KPSC issued an order conditionally approving the merger and required Duke Energy and Progress Energy to accept all conditions contained in the order. Duke Energy and Progress Energy requested and were granted rehearing on the limited issue of the wording of one condition relating to the composition of Duke Energy's post-merger board of directors. On October 28, 2011, the KPSC issued its order approving a settlement with the Kentucky Attorney General on the revised condition relating to the composition of the post-merger Duke Energy board. Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed their acceptance of the condition on November 2, 2011. Duke Energy Kentucky agreed to (i) not file new gas or electric base rate applications for two years from the date of the KPSC's final order in the merger proceedings, (ii) make five annual shareholder contributions of \$165,000 to support low-income weatherization efforts and economic development within Duke Energy Kentucky's service territory and (iii) not seek recovery from retail customers for any of their allocable share of merger related costs.

Accounting Charges Related to the Merger Consummation

The following pre-tax consummation charges were recognized upon closing of the merger and are included in the Duke Energy Registrant's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

(in millions)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Duke Energy
FERC Mitigation	\$ 46	\$ 71	\$	\$	\$	\$ 117
Severance costs	48	42	24	15	13	146
Community support, charitable contributions and other	73	54	9	5	5	149
Total	\$ 167	\$ 167	\$ 33	20	\$ 18	\$ 412

The FERC Mitigation charges reflect the portion of transmission project costs that are probable of disallowance, the impairment of the carrying value of the generation assets serving the Interim FERC Mitigation, and the mark-to-market loss recognized on the power sale agreements upon closing of the merger. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the interim power sale agreements are reflected in Regulated electric operating revenues over the life of the contracts. The charges related to the transmission projects and the impairment of the carrying value of generation assets were recorded within Impairment charges in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012. The mark-to-market loss on the power sale agreements was recorded in Regulated electric operating revenues in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012. Realized gains or losses on the interim contract sales are also recorded within Regulated electric operating revenues. The ability to successfully defend future recovery of a portion of the transmission projects in rates and any future changes to estimated transmission project costs could impact the amount that is not expected to be recovered.

In conjunction with the merger, in November 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy each offered a voluntary severance plan (VSP) to certain eligible employees. VSP and other severance costs incurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, were recorded primarily within Operation, maintenance and other in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 15 for further information related to employee severance expenses.

Community support, charitable contributions and other reflect (i) the unconditional obligation to provide funding at a level comparable to historic practices over the next four years, and (ii) financial and legal advisory costs that were incurred upon the closing of the merger, retention and relocation costs paid to certain employees. These charges were recorded within Operation, maintenance and other in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Purchase Price

Pursuant to the merger, all Progress Energy common shares were exchanged at the fixed exchange ratio of 0.87083 common shares of Duke Energy for each Progress Energy common share. The total consideration transferred in the merger was based on the closing price of Duke Energy common shares on July 2, 2012, and was calculated as follows:

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts; shares in thousands)

Progress Energy common shares outstanding at July 2, 2012		296,116
Exchange ratio		0.87083
Duke Energy common shares issued for Progress Energy common shares outstanding		257,867
Closing price of Duke Energy common shares on July 2, 2012	\$	69.84
Purchase price for common stock	\$	18,009
Fair value of outstanding earned stock compensation awards		62
Total purchase price	\$	18,071

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Progress Energy's stock-based compensation awards, including performance shares and restricted stock, were replaced with Duke Energy awards upon consummation of the merger. In accordance with accounting guidance for business combinations, a portion of the fair value of these awards is included in the purchase price as it represents consideration transferred in the merger.

Purchase Price Allocation

The fair value of Progress Energy's assets acquired and liabilities assumed was determined based on significant estimates and assumptions, including level 3 inputs that are judgmental in nature, including projected timing and amount of future cash flows; discount rates reflecting risk inherent in the future cash flows and future market prices. The fair value of Progress Energy's assets acquired and liabilities assumed utilized for the purchase price allocation are preliminary and subject to revision until the valuations are completed and to the extent that additional information is obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, including assumptions regarding Progress Energy Florida's Crystal River Unit 3.

The significant assets and liabilities for which preliminary valuation amounts are reflected as of the filing of this Form 10-Q include the fair value of the acquired long-term debt, asset retirement obligations, capital leases and pension and other post-retirement benefit (OPEB) plans. The preliminary fair value of the outstanding stock compensation awards is included in the purchase price as consideration transferred.

The majority of Progress Energy's operations are subject to the rate-setting authority of the FERC, the NCUC, the PSCSC, and the FPSC and are accounted for pursuant to U.S. GAAP, including the accounting guidance for regulated operations. The rate-setting and cost recovery provisions currently in place for Progress Energy's regulated operations provide revenues derived from costs, including a return on investment of assets and liabilities included in rate base. Except for long-term debt, asset retirement obligations, capital leases and pension and OPEB plans, the fair values of Progress Energy's tangible and intangible assets and liabilities subject to these rate-setting provisions approximate their carrying values, and the assets and liabilities acquired and pro forma financial information do not reflect any net adjustments related to these amounts. The difference between fair value and the pre-merger carrying amounts for Progress Energy's long-term debt, asset retirement obligations, capital leases and pension and OPEB plans for the regulated operations were recorded as a regulatory asset.

The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill at the acquisition date. The goodwill reflects the value paid primarily for the long-term potential for enhanced access to capital as a result of the company's increased scale and diversity, opportunities for synergies, and an improved risk profile. The goodwill resulting from Duke Energy's merger with Progress Energy was preliminarily allocated entirely to the USFE&G segment, but is subject to change as additional information is obtained. None of the goodwill recognized is deductible for income tax purposes, and as such, no deferred taxes have been recorded related to goodwill.

The preliminary purchase price allocation of the merger was as follows:

(in millions)

Current assets	\$	3,258
Property, plant and equipment		24,949
Goodwill		12,342
Other long-term assets, excluding goodwill		8,149
Total assets		48,698
Current liabilities, including current maturities of long-term debt		3,567
Long-term liabilities, preferred stock and noncontrolling interests		10,314
Long-term debt		16,746
Total liabilities and preferred stock		30,627
Total estimated purchase price	\$	18,071

Impact of Merger

The impact of Progress Energy on Duke Energy's revenues and net income attributable to Duke Energy in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, was an increase of \$2,749 million and \$226 million, respectively.

Duke Energy incurred pre-tax merger consummation costs, integration and other related costs (collective referred to as costs to achieve), including those discussed above, of \$457 million and \$472 million, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$13 million and \$29 million, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, substantially all of which are recorded in Operating expenses in Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Duke Energy expects to incur significant system integration and other merger-related transition costs primarily through 2016 that are necessary in order to achieve certain cost savings, efficiencies and other benefits anticipated to result from the merger with Progress Energy.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The following unaudited pro forma financial information reflects the consolidated results of operations of Duke Energy and reflects the amortization of purchase accounting adjustments assuming the merger had taken place on January 1, 2011. The unaudited pro forma financial information has been presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations that would have been achieved or the future consolidated results of operations of Duke Energy. This information is preliminary in nature and subject to change based on final purchase price adjustments.

Non-recurring merger consummation, integration and other costs incurred by both Duke Energy and Progress Energy during the period have been excluded from the pro forma earnings presented below. After-tax non-recurring merger consummation, integration and other costs incurred by both Duke Energy and Progress Energy were \$293 million and \$311 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, and \$15 million and \$34 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. The pro forma financial information also excludes potential future cost savings or non-recurring charges related to the merger.

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(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 6,727	\$ 6,700	\$ 18,284	\$ 18,333
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	889	783	1,876	2,124
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.12	\$ 2.66	\$ 3.03

Refer to Note 5 for information regarding Progress Energy merger shareholder litigation.

Vermillion Generating Station.

On January 12, 2012, after receiving approvals from the FERC and the IURC on August 12, 2011 and December 28, 2011, respectively, Duke Energy Vermillion II, LLC (Duke Energy Vermillion), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio, completed the sale of its 75% undivided ownership interest in Vermillion to Duke Energy Indiana and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA). Upon the closing of the sale, Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA held 62.5% and 37.5% interests in Vermillion, respectively. Duke Energy Ohio received net proceeds of \$82 million, consisting of \$68 million and \$14 million from Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA, respectively. Following the transaction, Duke Energy Indiana retired Gallagher Units 1 and 3 effective February 1, 2012.

As Duke Energy Indiana is an affiliate of Duke Energy Vermillion the transaction has been accounted for as a transfer between entities under common control with no gain or loss recorded and did not have a significant impact to Duke Energy Ohio or Duke Energy Indiana's results of operations. The proceeds received from Duke Energy Indiana are included in Net proceeds from the sales of other assets on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The cash paid to Duke Energy Ohio is included in Capital expenditures on Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana recognized non-cash equity transfers of \$28 million and \$26 million, respectively, in their Condensed Consolidated Statements of Common Stockholder's Equity on the transaction representing the difference between cash exchanged and the net book value of Vermillion. These amounts are not reflected in Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows or Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity as the transaction is eliminated in consolidation.

The proceeds from WVPA are included in Net proceeds from the sales of other assets, and sale of and collections on notes receivable on Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In the second quarter of 2011, Duke Energy Ohio recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of \$9 million to adjust the carrying value of the proportionate share of Vermillion to be

sold to WVPA to the proceeds to be received from WVPA less costs to sell. The sale of the proportionate share of Vermillion to WVPA did not result in a significant additional gain or loss upon close of the transaction.

Wind Projects Joint Venture.

In April 2012, Duke Energy executed a joint venture agreement with Sumitomo Corporation of America (SCOA). Under the terms of the agreement, Duke Energy and SCOA each own a 50% interest in the joint venture (DS Cornerstone, LLC), which owns two wind generation projects. The facilities began commercial operations in June 2012 and August 2012. Beginning September 2012, the joint venture is no longer consolidated into Duke Energy's consolidated financial statements and is now accounted for by Duke Energy as an equity method investment. The deconsolidation of the joint venture did not result in a significant gain or loss. Cash flows of the joint venture are included in Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows up to the date of deconsolidation. Duke Energy and SCOA also negotiated a \$330 million, Construction and 12-year amortizing Term Loan Facility on behalf of the borrower, a wholly owned subsidiary of the joint venture. The loan agreement is non-recourse to Duke Energy. Duke Energy received proceeds of \$319 million upon execution of the loan agreement. This amount represents reimbursement of a significant portion of Duke Energy's construction costs incurred as of the date of the agreement. See Note 11 for further information.

3. Business Segments

Effective with the first quarter of 2012, management began evaluating segment performance based on Segment Income. Segment Income is defined as income from continuing operations net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests. In conjunction with management's use of the new reporting measure, certain governance costs that were previously unallocated have now been allocated to each of the segments. In addition, direct interest expense and income taxes are included in segment income. Prior year segment profitability information has been recast to conform to the current year presentation. None of these changes impacts the reportable operating segments or the Duke Energy Registrants' previously reported consolidated revenues, net income or earnings-per-share.

Duke Energy

Duke Energy has the following reportable operating segments: USFE&G, Commercial Power and International Energy.

USFE&G generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity in North Carolina, South Carolina, west central Florida, central, north central and southern Indiana, and northern Kentucky. USFE&G also transmits, and distributes electricity in southwestern Ohio. Additionally, USFE&G transports and sells natural gas in southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky. It conducts operations primarily through Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Florida, certain regulated portions of Duke Energy Ohio (including Duke Energy Kentucky), and Duke Energy Indiana.

Commercial Power owns, operates and manages power plants and engages in the wholesale marketing and procurement of electric power, fuel and emission allowances related to these plants, as well as other contractual positions. Commercial Power also has a retail sales subsidiary, Duke Energy Retail Sales, LLC (Duke Energy Retail), which is certified by the PUCO as a Competitive Retail Electric Service provider in Ohio. Through Duke Energy Generation Services, Inc. and its affiliates (DEGS), Commercial Power engages in the development, construction and operation of renewable energy projects. In addition, DEGS

develops commercial transmission projects.

International Energy principally operates and manages power generation facilities and engages in sales and marketing of electric power and natural gas outside the U.S. It conducts operations primarily through Duke Energy International, LLC and its affiliates and its activities principally target

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power generation in Latin America. Additionally, International Energy owns a 25% interest in National Methanol Company, located in Saudi Arabia, which is a large regional producer of methanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether.

The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other. While it is not considered an operating segment, Other primarily includes unallocated corporate costs, which include costs not allocable to Duke Energy's reportable business segments, primarily interest expense on corporate debt instruments, costs to achieve mergers and divestitures, and costs associated with certain corporate severance programs. It also includes, Bison Insurance Company Limited (Bison), Duke Energy's wholly owned, captive insurance subsidiary, Duke Energy's 50% interest in DukeNet Communications, LLC (DukeNet) and related telecommunications businesses, and Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, LLC, which is 40% owned by Exxon Mobil Corporation and 60% owned by Duke Energy.

Business Segment Data

(in millions)	Unaffiliated Revenues	Intersegment Revenues	Total Revenues	Segment Income/ Consolidated Net Income ^(a)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012				
USFE&G	\$ 5,830	\$ 12	\$ 5,842	\$ 790
Commercial Power	508	17	525	12
International Energy	382		382	103
Total reportable segments	6,720	29	6,749	905
Other ^(c)	2	18	20	(315)
Eliminations		(47)	(47)	
Add back of noncontrolling interest component				4
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax				4
Total consolidated	\$ 6,722	\$	\$ 6,722	\$ 598
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011				
USFE&G ^(b)	\$ 2,917	\$ 9	\$ 2,926	\$ 337
Commercial Power	684	3	687	24
International Energy	360		360	115
Total reportable segments	3,961	12	3,973	476
Other	3	11	14	(5)
Eliminations		(23)	(23)	
Add back of noncontrolling interest component				(2)

Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax						1	
Total consolidated	\$	3,964	\$	\$	3,964	\$	470

(in millions)	Unaffiliated Revenues	Intersegment Revenues	Total Revenues	Segment Income/ Consolidated Net Income ^(a)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
USFE&G ^(b)	\$ 11,178	\$ 29	\$ 11,207	\$ 1,263
Commercial Power	1,560	47	1,607	71
International Energy	1,181		1,181	350
Total reportable segments	13,919	76	13,995	1,684
Other ^(c)	10	41	51	(356)
Eliminations		(117)	(117)	
Add back of noncontrolling interest component				12
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax				5
Total consolidated	\$ 13,929	\$	\$ 13,929	\$ 1,345
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011				
USFE&G ^(b)	\$ 8,131	\$ 27	\$ 8,158	\$ 975
Commercial Power	1,918	8	1,926	103
International Energy	1,114		1,114	370
Total reportable segments	11,163	35	11,198	1,448
Other	(2)	36	34	(31)
Eliminations		(71)	(71)	
Add back of noncontrolling interest component				6
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax				1
Total consolidated	\$ 11,161	\$	\$ 11,161	\$ 1,424

- (a) Segment results exclude noncontrolling interests and results of entities classified as discontinued operations.
- (b) As discussed further in Note 4, Duke Energy recorded pre-tax impairment and other charges of \$600 million and \$222 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to the Edwardsport Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) project.
- (c) Includes after-tax costs to achieve of \$293 million and \$306 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, related to the Progress merger on July 2, 2012 (net of tax of \$164 and \$166 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively).

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Segment Assets

Segment assets in the following table exclude all intercompany assets.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
USFE&G	\$	96,919	\$	47,977
Commercial Power		6,897		6,939
International Energy		4,790		4,539
Total reportable segments		108,606		59,455
Other		3,206		2,961
Reclassifications ^(a)		196		110
Total consolidated assets	\$	112,008	\$	62,526

(a) Primarily represents reclassification of federal tax balances in consolidation.

Duke Energy Ohio

Duke Energy Ohio has two reportable operating segments, Franchised Electric and Gas and Commercial Power.

Franchised Electric and Gas transmits and distributes electricity in southwestern Ohio and generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity in northern Kentucky. Franchised Electric and Gas also transports and sells natural gas in southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky. It conducts operations primarily through Duke Energy Ohio and its wholly owned subsidiary Duke Energy Kentucky.

Commercial Power owns, operates and manages power plants and engages in the wholesale marketing and procurement of electric power, fuel and emission allowances related to these plants, as well as other contractual positions. Duke Energy Ohio's Commercial Power reportable operating segment does not include the operations of DEGS or Duke Energy Retail, which is included in the Commercial Power reportable operating segment at Duke Energy.

The remainder of Duke Energy Ohio's operations is presented as Other. While it is not considered an operating segment, Other primarily includes certain governance costs allocated by its parent, Duke Energy (see Note 17).

Business Segment Data

(in millions)	Unaffiliated Revenues ^(a)	Segment Income (Loss)/ Consolidated Net Income
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		
Franchised Electric and Gas	\$ 431	\$ 49
Commercial Power	341	(17)
Total reportable segments	772	32
Other		(18)
Eliminations	(15)	
Total consolidated	\$ 757	\$ 14
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		
Franchised Electric and Gas	\$ 333	\$ 38
Commercial Power	505	16
Total reportable segments	838	54
Other		(3)
Total consolidated	\$ 838	\$ 51

(in millions)	Unaffiliated Revenues ^(a)	Segment Income/ Consolidated Net Income
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		
Franchised Electric and Gas	\$ 1,291	\$ 113
Commercial Power	1,137	44
Total reportable segments	2,428	157
Other		(24)
Eliminations	(42)	
Total consolidated	\$ 2,386	\$ 133
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
Franchised Electric and Gas	\$ 1,112	\$ 115
Commercial Power	1,299	50
Total reportable segments	2,411	165
Other		(8)
Total consolidated	\$ 2,411	\$ 157

(a) There was an insignificant amount of intersegment revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

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Segment Assets

Segment assets in the following table exclude all intercompany assets.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
Franchised Electric and Gas	\$	6,399	\$	6,293
Commercial Power		4,157		4,740
Total reportable segments		10,556		11,033
Other		110		259
Reclassifications ^(a)		(172)		(353)
Total consolidated assets	\$	10,494	\$	10,939

(a) Primarily represents reclassification of federal tax balances in consolidation.

Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana

Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana each have one reportable operating segment, Franchised Electric, which generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity in central and western North Carolina and western South Carolina, and north central, central and southern Indiana, respectively.

The remainder of Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Indiana's operations are included in Other. While it is not considered an operating segment, Other primarily includes costs to achieve certain mergers and divestitures, certain corporate severance programs, and certain costs for use of corporate assets as allocated to Duke Energy Carolinas or Duke Energy Indiana. Duke Energy Carolinas had a net loss of \$119 million and \$137 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 recorded in Other primarily as a result of costs to achieve related to the Progress Energy merger. Duke Energy Indiana had a net loss was \$14 million and \$19 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 recorded in Other. Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Indiana's net loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 recorded in Other was not material.

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 all of Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Indiana's assets are each owned by the Franchised Electric operating segment. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, substantially all revenues and expenses are from the Franchised Electric operating segment of each registrant.

4. Regulatory Matters

Rate Related Information.

The NCUC, PSCSC, FPSC, IURC, PUCO and KPSC approve rates for retail electric and gas services within their states. Non-regulated sellers of gas and electric generation are also allowed to operate in Ohio once certified by the PUCO. The FERC approves rates for electric sales to certain wholesale customers served under cost-based rates, as well as sales of transmission service.

Duke Energy Carolinas

Cliffside Unit 6. On March 21, 2007, the NCUC issued an order allowing Duke Energy Carolinas to build an 800 MW coal-fired unit. Following final equipment selection and the completion of detailed engineering, Cliffside Unit 6 is expected to have a net output of 825 MW. On January 31, 2008, Duke Energy Carolinas filed its updated cost estimate of \$1.8 billion (excluding AFUDC of \$600 million) for Cliffside Unit 6. In March 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas filed an update to the cost estimate of \$1.8 billion (excluding AFUDC) with the NCUC where it reduced the estimated AFUDC financing costs to \$400 million as a result of the December 2009 rate case settlement with the NCUC that allowed the inclusion of construction work in progress in rate

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base prospectively. Duke Energy Carolinas believes that the overall cost of Cliffside Unit 6 will be further reduced by \$125 million in federal advanced clean coal tax credits, as discussed in Note 5. Cliffside Unit 6 is expected to begin commercial operation by the end of 2012.

Dan River Combined Cycle Facility. In June 2008, the NCUC issued its order approving the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) applications to construct a 620 MW combined cycle natural gas fired generating facility at Duke Energy Carolinas' existing Dan River Steam Station. The Division of Air Quality (DAQ) issued a final air permit authorizing construction of the Dan River combined cycle natural gas-fired generating unit in August 2009. The Dan River project is expected to begin operation by the end of 2012. Based on the most updated cost estimates, total costs (including AFUDC) for the Dan River project are estimated to be \$715 million.

William States Lee III Nuclear Station. In December 2007, Duke Energy Carolinas filed an application with the NRC, which has been docketed for review, for a combined Construction and Operating License (COL) for two Westinghouse AP1000 (advanced passive) reactors for the proposed William States Lee III Nuclear Station (Lee Nuclear Station) at a site in Cherokee County, South Carolina. Each reactor is capable of producing 1,117 MW. Submitting the COL application does not commit Duke Energy Carolinas to build nuclear units. Through several separate orders, the NCUC and PSCSC have concurred with the prudence of Duke Energy incurring project development and pre-construction costs.

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Letter of Intent. In July 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas signed a letter of intent with Santee Cooper related to the potential acquisition by Duke Energy Carolinas of a 5% to 10% ownership interest in the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station being developed by Santee Cooper and SCE&G near Jenkinsville, South Carolina. The letter of intent provides a path for Duke Energy Carolinas to conduct the necessary due diligence to determine if future participation in this project is beneficial for its customers.

2011 North Carolina Rate Case. On January 27, 2012, the NCUC approved a settlement agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas and the North Carolina Utilities Public Staff (Public Staff). The terms of the agreement include an average 7.2% increase in retail revenues, or approximately \$309 million annually beginning in February 2012. The agreement includes a 10.5% return on equity and a capital structure of 53% equity and 47% long-term debt.

On March 28, 2012, the North Carolina Attorney General filed a notice of appeal with the NCUC challenging the rate of return approved in the agreement. On April 17, 2012, the NCUC denied Duke Energy Carolinas' request to dismiss the notice of appeal. Briefs were filed on August 22, 2012 by the North Carolina Attorney General and the AARP with the North Carolina Supreme Court, which is hearing the appeal. Duke Energy Carolinas filed a motion to dismiss the appeal on August 31, 2012 and the North Carolina Attorney General filed a response to that motion on September 13, 2012. Briefs by the appellees, Duke Energy Carolinas and the Public Staff, were filed on September 21, 2012. The North Carolina Supreme Court denied Duke Energy Carolinas' motion to dismiss on procedural grounds and set the matter for oral arguments on November 13, 2012.

2011 South Carolina Rate Case. On January 25, 2012, the PSCSC approved a settlement agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas and the ORS, Wal-Mart Stores East, LP, and Sam's East, Inc. The Commission of Public Works for the city of Spartanburg, South Carolina and the Spartanburg Sanitary Sewer District were not parties to the agreement; however, they did not object to the agreement. The terms of the agreement include an average 5.98% increase in retail and commercial revenues, or approximately \$93 million annually beginning February 6, 2012. The agreement includes a 10.5% return on equity, a capital structure of 53% equity and 47% long-term debt.

Progress Energy Carolinas

2012 North Carolina Rate Case. On October 12, 2012, Progress Energy Carolinas filed an application with the NCUC for an increase in base rates of approximately \$387 million, or an average 12% increase in revenues. The request for increase is based upon an 11.25% return on equity and a capital structure of 55% equity and 45% long-term debt. The rate increase is designed primarily to recover the cost of plant modernization and other capital investments in generation, transmission and distribution systems, as well as increased expenditures for nuclear plants and personnel, vegetation management and other operating costs. The rate case includes a corresponding decrease in Progress Energy Carolinas' energy efficiency and demand side management rider, resulting in a net requested increase of \$359 million, or 11% increase in revenues.

Progress Energy Carolinas expects revised rates, if approved, to go into effect in the second or third quarter of 2013.

HF Lee and L.V. Sutton Combined Cycle Facilities. Progress Energy Carolinas is in the process of constructing two new generating facilities, which consist of an approximately 920 MW combined cycle natural gas-fired generating facility at the HF Lee Energy Complex (Lee) in Wayne County, N.C., and an approximately 625 MW natural gas-fired generating facility at its existing L.V. Sutton Steam Station (Sutton) in New Hanover County, N.C. Lee has an expected in-service date of December 2012 and Sutton has an expected in-service date of December 2013. Based on updated cost estimates, total costs (including AFUDC) for the Lee and Sutton projects are estimated to be approximately \$750 million and \$600 million, respectively.

Harris Nuclear Station Expansion. In 2006, Progress Energy Carolinas selected a site at its existing Harris Nuclear Station (Harris) to evaluate for possible future nuclear expansion. On February 19, 2008, Progress Energy Carolinas filed its COL application with the NRC for two Westinghouse Electric AP1000 reactors at Harris, which the NRC docketed on April 17, 2008. No petitions to intervene have been admitted in the Harris COL application.

Progress Energy Florida

2012 FPSC Settlement Agreement. On February 22, 2012, the FPSC approved a comprehensive settlement agreement among Progress Energy Florida, the Florida Office of Public Counsel and other consumer advocates. The 2012 FPSC Settlement Agreement will continue through the last billing cycle of December 2016. The agreement addresses three principal matters: (i) Progress Energy Florida's proposed Levy Nuclear Project cost recovery, (ii) the Crystal River Nuclear Station – Unit 3 (Crystal River Unit 3) delamination prudence review then pending before the FPSC, and (iii) certain base rate issues. Refer to each of these respective sections for further discussion.

Crystal River Nuclear Station - Unit 3 (Crystal River Unit 3). In September 2009, Crystal River Unit 3 began an outage for normal refueling and maintenance as well as an uprate project to increase its generating capability and to replace two steam generators. During preparations to replace the steam generators, workers discovered a delamination (or separation) within the concrete at the periphery of the containment building, which resulted in an extension of the outage. After analysis, it was determined that the concrete delamination at Crystal River Unit 3 was caused by redistribution of stresses in the containment wall that occurred when an opening was created to accommodate the replacement of the unit's steam generators. In March 2011, the work to return the plant to service was suspended after monitoring equipment identified a new delamination that occurred in a different section

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of the outer wall after the repair work was completed and during the late stages of retensioning the containment building. Crystal River Unit 3 has remained out of service while Progress Energy Florida conducted an engineering analysis and review of the new delamination and evaluates possible repair options.

Subsequent to March 2011, monitoring equipment has detected additional changes and further damage in the partially tensioned containment building and additional cracking or delaminations could occur.

Progress Energy Florida worked with two potential vendors for repair work and received repair proposals from both vendors. After analyzing those proposals, Progress Energy Florida selected a single vendor that would be engaged to complete the repair of Crystal River Unit 3 should the choice to repair be made. See discussion below regarding Crystal River Unit 3 cost recovery and other provisions, as a result of a 2012 settlement agreement with the FPSC.

Based on an analysis of possible repair options performed by outside engineering consultants, Progress Energy Florida selected an option, which would entail systematically removing and replacing concrete in substantial portions of the containment structure walls. The preliminary cost estimate of \$900 million to \$1.3 billion is currently under review and could change following completion of further detailed engineering studies, vendor negotiations and final risk assessments. These engineering studies and risk assessments include analyses by independent entities currently in progress. The risk assessment process includes analysis of events that, although currently deemed unlikely, could have a significant impact on the cost estimate or feasibility of repair. This preliminary cost estimate and project scope are under review, as described further below, however, the cost estimate is trending upward.

In March 2012, Duke Energy commissioned an independent review team led by Zapata Incorporated (Zapata) to review and assess the Progress Energy Florida Crystal River Unit 3 repair plan, including the repair scope, risks, costs and schedule. In its final report, Zapata found that the current repair scope appears to be technically feasible, but there are significant risks that need to be addressed regarding the approach, construction methodology, scheduling and licensing. Zapata performed four separate analyses of the estimated project cost and schedule to repair Crystal River Unit 3, including; (i) an independent review of the current repair scope (without existing assumptions or data), of which Zapata estimated costs of \$1.49 billion with a project duration of 35 months; (ii) a review of Progress Energy Florida's previous bid information, which included cost estimate data from Progress Energy Florida, of which Zapata estimated costs of \$1.55 billion with a project duration of 31 months; (iii) an expanded scope of work scenario, that included the Progress Energy Florida scope plus the replacement of the containment building dome and the removal and replacement of concrete in the lower building elevations, of which Zapata estimated costs of approximately \$2.44 billion with a project duration of 60 months, and; (iv) a "worst case" scenario, assuming Progress Energy Florida performed the more limited scope of work, and at the conclusion of that work, additional damage occurred in the dome and in the lower elevations, which forced replacement of each, of which Zapata estimated costs of \$3.43 billion with a project duration of 96 months. The principal difference between Zapata's estimate and Progress Energy Florida's previous estimate appears to be due to the respective levels of contingencies included by each party, including higher project risk and longer

project duration. Progress Energy Florida has filed a copy of the Zapata report with the FPSC and with the NRC. The FPSC held a status conference on October 30, 2012 to discuss Duke Energy's analysis of the Zapata report.

Progress Energy Florida continues to analyze the various aspects of the repair option as well as the option of early retirement. This analysis includes the evaluation of the potential implications to scope, cost estimate and schedule from the project risks identified in the Zapata report. A number of factors could affect the decision to repair, the return-to-service date and repair costs incurred, including, but not limited to, state regulatory and NRC reviews, insurance recoveries from Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited (NEIL), the ability to obtain builder's risk insurance with appropriate coverage, final engineering designs, vendor contract negotiations, the ultimate work scope completion, performance testing, weather and the impact of new information discovered during additional testing and analysis. Duke Energy will proceed with the repair option only if there is a high degree of confidence that the repair can be successfully completed and licensed within the final estimated costs and schedule, and it is in the best interests of Duke Energy's customers, joint owners and investors.

Progress Energy Florida maintains insurance coverage against incremental costs of replacement power resulting from prolonged accidental outages at Crystal River Unit 3 through NEIL. NEIL provides insurance coverage for repair costs for covered events, as well as the cost of replacement power of up to \$490 million per event when the unit is out of service as a result of these events. Actual replacement power costs have exceeded the insurance coverage. Progress Energy Florida also maintains insurance coverage through NEIL's accidental property damage program, which provides insurance coverage up to \$2.25 billion with a \$10 million deductible per claim.

Progress Energy Florida is continuing to work with NEIL for recovery of applicable repair costs and associated replacement power costs. NEIL has made payments on the first delamination; however, NEIL has withheld payment of approximately \$70 million of replacement power cost claims and repair cost claims related to the first delamination event. NEIL has unresolved concerns and has not made any payments on the second delamination and has not provided a written coverage decision for either delamination. In addition, no replacement power reimbursements have been received from NEIL since May 2011. These considerations led Progress Energy Florida to conclude that it was not probable that NEIL will voluntarily pay the full coverage amounts that Progress Energy Florida believes them to owe under the applicable insurance policies. Consistent with the terms and procedures under the insurance coverage with NEIL, Progress Energy Florida has agreed to mediation prior to commencing any formal dispute resolution. Progress Energy Florida is in the process of providing information as requested by NEIL and currently have scheduled the mediation to commence in November 2012. Given the circumstances, accounting standards require full recovery to be probable to recognize an insurance receivable. As of the merger date and September 30, 2012, Progress Energy Florida has no insurance receivables from NEIL related to either the first or second delamination. Progress Energy Florida continues to believe that all applicable costs associated with bringing Crystal River Unit 3 back into service are covered under all insurance policies.

The following table summarizes the Crystal River Unit 3 replacement power and repair costs and recovery, as discussed above, through September 30, 2012:

(in millions)	Replacement Power Costs	Repair Costs
Spent to date	\$ 573	\$ 324
NEIL proceeds received to date	(162)	(143)
Balance for recovery ^(a)	\$ 411	\$ 181

- (a) See discussion below of Progress Energy Florida's ability to recover prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs and Crystal River Unit 3 repair costs.

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As a result of the 2012 FPSC Settlement Agreement, Progress Energy Florida will be permitted to recover prudently incurred fuel and purchased power costs through its fuel clause without regard for the absence of Crystal River Unit 3 for the period from the beginning of the Crystal River Unit 3 outage through the earlier of the return of Crystal River Unit 3 to commercial service or December 31, 2016. If Progress Energy Florida does not begin repairs of Crystal River Unit 3 prior to the end of 2012, Progress Energy Florida will refund replacement power costs on a pro rata basis based on the in-service date of up to \$40 million in 2015 and \$60 million in 2016.

As a result of the ongoing analysis of repair options, including scope, schedule, cost estimate and project risks, Progress Energy Florida has determined that it is unlikely to be in a position to begin the repair of Crystal River Unit 3 prior to December 31, 2012. Consistent with the 2012 Settlement Agreement regarding the timing of commencement of repairs, Progress Energy Florida recorded a Regulatory liability of \$100 million related to replacement power obligations. This amount is reflected as part of the purchase price allocation of the merger with Progress Energy in Duke Energy's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the event that repair activities continue beyond December 31, 2016, the parties are not prohibited from contesting Progress Energy Florida's right to recover replacement power costs incurred after 2016. The parties to the agreement maintain the right to challenge the prudence and reasonableness of Progress Energy Florida's fuel acquisition and power purchases, and other fuel prudence issues unrelated to the Crystal River Unit 3 outage. All prudence issues from the steam generator project inception through the date of settlement approval by the FPSC are resolved.

To the extent that Progress Energy Florida pursues the repair of Crystal River Unit 3, Progress Energy Florida will establish an estimated cost and repair schedule with ongoing consultation with the parties to the agreement. The established cost, to be approved by Duke Energy's Board of Directors, will be the basis for project measurement. If costs exceed the board-approved estimate, overruns will be split evenly between Duke Energy shareholders and Progress Energy Florida customers up to \$400 million. The parties to the agreement agree to discuss the method of recovery of any overruns in excess of \$400 million, with final decision by the FPSC if resolution cannot be reached. If the repairs begin prior to the end of 2012, the parties to the agreement waive their rights to challenge Progress Energy Florida's decision to repair and the repair plan chosen by Progress Energy Florida. In addition, there will be limited rights to challenge recovery of the repair execution costs incurred prior to the final resolution on NEIL coverage. The parties to the agreement will discuss the treatment of any potential gap between NEIL repair coverage and the estimated cost, with final decision by the FPSC if resolution cannot be reached. If the repairs do not begin prior to the end of 2012, the parties to the agreement reserve the right to challenge the prudence of Progress Energy Florida's repair decision, plan and implementation.

Progress Energy Florida also retains sole discretion and flexibility to retire the unit without challenge from the parties to the agreement. If Progress Energy Florida decides to retire Crystal River Unit 3, Progress

Energy Florida is allowed to recover all remaining Crystal River Unit 3 investments and to earn a return on the Crystal River Unit 3 investments set at its current authorized overall cost of capital, adjusted to reflect a return on equity set at 70 percent of the current FPSC-authorized return on equity, no earlier than the first billing cycle of January 2017. The wholesale portion of Crystal River Unit 3 investments, which are not covered by the 2012 FPSC Settlement Agreement, totals approximately \$130 million as of September 30, 2012. The recoverability of the wholesale portion of Crystal River Unit 3 will continue to be evaluated as decisions are made regarding repair or retirement. Recovery of the wholesale portion of Crystal River Unit 3 under the retirement option is at risk based on prior treatment of early retired plants in wholesale rates. Any NEIL proceeds received after the settlement will be applied first to replacement power costs incurred after December 31, 2012, with the remainder used to write down the remaining Crystal River Unit 3 investments. Retirement of the plant could impact funding obligations associated with Progress Energy Florida's nuclear decommissioning trust fund.

Progress Energy Florida believes the actions taken and costs incurred in response to the Crystal River 3 delamination have been prudent and, accordingly, considers replacement power and capital costs not recoverable through insurance to be recoverable through its fuel cost-recovery clause or base rates. Additional replacement power costs and repair and maintenance costs incurred until Crystal River 3 is returned to service could be material. Additionally, Progress Energy Florida cannot be assured that Crystal River 3 can be repaired and brought back to service until full engineering and other analyses are completed.

Progress Energy Florida is a party to a master participation agreement and other related agreements with the joint owners of Crystal River Unit 3 which convey certain rights and obligations on Progress Energy Florida and the joint owners. Progress Energy Florida is meeting with the joint owners on a regular basis to discuss the parties' mutual obligations under these agreements and to better understand their views and positions on these issues. Progress Energy Florida cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Base Rate Matters. As a result of the 2012 FPSC Settlement Agreement, Progress Energy Florida will maintain base rates at the current levels through the last billing cycle of December 2016, except as described as follows. The agreement provides for a \$150 million increase in revenue requirements effective with the first billing cycle of January 2013, while maintaining the current return on equity range of 9.5 percent to 11.5 percent. Additionally, costs associated with Crystal River Unit 3 investments will be removed from retail rate base effective with the first billing cycle of January 2013. Progress Energy Florida will accrue, for future rate-setting purposes, a carrying charge on the Crystal River Unit 3 investment until Crystal River Unit 3 is returned to service and placed back into retail rate base. Upon return of Crystal River Unit 3 to commercial service, Progress Energy Florida will be authorized to increase its base rates for the annual revenue requirements of all Crystal River Unit 3 investments. In the month following Crystal River Unit 3's return to commercial service, Progress Energy Florida's return on equity range will increase to between 9.7 percent and 11.7 percent. If Progress Energy Florida's retail base rate earnings fall below the return on equity range, as reported on a FPSC-adjusted or pro-forma basis on a Progress Energy Florida monthly earnings surveillance report, Progress Energy Florida may petition the FPSC to amend its base rates during the term of the agreement. Refer to the discussion above regarding recovery of Crystal River Unit 3 investments if the plant is retired.

Progress Energy Florida will refund \$288 million to customers through its fuel clause. Progress Energy Florida will refund \$129 million in each of 2013 and 2014, and an additional \$10 million annually to residential and small commercial customers in 2014, 2015 and 2016. A regulatory liability for this refund is reflected in Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2012.

Levy Nuclear Station. On July 30, 2008, Progress Energy Florida filed its COL application with the NRC for two Westinghouse AP1000 reactors at its proposed Levy Nuclear Station (Levy), which the NRC

docketed on October 6, 2008. Various parties filed a joint petition to intervene in the Levy COL application. In 2008, the FPSC granted Progress Energy Florida's petition for an affirmative Determination of Need and related orders requesting

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cost recovery under Florida's nuclear cost-recovery rule for Levy, together with the associated facilities, including transmission lines and substation facilities.

On April 30, 2012, as part of its annual nuclear cost recovery filing, Progress Energy Florida updated the Levy project schedule and cost. Due to lower-than-projected customer demand, the lingering economic slowdown, uncertainty regarding potential carbon regulation and current low natural gas prices, Progress Energy Florida has shifted the in-service date for the first Levy unit to 2024, with the second unit following 18 months later. The revised schedule is consistent with the recovery approach included in the 2012 FPSC Settlement Agreement. Although the scope and overnight cost for Levy, including land acquisition, related transmission work and other required investments, remain essentially unchanged, the shift in schedule will increase escalation and carrying costs and raise the total estimated project cost to between \$19 billion and \$24 billion.

Along with the FPSC's annual prudence reviews, Progress Energy Florida will continue to evaluate the project on an ongoing basis based on certain criteria, including, but not limited to, cost; potential carbon regulation; fossil fuel prices; the benefits of fuel diversification; public, regulatory and political support; adequate financial cost-recovery mechanisms; appropriate levels of joint owner participation; customer rate impacts; project feasibility; DSM and EE programs; and availability and terms of capital financing. Taking into account these criteria, Levy is considered to be Progress Energy Florida's preferred baseload generation option.

Under the terms of the 2012 FSPC Settlement Agreement, Progress Energy Florida will begin residential cost-recovery of its proposed Levy Nuclear Station effective in the first billing cycle of January 2013 at the fixed rates contained in the settlement and continuing for a five-year period. Progress Energy Florida will not recover any additional Levy costs from customers through the term of the agreement, or file for any additional recovery before March 1, 2017, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties to the agreement. This amount is intended to recover the estimated retail project costs to date plus costs necessary to obtain the COL and any engineering, procurement and construction cancellation costs, if Progress Energy Florida ultimately chooses to cancel that contract. In addition, the consumer parties will not oppose Progress Energy Florida continuing to pursue a COL for Levy. Progress Energy Florida will true up any actual costs not recovered during the five year period. The 2012 FSPC Settlement Agreement also provides that Progress Energy Florida will treat the allocated wholesale cost of Levy (approximately \$60 million) as a retail regulatory asset and include this asset as a component of rate base and amortization expense for regulatory reporting. Progress Energy Florida will have the discretion to accelerate and/or suspend such amortization in full or in part provided that it amortizes all of the regulatory asset by December 31, 2016.

Cost of Removal Reserve. The 2012 and 2010 FPSC settlement agreements provide Progress Energy Florida the discretion to reduce cost of removal amortization expense by up to the balance in the cost of removal reserve until the earlier of (a) its applicable cost of removal reserve reaches zero, or (b) the expiration of the 2012 FPSC settlement agreement at the end of 2016. Progress Energy Florida may not reduce amortization expense if the reduction would cause it to exceed the appropriate high point of the return on equity range, as established in the settlement agreements. Pursuant to the settlement

agreements, Progress Energy Florida recognized a reduction in amortization expense of \$60 million three months ended September 30, 2012. Progress Energy Florida had eligible cost of removal reserves of \$169 million remaining at September 30, 2012, which is impacted by accruals in accordance with its latest depreciation study, removal costs expended and reductions in amortization expense as permitted by the settlement agreements.

Anclote Units 1 and 2. On March 29, 2012, Progress Energy Florida announced plans to convert the 1,010-MW Anclote Units 1 and 2 (Anclote) from oil and natural gas fired to 100 percent natural gas fired and requested that the FPSC permit recovery of the estimated \$79 million conversion cost through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause (ECRC). Progress Energy Florida believes this conversion is the most cost-effective alternative for Anclote to achieve and maintain compliance with applicable environmental regulations. On September 13, 2012, the FPSC approved Progress Energy Florida's request to seek cost recovery through the ECRC. Progress Energy Florida anticipates that both converted units will be placed in service by the end of 2013.

Duke Energy Indiana

Edwardsport IGCC Plant. On September 7, 2006, Duke Energy Indiana and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company d/b/a Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana (Vectren) filed a joint petition with the IURC seeking a CPCN for the construction of a 618 MW IGCC power plant at Duke Energy Indiana's Edwardsport Generating Station in Knox County, Indiana. The facility was initially estimated to cost approximately \$1.985 billion (including \$120 million of AFUDC). In August 2007, Vectren formally withdrew its participation in the IGCC plant and a hearing was conducted on the CPCN petition based on Duke Energy Indiana owning 100% of the project. On November 20, 2007, the IURC issued an order granting Duke Energy Indiana a CPCN for the proposed IGCC project, approved the cost estimate of \$1.985 billion and approved the timely recovery of costs related to the project. On January 25, 2008, Duke Energy Indiana received the final air permit from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc. (CAC), Sierra Club, Inc., Save the Valley, Inc., and Valley Watch, Inc., all intervenors in the CPCN proceeding, have appealed the air permit.

On May 1, 2008, Duke Energy Indiana filed its first semi-annual IGCC rider and ongoing review proceeding with the IURC as required under the CPCN order issued by the IURC. In its filing, Duke Energy Indiana requested approval of a new cost estimate for the IGCC project of \$2.35 billion (including \$125 million of AFUDC) and for approval of plans to study carbon capture as required by the IURC's CPCN order. On January 7, 2009, the IURC approved Duke Energy Indiana's request, including the new cost estimate of \$2.35 billion, and cost recovery associated with a study on carbon capture. On November 3, 2008 and May 1, 2009, Duke Energy Indiana filed its second and third semi-annual IGCC riders, respectively, both of which were approved by the IURC in full.

On November 24, 2009, Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition for its fourth semi-annual IGCC rider and ongoing review proceeding with the IURC. As Duke Energy Indiana experienced design modifications, quantity increases and scope growth above what was anticipated from the preliminary engineering design, capital costs to the IGCC project were anticipated to increase. Duke Energy Indiana forecasted that the additional capital cost items would use the remaining contingency and escalation amounts in the current \$2.35 billion cost estimate and add \$150 million, excluding the impact associated with the need to add more contingency. Duke Energy Indiana did not request approval of an increased cost estimate in the fourth semi-annual update proceeding; rather, Duke Energy Indiana requested, and the IURC approved, a subdocket proceeding in which Duke Energy Indiana would present additional evidence regarding an updated estimated cost for the IGCC project and in which a more comprehensive review of the IGCC

project could occur. The evidentiary hearing for the fourth semi-annual update proceeding was held April 6, 2010, and an interim order was received on July 28, 2010. The order approves the implementation of an updated IGCC rider to recover costs incurred through September 30, 2009, effective immediately. The approvals are on an interim basis pending the outcome of the sub-docket proceeding involving the revised cost estimate as discussed further below.

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On April 16, 2010, Duke Energy Indiana filed a revised cost estimate for the IGCC project reflecting an estimated cost increase of \$530 million. Duke Energy Indiana requested approval of the revised cost estimate of \$2.88 billion (including \$160 million of AFUDC), and for continuation of the existing cost recovery treatment. A major driver of the cost increase included quantity increases and design changes, which impacted the scope, productivity and schedule of the IGCC project. On September 17, 2010, an agreement was reached with the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC), Duke Energy Indiana Industrial Group and Nucor Steel Indiana to increase the authorized cost estimate of \$2.35 billion to \$2.76 billion, and to cap the project's costs that could be passed on to customers at \$2.975 billion. Any construction cost amounts above \$2.76 billion would be subject to a prudence review similar to most other rate base investments in Duke Energy Indiana's next general rate increase request before the IURC. Duke Energy Indiana agreed to accept a 150 basis point reduction in the equity return for any project construction costs greater than \$2.35 billion. Additionally, Duke Energy Indiana agreed not to file for a general rate case increase before March 2012. Duke Energy Indiana also agreed to reduce depreciation rates earlier than would otherwise be required and to forego a deferred tax incentive related to the IGCC project. As a result of the settlement, Duke Energy Indiana recorded a pre-tax charge to earnings of approximately \$44 million in the third quarter of 2010 to reflect the impact of the reduction in the return on equity. The charge is recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The IURC convened a technical conference on November 3, 2010, related to the continuing need for the Edwardsport IGCC facility. On December 9, 2010, the parties to the settlement withdrew the settlement agreement to provide an opportunity to assess whether and to what extent the settlement agreement remained a reasonable allocation of risks and rewards and whether modifications to the settlement agreement were appropriate. Management determined that the approximate \$44 million charge discussed above was not impacted by the withdrawal of the settlement agreement.

During 2010, Duke Energy Indiana filed petitions for its fifth and sixth semi-annual IGCC riders. Evidentiary hearings were held on April 24, 2012 and April 25, 2012.

The CAC, Sierra Club, Inc., Save the Valley, Inc., and Valley Watch, Inc. filed motions for two subdocket proceedings alleging improper communications, undue influence, fraud, concealment and gross mismanagement, and a request for field hearing in this proceeding. Duke Energy Indiana opposed the requests. On February 25, 2011, the IURC issued an order which denied the request for a subdocket to investigate the allegations of improper communications and undue influence at this time, finding there were other agencies better suited for such investigation. The IURC also found that allegations of fraud, concealment and gross mismanagement related to the IGCC project should be heard in a Phase II proceeding of the cost estimate subdocket and set evidentiary hearings on both Phase I (cost estimate increase) and Phase II beginning in August 2011. After procedural delays, hearings began on Phase I on October 26, 2011 and on Phase II on November 21, 2011.

On March 10, 2011, Duke Energy Indiana filed testimony with the IURC proposing a framework designed to mitigate customer rate impacts associated with the Edwardsport IGCC project. Duke Energy Indiana's filing proposed a cap on the project's construction costs, (excluding financing costs), which can be recovered through rates at \$2.72 billion. It also proposed rate-related adjustments that will lower the overall customer

rate increase related to the project from an average of 19% to approximately 16%.

On June 27, 2011, Duke Energy Indiana filed testimony with the IURC in connection with its seventh semi-annual rider request which included an update on the current cost forecast of the Edwardsport IGCC project. The updated forecast excluding AFUDC increased from \$2.72 billion to \$2.82 billion, not including any contingency for unexpected start-up events. On June 30, 2011, the OUCC and intervenors filed testimony in Phase I recommending that Duke Energy Indiana be disallowed cost recovery of any of the additional cost estimate increase above the previously approved cost estimate of \$2.35 billion. Duke Energy Indiana filed rebuttal testimony on August 3, 2011.

In the subdocket proceeding, on July 14, 2011, the OUCC and certain intervenors filed testimony in Phase II alleging that Duke Energy Indiana concealed information and grossly mismanaged the project, and therefore Duke Energy Indiana should only be permitted to recover from customers \$1.985 billion, the original IGCC project cost estimate approved by the IURC. Other intervenors recommended that Duke Energy Indiana not be able to rely on any cost recovery granted under the CPCN or the first cost increase order. Duke Energy Indiana believes it has diligently and prudently managed the project. On September 9, 2011, Duke Energy defended against the allegations in its responsive testimony. The OUCC and intervenors filed their final rebuttal testimony in Phase II on or before October 7, 2011, making similar claims of fraud, concealment and gross mismanagement and recommending the same outcome of limiting Duke Energy Indiana's recovery to the \$1.985 billion initial cost estimate. Additionally, the CAC recommended that recovery be limited to the costs incurred on the IGCC project as of November 30, 2009, with further IURC proceedings to be held to determine the financial consequences of this recommendation. As of November 30, 2009, Duke Energy Indiana estimates it had committed costs of \$1.6 billion.

On October 19, 2011, Duke Energy Indiana revised its project cost estimate from approximately \$2.82 billion, excluding financing costs, to approximately \$2.98 billion, excluding financing costs. The revised estimate reflects additional cost pressures resulting from quantity increases and the resulting impact on the scope, productivity and schedule of the IGCC project. Duke Energy Indiana previously proposed to the IURC a cost cap of approximately \$2.72 billion, plus the actual AFUDC that accrues on that amount. As a result, Duke Energy Indiana recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of approximately \$222 million in the third quarter of 2011 related to costs expected to be incurred above the cost cap. This charge is in addition to the previous pre-tax impairment charge related to the Edwardsport project discussed above and is recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The cost cap, if approved by the IURC, limits the amount of project construction costs that may be incorporated into customer rates in Indiana. As a result of the proposed cost cap, recovery of these cost increases is not considered probable. Additional updates to the cost estimate could occur through the completion of the plant in 2013.

On November 30, 2011, Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition with the IURC in connection with its eighth semi-annual rider request for the Edwardsport IGCC project. Evidentiary hearings for the seventh and eighth semi-annual rider requests were held for August 6, 2012 and August 7, 2012.

Phase I and Phase II hearings concluded on January 24, 2012. The CAC has filed repeated requests for the IURC to consider issues of ethics, undue influence, due process violations and appearance of impropriety. The IURC denied the most recent motion in March 2012. In April 2012, the CAC filed a motion requesting the IURC to certify questions of law for appeal regarding allegations of fraud on the commission and due process violations. This motion was denied.

On April 30, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana entered into a settlement agreement with the OUCC, the Duke Energy Indiana Industrial Group and Nucor Steel-Indiana on the cost increase for construction of the Edwardsport IGCC plant, including both Phase I and Phase II of the sub docket. Pursuant to the

agreement, there would be a cap on costs to be reflected in customer rates of \$2.595 billion, including estimated financing costs through June 30, 2012. Pursuant to the agreement, Duke Energy Indiana would be able to recover additional financing costs until November 30, 2012, and 85% of financing costs that accrue thereafter. Duke Energy Indiana also agrees not to request a retail electric base rate increase prior to March 2013, with rates in effect no earlier than April 1, 2014. The agreement is subject to approval by the IURC. As a result of the agreement, Duke Energy Indiana

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recorded pre-tax impairment and other charges of approximately \$420 million in the first quarter of 2012. Approximately \$400 million is recorded in Impairment charges and the remaining approximately \$20 million is recorded in Operation, maintenance and other on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and in Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. The \$20 million recorded in Operation, maintenance and other, is attributed to legal fees Duke Energy Indiana will be responsible for on behalf of certain intervenors, as well as funding for low income energy assistance, as required by the settlement agreement. These charges are in addition to previous pre-tax impairment charges related to the Edwardsport project as discussed above.

The CAC, Sierra Club Indiana chapter, Save the Valley and Valley Watch, filed testimony in opposition to the April 30, 2012 settlement agreement contending the agreement should not be approved, and that the amount of costs recovered from customers should be less than what the settlement agreement provides, potentially even zero. In addition to reiterating their prior concerns with the Edwardsport IGCC project, the intervenors noted above also contend new settlement terms should be added to mitigate carbon emissions, conditions should be added prior to the plant being declared in-service and the IURC should consider their allegations of undue influence. Duke Energy Indiana, the Industrial Group and the OUCC, filed rebuttal testimony supporting the settlement as reasonable and in the public interest. An evidentiary hearing on the settlement agreement concluded on July 19, 2012. Post-hearing briefing has been completed.

On June 8, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition with the IURC in connection with its ninth semi-annual rider request for the Edwardsport IGCC project. Evidentiary hearings for the ninth semi-annual rider requests are scheduled for January 14, 2013 and January 15, 2013.

On October 30, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana revised its project cost estimate from approximately \$2.98 billion, excluding financing costs, to approximately \$3.154 billion, excluding financing costs, and revised the projected in-service date from the first quarter of 2013 to the second quarter of 2013. The revised estimate is due primarily to lower than projected revenues from test output and delays due to more extensive testing conditions. As a result, Duke Energy Indiana recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of approximately \$180 million in the third quarter of 2012 related to costs expected to be incurred above the cost cap proposed in the settlement agreement filed in April 2012. This amount is in addition to previous pre-tax impairment charges related to the Edwardsport project and is recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Duke Energy is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the various regulatory proceedings described above. In the event the IURC disallows a portion of the remaining plant costs, including financing costs, or if cost estimates for the plant increase, additional charges to expense, which could be material, could occur.

Phase 2 Environmental Compliance Proceeding. On June 28, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana filed with the IURC a plan for the addition of certain environmental pollution control projects on several of its coal-fired generating units in order to comply with existing and proposed environmental rules and regulations. The plan calls for a combination of selective catalytic reduction systems, dry sorbent injection systems for SO₃ mitigation, activated carbon injection systems and/or mercury re-emission chemical injection systems. The

capital costs are estimated at \$450 million (excluding AFUDC). Duke Energy Indiana also indicated that it preliminarily anticipates the retirement of Wabash River Units 2 through 5 in 2015 and is still evaluating future equipment additions or retirement of Wabash River Unit 6. An evidentiary hearing is scheduled in December 2012, with an order expected in the second quarter of 2013.

Duke Energy Ohio

Capacity Rider Filing. On August 29, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the PUCO for the establishment of a charge, pursuant to Ohio's state compensation mechanism, for capacity provided consistent with its obligations as a Fixed Resource Requirement (FRR) entity. The application included a request for deferral authority and for a new tariff to implement the charge. The deferral being sought is the difference between its costs and market-based prices for capacity. The requested tariff would implement a charge to be collected via a rider through which such deferred balances will subsequently be recovered. 24 parties moved to intervene. Additionally, the PUCO has issued a procedural schedule that includes deadlines for the submission of comments and testimony leading up to a hearing currently scheduled on April 2, 2013. Duke Energy Ohio has moved to vacate this procedural schedule and to seek a schedule that will enable an opinion and order on its filings by March 1, 2013. On October 4, 2012, various customer groups filed a motion to dismiss the application. On October 19, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio made a filing opposing the motion to dismiss. Under the current procedural schedule, Duke Energy Ohio expects an order in 2013.

2012 Electric Rate Case. On July 9, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the PUCO for an increase in electric distribution rates of approximately \$87 million. On average, total electric rates would increase approximately 5.1% under the filing. The rate increase is designed to recover the cost of investments in projects to improve reliability for customers and upgrades to the distribution system. Pursuant to a stipulation in another case, Duke Energy Ohio will continue recovering its costs associated with grid modernization in a separate rider.

Duke Energy Ohio expects revised rates, if approved, to go into effect in the first half of 2013.

2012 Natural Gas Rate Case. On July 9, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the PUCO for an increase in natural gas distribution rates of approximately \$45 million. On average, total natural gas rates would increase approximately 6.6% under the filing. The rate increase is designed to recover the cost of upgrades to the distribution system, as well as environmental cleanup of manufactured gas plant sites. In addition to the recovery of costs associated with the manufactured gas plants, the rate request includes a proposal for an accelerated service line replacement program and a new rider to recover the associated incremental cost. The filing also requests that the PUCO renew the rider recovery of Duke Energy Ohio's accelerated main replacement program and grid modernization program.

Duke Energy Ohio expects revised rates, if approved, to go into effect in the first half of 2013.

Generation Asset Transfer. On April 2, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio and various affiliated entities filed an Application for Authorization for Disposition of Jurisdictional Facilities with FERC. The application seeks to transfer, from Duke Energy Ohio's rate-regulated Ohio utility company, the legacy coal-fired and combustion gas turbine assets to a non-regulated affiliate, consistent with ESP stipulation approved on November 22, 2011. The application outlines a potential additional step in the reorganization that would result in a transfer of all of Duke Energy Ohio's Commercial Power business to an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. The process of determining the optimal corporate structure is an ongoing evaluation of factors, such as tax considerations, that may change between now and the transfer date. In conjunction with the

transfer, Duke Energy Ohio's capital structure will be restructured to reflect appropriate debt and equity ratios for its regulated Franchised Electric and Gas operations. The transfer could instead be accomplished within a wholly owned non-regulated subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio depending on final tax structuring analysis. On June 22,

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2012, Duke Energy Ohio amended its Application to include several small additional generation units to be transferred. The FERC approved the application on September 5, 2012.

Standard Service Offer (SSO). The PUCO approved Duke Energy Ohio's current Electric Security Plan (ESP) on November 22, 2011. The ESP effectively separates the generation of electricity from Duke Energy Ohio's retail load obligation and requires Duke Energy Ohio to transfer its generation assets to a non-regulated affiliate on or before December 31, 2014. The ESP includes competitive auctions for electricity supply whereby the energy price is recovered from retail customers. As a result, Duke Energy Ohio now earns retail margin on the transmission and distribution of electricity only and not on the cost of the underlying energy. New rates for Duke Energy Ohio went into effect for SSO customers on January 1, 2012. The ESP also includes a provision for a non-bypassable stability charge of \$110 million per year to be collected from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014.

On January 18, 2012, the PUCO denied a request for rehearing of its decision on Duke Energy Ohio's ESP filed by Columbus Southern Power and Ohio Power Company.

Regional Transmission Organization Realignment. Duke Energy Ohio, which includes its wholly owned subsidiary Duke Energy Kentucky, transferred control of its transmission assets to effect a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) realignment from MISO to PJM, effective December 31, 2011.

On December 16, 2010, the FERC issued an order related to MISO's cost allocation methodology surrounding Multi-Value Projects (MVP), a type of MISO Transmission Expansion Planning (MTEP) project cost. MISO expects that MVP will fund the costs of large transmission projects designed to bring renewable generation from the upper Midwest to load centers in the eastern portion of the MISO footprint. MISO approved MVP proposals with estimated project costs of approximately \$5.2 billion prior to the date of Duke Energy Ohio's exit from MISO on December 31, 2011. These projects are expected to be undertaken by the constructing transmission owners from 2012 through 2020 with costs recovered through MISO over the useful life of the projects. The FERC order did not clearly and expressly approve MISO's apparent interpretation that a withdrawing transmission owner is obligated to pay its share of costs of all MVP projects approved by MISO up to the date of the withdrawing transmission owners' exit from MISO. Duke Energy Ohio, has historically represented approximately five-percent of the MISO system. The impact of this order is not fully known, but could result in a substantial increase in MISO transmission expansion costs allocated to Duke Energy Ohio subsequent to a withdrawal from MISO. Duke Energy Ohio, among other parties, sought rehearing of the FERC MVP order. On October 21, 2011, the FERC issued an order on rehearing in this matter largely affirming its original MVP order and conditionally accepting MISO's compliance filing as well as determining that the MVP allocation methodology is consistent with cost causation principles and FERC precedent. The FERC also reiterated that it will not prejudice any settlement agreement between an RTO and a withdrawing transmission owner for fees that a withdrawing transmission owner owes to the RTO. The order further states that any such fees that a withdrawing transmission owner owes to an RTO are a matter for those parties to negotiate, subject to review by the FERC. The FERC also ruled that Duke Energy Ohio's challenge of MISO's ability to allocate MVP costs to a withdrawing transmission owner is beyond the scope of the proceeding. The order further stated that

MISO's tariff withdrawal language establishes that once cost responsibility for transmission upgrades is determined, withdrawing transmission owners retain any costs incurred prior to the withdrawal date. In order to preserve its rights, Duke Energy Ohio filed an appeal of the FERC order in the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals. The case was consolidated with appeals of the FERC order by other parties in the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

On October 14, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the FERC to establish new wholesale customer rates for transmission service under PJM's Open Access Transmission Tariff. In this filing, Duke Energy Ohio sought recovery of its legacy MTEP costs, including MVP costs, and submitted an analysis showing that the benefits of the RTO realignment outweigh the costs to the customers. The new rates went into effect, subject to refund, on January 1, 2012. Protests were filed by certain transmission customers. On April 24, 2012, FERC issued an order in which it, among other things, denied recovery of legacy MTEP costs without prejudice to the right of Duke Energy Ohio to make another filing including a more comprehensive cost-benefit analysis to support such recovery. Settlement discussions are underway with the relevant intervening parties that address matters raised in the initial October 14, 2011 filing.

On December 29, 2011, MISO filed with FERC a Schedule 39 to MISO's tariff. Schedule 39 provides for the allocation of MVP costs to a withdrawing owner based on the owner's actual transmission load after the owner's withdrawal from MISO, or, if the owner fails to report such load, based on the owner's historical usage in MISO assuming annual load growth. On January 19, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio filed with FERC a protest of the allocation of MVP costs to them under Schedule 39. On February 27, 2012, the FERC accepted Schedule 39 as a just and reasonable basis for MISO to charge for MVP costs, a transmission owner that withdraws from MISO after January 1, 2012. The FERC set for hearing whether MISO's proposal to use the methodology in Schedule 39 to calculate the obligation of transmission owners who withdrew from MISO prior to January 1, 2012 (such as Duke Energy Ohio) to pay for MVP costs is consistent with the MVP-related withdrawal obligations in the tariff at the time that they withdrew from MISO, and, if not, what amount of, and methodology for calculating, any MVP cost responsibility should be. On March 28, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio filed a request for rehearing of FERC's order on MISO's Schedule 39. This hearing has been scheduled for April 2013.

On December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio recorded a liability for its MISO exit obligation and share of MTEP costs, excluding MVP, of approximately \$110 million. This liability was recorded within Other in Current liabilities and Other in Deferred credits and other liabilities on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets upon exit from MISO on December 31, 2011. Approximately \$74 million of this amount was recorded as a regulatory asset while \$36 million was recorded to Operation, maintenance and other in Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. In addition to the above amounts, Duke Energy Ohio may also be responsible for costs associated with MISO MVP projects. Duke Energy Ohio is contesting its obligation to pay for such costs. However, depending on the final outcome of this matter, Duke Energy Ohio could incur material costs associated with MVP projects, which are not reasonably estimable at this time. Regulatory accounting treatment will be pursued for any costs incurred in connection with the resolution of this matter.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of Duke Energy Ohio's recorded obligations related to its withdrawal from MISO:

(in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2011	Provision / Adjustments	Cash Reductions	Balance at September 30, 2012
Duke Energy Ohio	\$ 110	\$ 3	\$ (18)	\$ 95

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Other Regulatory Matters

Progress Energy Merger NCUC and North Carolina Department of Justice (NCDOJ) Investigations.

On July 6, 2012, the NCUC issued an order initiating investigation and scheduling hearings addressing the timing of the Duke Energy board of directors' decision on July 2, 2012, to replace William D. Johnson with James E. Rogers as President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Duke Energy, as well as other related matters.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, William D. Johnson, Chairman, President and CEO of Progress Energy became President and CEO of Duke Energy and James E. Rogers, Chairman, President and CEO of Duke Energy became Executive Chairman of Duke Energy upon close of the merger. Mr. Johnson subsequently resigned as the President and CEO of Duke Energy, effective July 3, 2012 and Mr. Rogers was appointed to be CEO.

Pursuant to the NCUC's July 6, 2012 order, Mr. Rogers appeared before the NCUC on July 10, 2012, and provided testimony regarding the approval and closing of the merger and his replacement of Mr. Johnson as the President and CEO of Duke Energy. On July 19, 2012, Mr. Johnson, as well as E. Marie McKee and James B. Hyler, Jr., both former members of the Progress Energy board of directors and current members of the post-merger Duke Energy board of directors, appeared before the NCUC. Ann M. Gray and Michael G. Browning, both members of the pre-merger and post-merger Duke Energy board of directors, appeared before the NCUC on July 20, 2012. All provided testimony on the timing of the decision to replace Mr. Johnson with Mr. Rogers, as well as other related matters.

The NCUC's order also requests that Duke Energy provide certain documents related to the issue for its review. Duke Energy also received an Investigative Demand issued by the NCDOJ on July 6, 2012, requesting the production of certain documents related to the issues which are also the subject of the NCUC Investigation. Duke Energy's responses to these requests were submitted on August 7, 2012. On August 1, 2012, the NCUC engaged the law firm of Jenner & Block to conduct an investigation of these matters. That investigation is underway and to date has involved the production of more documents to the NCUC and a series of informal interviews by Jenner & Block of a number of persons with knowledge of these matters, including executive officers of Duke Energy. This process is ongoing and will also involve interviews of the members of the legacy Duke Energy Board of Directors.

Duke Energy has also been contacted by the SEC to explain the circumstances surrounding the NCUC Investigation and shareholder lawsuits in connection with the closing of the merger with Progress Energy. A meeting was held with the SEC staff in late October. Duke Energy intends to continue to assist the SEC staff, as they request.

Duke Energy is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these proceedings.

Joint Dispatch Agreement (JDA). On June 29, 2012, and July 2, 2012, the NCUC and the PSCSC, respectively, approved the JDA between Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas. The JDA

provides for joint dispatch of the generating facilities of both Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas for the purpose of reducing the cost of serving the native loads of both companies. As set forth in the JDA, Duke Energy Carolinas will act as the joint dispatcher, on behalf of both Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas. As joint dispatcher, Duke Energy Carolinas will direct the dispatch of both Duke Energy Carolinas' and Progress Energy Carolinas' power supply resources, determine payments between the parties for the purchase and sale of energy between Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas as a result of the JDA, and calculate and allocate the fuel cost savings to the parties as a result of the JDA.

Potential Plant Retirements.

The Subsidiary Registrants periodically file Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) with their state regulatory commissions. The IRPs provide a view of forecasted energy needs over a long term (15-20 years), and options being considered to meet those needs. The IRP's filed by the Subsidiary Registrants in 2012, 2011 and 2010 included planning assumptions to potentially retire by 2015, certain coal-fired generating facilities in North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana and Ohio that do not have the requisite emission control equipment, primarily to meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations that are not yet effective. Additionally, management is considering the impact pending environmental regulations might have on certain coal-fired generating facilities in Florida.

The Duke Energy Registrants classify generating facilities that are still operating but are expected to be retired significantly before the end of their previously estimated useful lives as Generation facilities to be retired, net, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts are reclassified from the cost and accumulated depreciation of Property, plant and equipment when it becomes probable the plant will be retired. Duke Energy continues to depreciate these generating facilities based on current depreciable lives. When such facilities are removed from service, the remaining net carrying value, if any, is then reclassified to regulatory assets, in accordance with the expected ratemaking treatment.

The table below contains the net carrying value of generating facilities being evaluated for potential retirement included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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	September 30, 2012					
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas^{(b)(e)}	Progress Energy Carolinas^{(c)(e)}	Progress Energy Florida^(d)	Duke Energy Ohio^(f)	Duke Energy Indiana^(g)
Capacity (in MW)	4,642	910	1,166	873	1,025	668
Remaining net book value (in millions) ^(a)	\$ 583	\$ 117	\$ 164	\$ 155	\$ 13	\$ 134

- (a) Included in Property, plant and equipment, net as of September 30, 2012, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, unless otherwise noted.
- (b) Includes Riverbend Units 4 through 7, Lee Units 1 and 2 and Buck Units 5 and 6. Duke Energy Carolinas has committed to retire 1,667 MW in conjunction with a Cliffside air permit settlement, of which 587 MW have already been retired as of September 30, 2012. Excludes 170 MW Lee Unit 3 that is expected to be converted to gas in 2014. The Lee Unit 3 conversion will be considered a retirement towards meeting the 1,667 MW retirement commitment.
- (c) Includes Cape Fear, Robinson and six combustion turbine units, which were retired on October 1, 2012, and Sutton, which is expected to be retired by the end of 2013.
- (d) Includes Crystal River Units 1 and 2.
- (e) Net book value of Duke Energy Carolinas' Buck Units 5 and 6 of \$68 million, and Progress Energy Carolinas' Cape Fear, Robinson, Sutton and six combustion turbine units of \$164 million is included in Generation facilities to be retired, net, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2012.
- (f) Includes Beckjord Station and Miami Fort Unit 6. Beckjord has no remaining book value.
- (g) Includes Wabash River Units 2 through 6.

Duke Energy continues to evaluate the potential need to retire these coal-fired generating facilities earlier than the current estimated useful lives, and plans to seek regulatory recovery for amounts that would not be otherwise recovered when any of these assets are retired. However, such recovery, including recovery of carrying costs on remaining book values, could be subject to future regulatory approvals and therefore cannot be assured.

5. Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental.

Duke Energy is subject to international, federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal and other environmental matters. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are subject to federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal and other environmental matters. These regulations can

be changed from time to time, imposing new obligations on the Duke Energy Registrants.

The following environmental matters impact all of the Duke Energy Registrants.

Remediation Activities. The Duke Energy Registrants are responsible for environmental remediation at various contaminated sites. These include some properties that are part of ongoing operations and sites formerly owned or used by Duke Energy entities. In some cases, Duke Energy no longer owns the property. Managed in conjunction with relevant federal, state and local agencies, activities vary with site conditions and locations, remediation requirements, complexity and sharing of responsibility. If remediation activities involve statutory joint and several liability provisions, strict liability, or cost recovery or contribution actions, the Duke Energy Registrants could potentially be held responsible for contamination caused by other parties. In some instances, the Duke Energy Registrants may share liability associated with contamination with other potentially responsible parties, and may also benefit from insurance policies or contractual indemnities that cover some or all cleanup costs. Reserves associated with remediation activities at certain sites have been recorded and it is anticipated that additional costs associated with remediation activities at certain sites will be incurred in the future. All of these sites generally are managed in the normal course of business or affiliate operations. The Duke Energy Registrants have accrued costs associated with remediation activities at some of its current and former sites, as well as other relevant environmental contingent liabilities. Management, in the normal course of business, continually assesses the nature and extent of known or potential environmentally related contingencies and records liabilities when losses become probable and are reasonably estimable. Costs associated with remediation activities within the Duke Energy Registrants' operations are typically expensed unless regulatory recovery of the costs is deemed probable.

The following tables contain information regarding reserves for probable and estimable costs related to Duke Energy's various environmental sites. These amounts are recorded in Other within Current Liabilities and Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Duke Energy Registrants' Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2011	Provisions / Adjustments ^(b)	Cash Reductions	Balance at September 30, 2012
Duke Energy ^(a)	\$ 61	\$ 43	\$ (19)	\$ 85
Duke Energy Carolinas	12	1		13
Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	28	10	(15)	23
Duke Energy Indiana	9	2	(2)	9

(in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2010	Provisions / Adjustments	Cash Reductions	Balance at September 30, 2011
Duke Energy ^(a)	\$ 88	\$ 5	\$ (21)	\$ 72
Duke Energy Carolinas	13			13
Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	50	3	(17)	36
Duke Energy Indiana	11	1	(2)	10

- (a) Environmental reserves relate primarily to former Manufactured Gas Plants (MGP) and Other Sites.
- (b) Amounts at Duke Energy include \$32 million in environmental reserves assumed during the Progress Energy merger.

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Duke Energy Ohio has received an order from the PUCO to defer the costs incurred as noted in the above table. The PUCO will rule on the recovery of these costs at a future proceeding.

Management believes it is probable that additional liabilities will be incurred as work progresses at Duke Energy Ohio and Progress Energy Florida MGP sites; however, costs associated with future remediation cannot currently be reasonably estimated.

Clean Water Act 316(b). The EPA published its proposed cooling water intake structures rule on April 20, 2011. The proposed rule advances one main approach and three alternatives. The main approach establishes aquatic protection requirements for existing facilities and new on-site facility additions that withdraw 2 million gallons or more of water per day from rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, oceans, or other U.S. waters for cooling purposes. Based on the main approach proposed, most, if not all of the coal, natural gas and nuclear-fueled steam electric generating facilities in which the Duke Energy Registrants are either a whole or partial owner are likely affected sources unless retired prior to implementation of the 316(b) requirements.

The EPA recently modified a previous settlement agreement that now calls for the EPA to finalize the 316(b) rule by June 2013. Compliance with portions of the rule could begin as early as 2016. Because of the wide range of potential outcomes, including the other three alternative proposals, the Duke Energy Registrants are unable to predict the outcome of the rulemaking or estimate its costs to comply at this time.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). On August 8, 2011, the final Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was published in the Federal Register. The CSAPR established state-level annual SO₂ and NO_x budgets that were to take effect on January 1, 2012, and state-level ozone-season NO_x budgets that were to take effect on May 1, 2012, allocating emission allowances to affected sources in each state equal to the state budget less an allowance set-aside for new sources. The budget levels were set to decline in 2014 for many states, including each state that the Duke Energy Registrants operate in, except for South Carolina and Florida where the applicable budgets were to remain constant. The rule allowed both intrastate and limited interstate allowance trading.

Numerous petitions for review of the CSAPR were filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (D.C. Circuit or The Court). On August 21, 2012, by a 2-1 decision, the D.C. Circuit vacated the CSAPR. The Court also directed the EPA to continue administering the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) that the Duke Energy Registrants have been complying with since 2009 pending completion of a remand rulemaking to replace CSAPR with a valid rule. CAIR requires additional Phase II reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions beginning in 2015. The court's decision to vacate the CSAPR leaves the future of the rule uncertain. The EPA has filed a petition with the D.C. Circuit for *en banc* rehearing of the CSAPR decision. If the court's August 21, 2012 decision is upheld, the CAIR will remain in force for an unknown period of time until EPA develops a replacement rule. If the decision is overturned on rehearing, it is not known when EPA would move to implement the CSAPR.

The Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the outcome of the rehearing process or how it could affect future emission reduction requirements that might apply to the Duke Energy Registrants as a result of a potential CSAPR replacement rulemaking. The continued implementation of the CAIR pending the outcome of the rehearing process and a potential CSAPR replacement rulemaking, including the potential implementation of CAIR Phase II in 2015, will not result in the Duke Energy Registrants adding new emission controls.

Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR). On June 21, 2010, the EPA issued a proposal to regulate, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, coal combustion residuals (CCR), a term the EPA uses to describe the CCPs associated with the generation of electricity. The EPA proposal contains two regulatory options whereby CCRs not employed in approved beneficial use applications would either be regulated as hazardous waste or would continue to be regulated as non-hazardous waste. The Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the outcome of this rulemaking. However, based on the proposal, the cost of complying with the final regulation will be material. In response to a motion filed in federal court by environmental groups asking the court to compel the EPA to issue a final rule, the EPA filed a declaration on October 11, 2012, suggesting that it could take more than a year to complete the regulation.

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS). The final Mercury and Air Toxics Standards rule (previously referred to as the Utility MACT Rule) was published in the Federal Register on February 16, 2012. The final rule establishes emission limits for hazardous air pollutants from new and existing coal-fired and oil-fired steam electric generating units. The rule requires sources to comply with the emission limits by April 16, 2015. Under the Clean Air Act, permitting authorities have the discretion to grant up to a 1-year compliance extension, on a case-by-case basis, to sources that are unable to complete the installation of emission controls before the compliance deadline. The Duke Energy Registrants continue to evaluate the requirements of the rule and develop strategies for complying with the rule's requirements. Strategies to achieve compliance with the final MATS rules are likely to include installing new or upgrading existing air emission control equipment, developing monitoring processes, fuel switching and accelerating retirement of some coal-fired electric-generating units. For additional information, refer to Note 4, Regulatory Matters, regarding potential plant retirements.

Numerous petitions for review of the final MATS rule have been filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The court established a schedule for the litigation that has final briefs being filed on April 8, 2013. Oral arguments have not been scheduled. The Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the outcome of the litigation or how it might affect the MATS requirements as they apply to the Duke Energy Registrants.

As finalized, the cost to the Duke Energy Registrants to comply with the regulation will be material.

EPA Greenhouse Gas New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). On April 13, 2012, the EPA published in the Federal Register its proposed rule to establish carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions standards for pulverized coal, IGCC, and natural gas combined cycle electric generating units that are permitted and constructed in the future. The proposal would not apply to any of the Duke Energy Registrants' coal (which includes IGCC) and natural gas electric generation plants that are currently under construction or in operation. Any future pulverized coal and IGCC units will have to employ

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carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology to meet the CO₂ emission standard the EPA has proposed. The proposed standard will not require new natural gas combined cycle facilities to install CCS technology.

Management does not expect any material impact on the Duke Energy Registrants' future results of operations or cash flows based on the EPA's proposal. The final rule, however, could be significantly different from the proposal. It is not known when the EPA might finalize the rule.

Estimated Cost and Impacts of EPA Rulemakings. While the ultimate compliance requirements for the Duke Energy Registrants for MATS, Clean Water Act 316(b) and CCRs will not be known until all the rules have been finalized, for planning purposes, the Duke Energy Registrants currently estimate that the cost of new control equipment that may need to be installed on existing power plants to comply with this group of rules could total \$6 billion to \$7 billion, excluding AFUDC, over the next 10 years. The Duke Energy Registrants also expect to incur increased fuel, purchased power, operation and maintenance, and other expenses in conjunction with these EPA regulations, and also expect to incur costs for replacement generation for potential coal-fired power plant retirements. Until the final regulatory requirements of the group of EPA regulations are known and can be fully evaluated, the potential compliance costs associated with these EPA regulatory actions are subject to considerable uncertainty. Therefore, the actual compliance costs incurred may be materially different from these estimates based on the timing and requirements of the final EPA regulations.

The Duke Energy Registrants intend to seek regulatory recovery of amounts incurred associated with regulated operations in complying with these regulations. Refer to Note 4 for further information regarding potential plant retirements and regulatory filings related to the Duke Energy Registrants.

Litigation.

Duke Energy

Progress Energy Merger Shareholder Litigation. On July 20, 2012, Duke Energy was served with a shareholder Derivative Complaint filed in the Delaware Chancery Court (*Rupp v. Rogers, et al.*). The lawsuit names as defendants Jim Rogers and the ten other members of the Duke Energy board of directors who were also members of the pre-merger Duke Energy board of directors (Legacy Duke Directors). Duke Energy is named as a nominal defendant. *Raul v. Rogers*, also filed in Delaware Chancery Court was consolidated with the Rupp case on September 24, 2012. The lawsuit alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duties of loyalty and care by the defendants in connection with the post-merger change in CEO, as discussed in Note 4.

On August 3, 2012, Duke Energy was served with a shareholder Derivative Complaint, which has been transferred to the North Carolina Business Court (*Krieger v. Johnson, et al.*). The lawsuit names as defendants, William D. Johnson, James E. Rogers and the Legacy Duke Energy Directors. Duke Energy is named as a nominal defendant. The lawsuit alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duty in granting excessive compensation to Mr. Johnson.

Duke Energy has been served with two cases shareholder Derivative Complaints, filed in federal district court in Delaware. The plaintiffs in *Tansey v. Rogers, et al.*, served on August 17, 2012, allege claims of breach of fiduciary duty and waste of corporate assets. The plaintiffs in *Pinchuck v. Rogers, et al.*, served on October 31, 2012, also alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duty. The Legacy Duke Energy Directors are named as defendants in both of these cases.

Duke Energy was also served in July 2012 with three purported securities class action lawsuits. These three cases (*Craig v. Duke Energy Corporation, et al.*; *Nieman v. Duke Energy Corporation, et al.*; and *Sunner v. Duke Energy Corporation, et al.*), have been consolidated in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. The cases are purportedly brought on behalf of classes of various persons who purchased stock of Duke Energy and Progress Energy and name as defendants the Legacy Duke Energy Directors and certain officers of the company.

It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with these lawsuits. Additional lawsuits may be filed.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Matters. Pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida entered into contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under which the DOE agreed to begin taking spent nuclear fuel by no later than January 31, 1998. All similarly situated utilities were required to sign the same Standard Contract for Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel.

The DOE failed to begin taking spent nuclear fuel by January 31, 1998. In January 2004, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida filed a complaint in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims against the DOE, claiming that the DOE breached the standard contract and asserting damages incurred through 2005. In 2011, the judge in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims issued a ruling to award Progress Energy Carolinas substantially all their asserted damages. As a result, Progress Energy Carolinas recorded the award in 2011 as an offset for past spent fuel storage costs incurred.

On December 12, 2011, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida filed another complaint in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims against the DOE, claiming damages incurred from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010. The damages stem from the same breach of contract asserted in the previous litigation. On March 23, 2012, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida filed its initial disclosure of \$113 million of damages with the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and the DOE. The next status conference to discuss trial dates is scheduled for May 10, 2013. Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida may file subsequent damage claims as they incur additional costs. The next status conference to discuss trial dates is scheduled for January 10, 2013. Duke Energy cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Synthetic Fuels Matters. In October 2009, a jury delivered a verdict in a lawsuit against Progress Energy and a number of its subsidiaries and affiliates arising out of an Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of October 19, 1999, and amended as of August 23, 2000 (the Asset Purchase Agreement) by and among U.S. Global, LLC (Global); Earthco synthetic fuels facilities (Earthco); certain affiliates of Earthco; EFC Synfuel LLC (which was owned indirectly by Progress Energy) and certain of its affiliates, including Solid Energy LLC; Solid Fuel LLC; Ceredo Synfuel LLC; Gulf Coast Synfuel LLC (renamed Sandy River Synfuel LLC) (collectively, the Progress Affiliates), as amended by an amendment to the Asset Purchase Agreement. In a case filed in the Circuit Court for Broward County, Fla., in March 2003 (the Florida Global Case), Global requested an unspecified amount of compensatory damages, as well as declaratory relief. Global asserted (i) that pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, it was entitled to an interest in two synthetic fuels facilities previously owned by the Progress Affiliates and an option to purchase additional interests in the two synthetic fuels facilities and (ii) that it was entitled to damages because the Progress

Affiliates prohibited it from procuring purchasers for the synthetic fuels facilities. As a result of the 2007 expiration of the Internal Revenue Code Section 29 tax credit program, all of Progress Energy's synthetic fuels businesses were abandoned and the synthetic fuels businesses were reclassified as discontinued operations.

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The jury awarded Global \$78 million. In November 2009, the court assessed \$55 million in prejudgment interest and entered judgment in favor of Global in a total amount of \$133 million. In December 2009, Progress Energy appealed the Broward County judgment to the Florida Fourth District Court of Appeals. Also, in December 2009, Progress Energy made a \$154 million payment, which represented payment of the total judgment and a required premium equivalent to two years of interest at the then statutory rate, to the Broward County Clerk of Court bond account. The appellate briefing process has been completed. Oral argument on the appeal was held on September 27, 2011. On October 3, 2012, the Florida appellate court reversed the trial court ruling and directed a verdict on damages. The case was remanded to the trial court to determine whether specific performance is an appropriate remedy. On October 18, 2012, Global filed a Motion for Clarification and Rehearing of Panel Decision which has yet to be ruled upon. On November 1, 2012, Progress Energy filed a response in opposition to U.S. Global's motion. Duke Energy cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

In a second suit filed in the Superior Court for Wake County, N.C., *Progress Synfuel Holdings, Inc. et al. v. U.S. Global, LLC* (the North Carolina Global Case), the Progress Affiliates seek declaratory relief consistent with their interpretation of the Asset Purchase Agreement. Global was served with the North Carolina Global Case on April 17, 2003. In May 2003, Global moved to dismiss the North Carolina Global Case for lack of personal jurisdiction over Global. In the alternative, Global requested that the court decline to exercise its discretion to hear the Progress Affiliates' declaratory judgment action. In August 2003, the Wake County Superior Court denied Global's motion to dismiss, but stayed the North Carolina Global Case, pending the outcome of the Florida Global Case. The Progress Affiliates appealed the superior court's order staying the case. By order dated September 7, 2004, the North Carolina Court of Appeals dismissed the Progress Affiliates' appeal. Based upon the outcome of the Florida Global Case, Duke Energy anticipates dismissal of the North Carolina Global Case.

Alaskan Global Warming Lawsuit. On February 26, 2008, plaintiffs, the governing bodies of an Inupiat village in Alaska, filed suit in the U.S. Federal Court for the Northern District of California against Peabody Coal and various oil and power company defendants, including Duke Energy and certain of its subsidiaries. Plaintiffs brought the action on their own behalf and on behalf of the village's 400 residents. The lawsuit alleges that defendants' emissions of CO₂ contributed to global warming and constitute a private and public nuisance. Plaintiffs also allege that certain defendants, including Duke Energy, conspired to mislead the public with respect to global warming. The plaintiffs in the case have requested damages in the range of \$95 million to \$400 million related to the cost of relocating the Village of Kivalina. On June 30, 2008, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds, together with a motion to dismiss the conspiracy claims. On October 15, 2009, the District Court granted defendants motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Court of Appeals) held argument in the case on November 28, 2011. On September 21, 2012, the Court of Appeals ruled that the case could not proceed, affirming the District Court's motion to dismiss. The Plaintiffs have filed a motion for rehearing *en banc* by the Court of Appeals. Although Duke Energy believes the likelihood of loss is remote based on current case law, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter.

Price Reporting Cases. A total of five lawsuits were filed against Duke Energy affiliates and other energy companies and remain pending in a consolidated, single federal court proceeding in Nevada.

In November 2009, the judge granted defendants' motion for reconsideration of the denial of defendants' summary judgment motion in two of the remaining five cases to which Duke Energy affiliates are a party. A hearing on that motion occurred on July 15, 2011, and on July 19, 2011, the judge granted the motion for summary judgment. Plaintiffs have filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which held argument on October 19, 2012.

Each of these cases contains similar claims, that the respective plaintiffs, and the classes they claim to represent, were harmed by the defendants' alleged manipulation of the natural gas markets by various means, including providing false information to natural gas trade publications and entering into unlawful arrangements and agreements in violation of the antitrust laws of the respective states. Plaintiffs seek damages in unspecified amounts. It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with the remaining matters. However, based on Duke Energy's past experiences with similar cases of this nature, it does not believe its exposure under these remaining matters is material.

Duke Energy International Paranapanema Lawsuit. On July 16, 2008, Duke Energy International Geracao Paranapanema S.A. (DEIGP) filed a lawsuit in the Brazilian federal court challenging transmission fee assessments imposed under two new resolutions promulgated by the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL) (collectively, the Resolutions). The Resolutions purport to impose additional transmission fees (retroactive to July 1, 2004 and effective through June 30, 2009) on generation companies located in the State of São Paulo for utilization of the electric transmission system. The new charges are based upon a flat-fee that fails to take into account the locational usage by each generator. DEIGP's additional assessment under these Resolutions amounts to approximately \$60 million, inclusive of interest, through September 2012. Based on DEIGP's continuing refusal to tender payment of the disputed sums, on April 1, 2009, ANEEL imposed an additional fine against DEIGP in the current amount of \$10 million. DEIGP filed a request to enjoin payment of the fine and for an expedited decision on the merits or, alternatively, an order requiring that all disputed sums be deposited in the court's registry in lieu of direct payment to the distribution companies.

On June 30, 2009, the court issued a ruling in which it granted DEIGP's request for injunction regarding the additional fine, but denied DEIGP's request for an expedited decision on the original assessment or payment into the court registry. Under the court's order, DEIGP was required to make installment payments on the original assessment directly to the distribution companies pending resolution on the merits. DEIGP filed an appeal and on August 28, 2009, the order was modified to allow DEIGP to deposit the disputed portion of each installment, which was most of the assessed amount, into an escrow account pending resolution on the merits. In the second quarter of 2009, Duke Energy recorded a pre-tax charge of \$33 million associated with this matter.

Brazil Expansion Lawsuit. On August 9, 2011, the State of São Paulo filed a lawsuit in Brazilian state court against DEIGP based upon a claim that DEIGP is under a continuing obligation to expand installed generation capacity by 15% pursuant to a stock purchase agreement under which DEIGP purchased generation assets from the state. On August 10, 2011, a judge granted an ex parte injunction ordering DEIGP to present a detailed expansion plan in satisfaction of the 15% obligation. DEIGP has previously taken a position that the 15% expansion obligation is no longer viable given the changes that have occurred in the electric energy sector since privatization of that sector. After filing various objections, defenses and appeals regarding the referenced order, DEIGP submitted its proposed expansion plan on November 11, 2011, but reserved its objections regarding enforceability. The parties will in due course present evidence to the court regarding their respective positions. No trial date has been set.

Crescent Litigation. On September 3, 2010, the Crescent Resources Litigation Trust filed suit against Duke Energy along with various affiliates and several individuals, including current and former employees of Duke Energy, in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Texas. The Crescent Resources Litigation Trust was established in May 2010 pursuant to the plan of reorganization approved in the Crescent bankruptcy proceedings in the same court. The complaint alleges that in 2006 the defendants caused Crescent to borrow approximately \$1.2 billion from a

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consortium of banks and immediately thereafter distribute most of the loan proceeds to Crescent's parent company without benefit to Crescent. The complaint further alleges that Crescent was rendered insolvent by the transactions, and that the distribution is subject to recovery by the Crescent bankruptcy estate as an alleged fraudulent transfer. The plaintiff requests return of the funds as well as other statutory and equitable relief, punitive damages and attorneys' fees. Duke Energy and its affiliated defendants believe that the referenced 2006 transactions were legitimate and did not violate any state or federal law. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss in December 2010. On March 21, 2011, the plaintiff filed a response to the defendant's motion to dismiss and a motion for leave to file an amended complaint, which was granted. The Defendants filed a second motion to dismiss in response to plaintiffs' amended complaint.

The plaintiffs filed a demand for a jury trial, a motion to transfer the case to the federal district court, and a motion to consolidate the case with a separate action filed by the plaintiffs against Duke Energy's legal counsel. On March 22, 2012, the federal District Court issued an order denying the defendant's motion to dismiss and granting the plaintiffs' motions for transfer and consolidation. The court has not yet made a final ruling on whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a jury trial. Trial on this matter has been set to commence in January 2014. Mediation, held on August 21 and 22, 2012, was unsuccessful. It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with this lawsuit.

Federal Advanced Clean Coal Tax Credits. Duke Energy Carolinas has been awarded \$125 million of federal advanced clean coal tax credits associated with its construction of Cliffside Unit 6 and Duke Energy Indiana has been awarded \$134 million of federal advanced clean coal tax credits associated with its construction of the Edwardsport IGCC plant. In March 2008, two environmental groups, Appalachian Voices and the Canary Coalition, filed suit against the Federal government challenging the tax credits awarded to incentivize certain clean coal projects. Although Duke Energy was not a party to the case, the allegations center on the tax incentives provided for the Cliffside and Edwardsport projects. The initial complaint alleged a failure to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. The first amended complaint, filed in August 2008, added an Endangered Species Act claim and also sought declaratory and injunctive relief against the DOE and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In 2008, the District Court dismissed the case. On September 23, 2009, the District Court issued an order granting plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint and denying, as moot, the motion for reconsideration. Plaintiffs have filed their second amended complaint. The Federal government has moved to dismiss the second amended complaint; the motion is pending. On July 26, 2010, the District Court denied plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction seeking to halt the issuance of the tax credits.

Duke Energy Carolinas

New Source Review (NSR). In 1999-2000, the DOJ, acting on behalf of the EPA and joined by various citizen groups and states, filed a number of complaints and notices of violation against multiple utilities across the country for alleged violations of the NSR provisions of the CAA. Generally, the government alleges that projects performed at various coal-fired units were major modifications, as defined in the CAA, and that the utilities violated the CAA when they undertook those projects without obtaining permits and

installing the best available emission controls for SO₂, NO_x and particulate matter. The complaints seek injunctive relief to require installation of pollution control technology on various generating units that allegedly violated the CAA, and unspecified civil penalties in amounts of up to \$32,500 per day for each violation. A number of Duke Energy Carolinas' plants have been subject to these allegations. Duke Energy Carolinas asserts that there were no CAA violations because the applicable regulations do not require permitting in cases where the projects undertaken are "routine" or otherwise do not result in a net increase in emissions.

In 2000, the government brought a lawsuit against Duke Energy Carolinas in the U.S. District Court in Greensboro, North Carolina. The EPA claims that 29 projects performed at 25 of Duke Energy Carolinas' coal-fired units violate these NSR provisions. Three environmental groups have intervened in the case. In August 2003, the trial court issued a summary judgment opinion adopting Duke Energy Carolinas' legal positions on the standard to be used for measuring an increase in emissions, and granted judgment in favor of Duke Energy Carolinas. The trial court's decision was appealed and ultimately reversed and remanded for trial by the U.S. Supreme Court. At trial, Duke Energy Carolinas will continue to assert that the projects were routine or not projected to increase emissions. On February 11, 2011, the trial judge held an initial status conference and on March 22, 2011, the judge entered an interim scheduling order. The parties have filed a stipulation in which the United States and Plaintiff-Intervenors have dismissed with prejudice 16 claims. In exchange, Duke Energy Carolinas dismissed certain affirmative defenses. The parties have filed motions for summary judgment on the remaining claims. No trial date has been set, but a trial is not expected until the second half of 2012, at the earliest.

It is not possible to estimate the damages, if any, that might be incurred in connection with the unresolved matters related to Duke Energy Carolinas discussed above. Ultimate resolution of these matters could have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position of Duke Energy Carolinas. However, the appropriate regulatory treatment will be pursued for any costs incurred in connection with such resolution.

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims. Duke Energy Carolinas has experienced numerous claims for indemnification and medical cost reimbursement relating to damages for bodily injuries alleged to have arisen from the exposure to or use of asbestos in connection with construction and maintenance activities conducted on its electric generation plants prior to 1985. As of September 30, 2012, there were 132 asserted claims for non-malignant cases with the cumulative relief sought of up to \$33 million, and 47 asserted claims for malignant cases with the cumulative relief sought of up to \$16 million. Based on Duke Energy Carolinas' experience, it is expected that the ultimate resolution of most of these claims likely will be less than the amount claimed.

Amounts recognized as asbestos-related reserves related to Duke Energy Carolinas in the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets totaled \$763 million and \$801 million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and are classified in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities and Other within Current Liabilities. These reserves are based upon the minimum amount in Duke Energy Carolinas' best estimate of the range of loss for current and future asbestos claims through 2030. Management believes that it is possible there will be additional claims filed against Duke Energy Carolinas after 2030. In light of the uncertainties inherent in a longer-term forecast, management does not believe that they can reasonably estimate the indemnity and medical costs that might be incurred after 2030 related to such potential claims. Asbestos-related loss estimates incorporate anticipated inflation, if applicable, and are recorded on an undiscounted basis. These reserves are based upon current estimates and are subject to greater uncertainty as the projection period lengthens. A significant upward or downward trend in the number of claims filed, the nature of the alleged injury, and the average cost of resolving each such claim could change our estimated liability, as could any substantial or favorable verdict at trial. A federal legislative solution, further state tort reform or structured settlement transactions could also change

the estimated liability. Given the uncertainties associated with projecting matters into the future and numerous other factors outside our control, management believes that it is possible Duke Energy Carolinas may incur asbestos liabilities in excess of the recorded reserves.

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Duke Energy Carolinas has a third-party insurance policy to cover certain losses related to asbestos-related injuries and damages above an aggregate self insured retention of \$476 million. Duke Energy Carolinas' cumulative payments began to exceed the self insurance retention on its insurance policy in 2008. Future payments up to the policy limit will be reimbursed by Duke Energy Carolinas' third party insurance carrier. The insurance policy limit for potential future insurance recoveries for indemnification and medical cost claim payments is \$935 million in excess of the self insured retention. Insurance recoveries of \$781 and \$813 million related to this policy are classified in the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other within Investments and Other Assets and Receivables as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Duke Energy Carolinas is not aware of any uncertainties regarding the legal sufficiency of insurance claims. Management believes the insurance recovery asset is probable of recovery as the insurance carrier continues to have a strong financial strength rating.

Duke Energy Ohio

Antitrust Lawsuit. In January 2008, four plaintiffs, including individual, industrial and nonprofit customers, filed a lawsuit against Duke Energy Ohio in federal court in the Southern District of Ohio. Plaintiffs alleged that Duke Energy Ohio (then The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company), conspired to provide inequitable and unfair price advantages for certain large business consumers by entering into non-public option agreements with such consumers in exchange for their withdrawal of challenges to Duke Energy Ohio's pending Rate Stabilization Plan (RSP), which was implemented in early 2005. On March 31, 2009, the District Court granted Duke Energy Ohio's motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs filed a motion to alter or set aside the judgment, which was denied by an order dated March 31, 2010. In April 2010, the plaintiffs filed their appeal of that order with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, which heard argument on that appeal on January 11, 2012. On June 4, 2012, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the district court's decision and remanded the matter on all claims for trial on the merits and on July 25, 2012, the Court denied Duke Energy Ohio's petition for an *en banc* review of the case, and on October 15, 2012, Duke Energy filed a petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. It is not possible to predict at this time whether Duke Energy Ohio will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy Ohio might incur in connection with this lawsuit.

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims. Duke Energy Ohio has been named as a defendant or co-defendant in lawsuits related to asbestos at its electric generating stations. The impact on Duke Energy Ohio's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position of these cases to date has not been material. Based on estimates under varying assumptions concerning uncertainties, such as, among others: (i) the number of contractors potentially exposed to asbestos during construction or maintenance of Duke Energy Ohio generating plants; (ii) the possible incidence of various illnesses among exposed workers, and (iii) the potential settlement costs without federal or other legislation that addresses asbestos tort actions, Duke Energy Ohio estimates that the range of reasonably possible exposure in existing and future suits over the foreseeable future is not material. This estimated range of exposure may change as additional settlements occur and claims are made and more case law is established.

Other Litigation and Legal Proceedings.

The Duke Energy Registrants are involved in other legal, tax and regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, some of which involve substantial amounts. Management believes that the final disposition of these proceedings will not have a material effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

The Duke Energy Registrants expense legal costs related to the defense of loss contingencies as incurred.

The Duke Energy Registrants have exposure to certain legal matters that are described herein. The Duke Energy Registrants have recorded reserves for these proceedings and exposures as presented in the table below. These reserves represent management's best estimate of probable loss as defined in the accounting guidance for contingencies. The estimated reasonably possible range of loss for non-asbestos related matters in excess of the recorded reserves is not material. Duke Energy has insurance coverage for certain of these losses incurred as presented in the table below.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Reserves for Legal Matters^(a)		
Duke Energy ^(b)	\$ 975	\$ 810
Duke Energy Carolinas ^(b)	763	801
Duke Energy Indiana	7	4
Probable Insurance Recoveries^(c)		
Duke Energy ^(d)	\$ 781	\$ 813
Duke Energy Carolinas ^(d)	781	813

- (a) Reserves are classified in the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities and Other within Current Liabilities.
- (b) Includes reserves for aforementioned asbestos-related injuries and damages claims.
- (c) Insurance recoveries are classified in the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other within Investments and Other Assets and Receivables.
- (d) Relates to recoveries associated with aforementioned asbestos-related injuries and damages claims.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

General.

As part of its normal business, the Duke Energy Registrants are a party to various financial guarantees, performance guarantees and other contractual commitments to extend guarantees of credit and other assistance to various subsidiaries, investees and other third parties. To varying degrees, these guarantees involve elements of performance and credit risk, which are not included on the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The possibility of any of the Duke Energy Registrants having to honor their contingencies is largely dependent upon future operations of various subsidiaries, investees and other third parties, or the occurrence of certain future events.

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In addition, the Duke Energy Registrants enter into various fixed-price, non-cancelable commitments to purchase or sell power (tolling arrangements or power purchase contracts), take-or-pay arrangements, transportation or throughput agreements and other contracts that may or may not be recognized on the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Some of these arrangements may be recognized at fair value on the respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets if such contracts meet the definition of a derivative and the normal purchase normal sale (NPNS) exception does not apply.

6. Debt and Credit Facilities

Duke Energy's outstanding long-term debt, including current maturities as of September 30, 2012, includes approximately \$17.2 billion related to Progress Energy. This amount includes \$3.5 billion of fair value adjustments recorded in connection with purchase accounting for the Progress Energy merger, which are not part of future principal payments and will amortize over the remaining life of the debt. See Note 2 for additional information related to the merger with Progress Energy.

Additional significant changes to the Duke Energy Registrants' debt and credit facilities since December 31, 2011 are as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds. In September 2012, Duke Energy Carolinas issued \$650 million principal amount of first mortgage bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 4.00% and mature September 30, 2042. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to repay at maturity the \$420 million debentures due through November 2012, as well as for general corporate purposes, including the funding of capital expenditures.

In March 2012, Duke Energy Indiana issued \$250 million principal amount of first mortgage bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 4.20% and mature March 15, 2042. Proceeds from the issuance were used to repay a portion of Duke Energy Indiana's outstanding short-term debt.

Other Debt. In August 2012, Duke Energy Corporation issued \$1.2 billion of senior unsecured notes, of which \$700 million carry a fixed interest rate of 1.625% and mature August 15, 2017 and \$500 million carry a fixed interest rate of 3.05% and mature August 15, 2022. Proceeds from the issuances were used to repay at maturity Duke Energy Ohio's \$500 million debentures due September 15, 2012, as well as for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of commercial paper. See Note 17 for further discussion of the repayment of Duke Energy Ohio's debentures and changes in its capital structure.

In January 2012, Duke Energy Carolinas used proceeds from its December 2011 \$1 billion issuance of principal amount of first mortgage bonds to repay \$750 million 6.25% senior unsecured notes that matured January 15, 2012.

In the first quarter of 2012, Duke Energy completed the previously announced sale of International Energy's indirect 25% ownership interest in Attiki Gas Supply, S.A (Attiki), a Greek corporation, to an existing equity

owner in a series of transactions that resulted in the full discharge of the related debt obligation. No gain or loss was recognized on these transactions. As of December 31, 2011, Duke Energy's investment balance was \$64 million and the related debt obligation of \$64 million was reflected in Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

On April 4, 2011, Duke Energy filed a registration statement (Form S-3) with the SEC to sell up to \$1 billion of variable denomination floating rate demand notes, called PremierNotes. The Form S-3 states that no more than \$500 million of the notes will be outstanding at any particular time. The notes are offered on a continuous basis and bear interest at a floating rate per annum determined by the Duke Energy PremierNotes Committee, or its designee, on a weekly basis. The interest rate payable on notes held by an investor may vary based on the principal amount of the investment. The notes have no stated maturity date, but may be redeemed in whole or in part by Duke Energy at any time. The notes are non-transferable and may be redeemed in whole or in part at the investor's option. Proceeds from the sale of the notes will be used for general corporate purposes. The balance as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, is \$288 million and \$79 million, respectively. The notes reflect a short-term debt obligation of Duke Energy and are reflected as Notes payable and commercial paper on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas had \$400 million principal amount of 5.625% senior unsecured notes due November 2012 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Carolinas will satisfy this obligation with proceeds from the September 2012 \$650 million first mortgage bond issuance.

At September 30, 2012 Progress Energy Florida had \$425 million principal amount of 4.80% first mortgage bonds due March 2013 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Progress Energy Florida currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

At September 30, 2012 Duke Energy had \$250 million principal amount of 5.65% senior unsecured notes due June 2013 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2011, these notes were classified as Long-term Debt on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

At September 30, 2012 Duke Energy Ohio had \$250 million principal amount of 2.10% first mortgage bonds due June 2013 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2011, these notes were classified as Long-term Debt on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Ohio currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

At September 30, 2012 Duke Energy Indiana had \$400 million principal amount of 5.00% senior unsecured notes due September 2013 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2011, these notes were classified as Long-term Debt on Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Indiana currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

At September 30, 2012 Progress Energy Carolinas had \$400 million principal amount of 5.125% first mortgage bonds due September 2013 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Progress Energy Carolinas currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

Accounts Receivable Securitization. Duke Energy Carolinas securitizes certain accounts receivable through Duke Energy Receivables Finance Company, LLC (DERF), a bankruptcy remote, special purpose subsidiary. DERF is a wholly owned limited liability company with a separate legal existence from its parent, and its assets are not intended to be generally available to creditors of Duke Energy Carolinas. As a result of the securitization,

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on a daily basis Duke Energy Carolinas sells certain accounts receivable, arising from the sale of electricity and/or related services as part of Duke Energy Carolinas' franchised electric business, to DERF. In order to fund its purchases of accounts receivable, DERF has a \$300 million secured credit facility with a commercial paper conduit. In August 2012, DERF extended the expiration date for an additional year to August 2014.

Non-Recourse Notes Payable of VIEs. To fund the purchase of receivables, CRC borrows from third parties and such borrowings fluctuate based on the amount of receivables sold to CRC. The borrowings are secured by the assets of CRC and are non-recourse to Duke Energy. The debt is short-term because the facility had an expiration date in October 2012. On November 2, 2012, the facility was extended one year with a new expiration date of November 1, 2013. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, CRC borrowings were \$275 million and \$273 million, respectively, and are reflected as Non-recourse notes payable of VIEs on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Money Pool. The Subsidiary Registrants receive support for their short-term borrowing needs through participation with Duke Energy and certain of its subsidiaries in a money pool arrangement. Under this arrangement, those companies with short-term funds may provide short-term loans to affiliates participating under this arrangement. The money pool is structured such that the Subsidiary Registrants separately manage their cash needs and working capital requirements. Accordingly, there is no net settlement of receivables and payables between the money pool participants. Per the terms of the money pool arrangement, the parent company, Duke Energy may loan funds to its participating subsidiaries, but may not borrow funds through the money pool. Accordingly, as the money pool activity is between Duke Energy and its wholly owned subsidiaries, all money pool balances are eliminated within Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table shows the Subsidiary Registrants' money pool balances and classification within their respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Notes receivable from affiliated companies	Notes payable to affiliated companies	Long-term debt payable to affiliated companies	Notes receivable from affiliated companies	Notes payable to affiliated companies	Long-term debt payable to affiliated companies
(in millions)						
Duke Energy Carolinas	\$ 811	\$	\$ 300	\$ 923	\$	\$ 300
Duke Energy Ohio	84	2		311		
Duke Energy Indiana		55	150		300	150

Increases or decreases in money pool receivables are reflected within investing activities on the respective Subsidiary Registrants' Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, while increases or decreases in money pool borrowings are reflected within financing activities on the respective Subsidiary Registrants Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Available Credit Facilities. In November 2011, Duke Energy entered into a \$6 billion, five-year master credit facility, expiring in November 2016, with \$4 billion available at closing and the remaining \$2 billion became effective July 2, 2012, following the closing of the merger with Progress Energy. In October 2012, the Duke Energy Registrants reached an agreement with banks representing \$5.63 billion of commitments under the master credit facility to extend the expiration date by one year to November 2017. Through November 2016, the available credit under this facility remains \$6 billion. The Duke Energy Registrants each have borrowing capacity under the master credit facility up to specified sublimits for each borrower. However, Duke Energy has the unilateral ability at any time to increase or decrease the borrowing sublimits of each borrower, subject to a maximum sublimit for each borrower. See the table below for the borrowing sublimits for each of the borrowers as of September 30, 2012. The amount available under the master credit facility has been reduced, as indicated in the table below, by the use of the master credit facility to backstop the issuances of commercial paper, letters of credit and certain tax-exempt bonds. As indicated, borrowing sub limits for the Subsidiary Registrants are also reduced for certain amounts outstanding under the money pool arrangement.

This summary only includes Duke Energy's master credit facility and, accordingly excludes certain demand facilities and committed facilities that are immaterial in size or which generally support very specific requirements, which primarily include facilities that backstop various puttable outstanding tax-exempt bonds. These facilities that backstop various outstanding tax-exempt bonds generally have non-cancelable terms in excess of one year from the balance sheet date, such that the Duke Energy Registrants have the ability to refinance such borrowings on a long-term basis. Accordingly, such borrowings are reflected as Long-term Debt on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of the respective Duke Energy Registrant.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012						
	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Total Duke Energy
Facility Size	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,250	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 6,000
Notes Payable and Commercial Paper Outstanding	(57)	(300)	(134)	(121)		(150)	(762)
Letters of Credit	(51)	(7)	(2)	(1)			(61)
Tax-Exempt Bonds		(95)			(84)	(81)	(260)
Available Capacity	\$ 1,642	\$ 848	\$ 614	\$ 628	\$ 666	\$ 519	\$ 4,917

Restrictive Debt Covenants. The Duke Energy Registrants' debt and credit agreements contain various financial and other covenants. The master credit facility contains a covenant requiring the debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 65% for each borrower. Failure to meet those covenants beyond applicable grace periods could result in accelerated due dates and/or termination of the agreements. As of September 30, 2012, each of the Duke Energy Registrants were in compliance with all covenants related to its significant debt agreements. In addition, some credit agreements may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements due to nonpayment, or the acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the borrower or some of its subsidiaries. None of the significant debt or credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses.

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7. Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Impairments

Goodwill

The following tables show goodwill by segment for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio:

Duke Energy

(in millions)	USFE&G	Commercial Power	International Energy	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011:				
Goodwill	\$ 3,483	\$ 940	\$ 297	\$ 4,720
Accumulated Impairment Charges		(871)		(871)
Balance at December 31, 2011, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	3,483	69	297	3,849
Balance at September 30, 2012:				
Goodwill	3,483	940	297	4,720
Acquisitions ^(a)	12,342			12,342
Accumulated Impairment Charges		(871)		(871)
Foreign Exchange and Other Changes		(7)	(4)	(11)
Balance at September 30, 2012, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	\$ 15,825	\$ 62	\$ 293	\$ 16,180

(a) Represents goodwill resulting from the merger with Progress Energy. See Note 2 for additional information.

Duke Energy Ohio

(in millions)	Franchised Electric & Gas	Commercial Power	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011:			

Goodwill	\$	1,137	\$	1,188	\$	2,325
Accumulated Impairment Charges		(216)		(1,188)		(1,404)
Balance at December 31, 2011, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges		921				921
Balance at September 30, 2012:						
Goodwill		1,137		1,188		2,325
Accumulated Impairment Charges		(216)		(1,188)		(1,404)
Balance at September 30, 2012, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	\$	921	\$		\$	921

Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio are required to perform an annual goodwill impairment test as of the same date each year and, accordingly, perform their annual impairment testing of goodwill as of August 31. Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio update their test between annual tests if events or circumstances occur that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. As the fair value of Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's reporting units exceeded their respective carrying values at the date of the annual impairment analysis, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio did not record any impairment charges in the third quarter of 2012.

Intangible Assets. On August 8, 2011, the EPA's final rule to replace CAIR was published in the Federal Register. As further discussed in Note 5, the CSAPR established state-level annual SO₂ and NO_x caps that were required to take effect on January 1, 2012, and state-level ozone-season NO_x caps that were to take effect on May 1, 2012. The CSAPR did not utilize CAA emission allowances as the original CAIR provided. Under the CSAPR, the EPA was expected to issue new emission allowances to be used exclusively for purposes of complying with the CSAPR cap-and-trade program. After this ruling was published in 2011, Duke Energy evaluated the effect of the CSAPR on the carrying value of emission allowances recorded at its USFE&G and Commercial Power segments. Based on the provisions of the CSAPR, Duke Energy Ohio had more SO₂ allowances than were needed to comply with the continuing CAA acid rain cap-and-trade program (excess emission allowances). Duke Energy Ohio incurred a pre-tax impairment of \$79 million in the third quarter of 2011 to write down the carrying value of excess emission allowances held by Commercial Power to fair value. The charge is recorded in Impairment charges on Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. This amount was based on the fair value of excess allowances held by Commercial Power for compliance under the continuing CAA acid rain cap-and-trade program as of September 30, 2011.

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Other Impairments. As a result of project cost overages related to the Edwardsport IGCC plant, Duke Energy Indiana recorded pre-tax charges to earnings of \$600 million and \$222 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. See Note 4 for a further discussion of the Edwardsport IGCC project.

In the third quarter of 2012, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas recorded pre-tax impairment charges of \$86 million and \$31 million, respectively, in conjunction with the merger with Progress Energy. See Note 2 for additional information.

8. Risk Management, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Duke Energy Registrants utilize various derivative instruments to manage risks primarily associated with commodity prices, foreign exchange and interest rates. The primary use of energy commodity derivatives is to hedge the generation portfolio against exposure to changes in the prices of power and fuel. Interest rate derivatives are entered into to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk associated with variable-rate and fixed-rate borrowings.

Certain derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting and are designated as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges, while others either do not qualify as accounting hedges (such as economic hedges) or have not been designated as hedges (hereinafter referred to as undesignated contracts). All derivative instruments not meeting the criteria for the NPNS exception are recognized as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As the regulated operations of the Duke Energy Registrants meet the criteria for regulatory accounting treatment, the majority of the derivative contracts entered into by the regulated operations are not designated as hedges since gains and losses on such contracts are deferred as regulatory liabilities and assets, respectively. Thus there is no immediate earnings impact associated with changes in fair values of such derivative contracts. Cash flows relative to derivative instruments are considered operating activities based on the nature of the underlying transactions.

For derivative instruments that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss is reported as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any gains or losses on the derivative that represent either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings. For derivative instruments that qualify and are designated as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item are recognized in earnings in the current period. Any gains or losses on the derivative are included in the same line item as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for Duke Energy, or in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana.

Information presented in the tables below relates to Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio. As regulatory accounting treatment is applied to substantially all of Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana derivative instruments, and the carrying value of the respective derivative instruments comprise a small portion of Duke Energy's overall balance, separate disclosures for each of these registrants is not presented.

Commodity Price Risk

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to the impact of market changes in the future prices of electricity (energy, capacity and financial transmission rights), coal, oil, natural gas and emission allowances (SO₂, seasonal NO_x and annual NO_x) as a result of their energy operations such as electricity generation and the transportation and sale of natural gas. With respect to commodity price risks associated with electricity generation, the Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to changes including, but not limited to, the cost of the coal and natural gas used to generate electricity, the prices of electricity in wholesale markets, the cost of capacity and electricity purchased for resale in wholesale markets and the cost of emission allowances primarily at the Duke Energy Registrants' coal fired power plants. Risks associated with commodity price changes on future operations are closely monitored and, where appropriate, various commodity contracts are used to mitigate the effect of such fluctuations on operations. Exposure to commodity price risk is influenced by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the term of the contract, the liquidity of the market and delivery location.

Commodity Fair Value Hedges. At September 30, 2012, there were no open commodity derivative instruments that were designated as fair value hedges.

Commodity Cash Flow Hedges. At September 30, 2012, there were no open commodity derivative instruments that were designated as cash flow hedges.

Undesignated Contracts. The Duke Energy Registrants use derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from providing electricity generation and capacity to large energy customers, energy aggregators, retail customers and other wholesale companies. Undesignated contracts may include contracts not designated as a hedge, contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting, derivatives that do not or no longer qualify for the NPNS scope exception, and de-designated hedge contracts. These undesignated contracts expire as late as 2016.

Undesignated contracts also include contracts associated with operations that Duke Energy continues to wind down or has included as discontinued operations. As these undesignated contracts expire as late as 2021, Duke Energy has entered into economic hedges that leave it minimally exposed to changes in prices over the duration of these contracts.

Duke Energy Carolinas uses derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from electricity generation. Duke Energy Carolinas has also entered into a firm power sale agreement, which is accounted for as a derivative instrument, as part of the Interim FERC Mitigation in connection with Duke Energy's merger with Progress Energy. See Note 2. Undesignated contracts at September 30, 2012 are primarily associated with forward sales and purchases of power.

Duke Energy Ohio uses derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from providing electricity generation and capacity to large energy customers, energy aggregators, retail customers and other wholesale companies. Undesignated contracts at September 30, 2012 are primarily associated with forward sales and purchases of power, coal, natural gas and emission allowances, for the Commercial Power segment.

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Duke Energy Indiana uses derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from electricity generation. Undesignated contracts at September 30, 2012 are primarily associated with forward purchases and sales of power, coal, natural gas, financial transmission rights and emission allowances.

Interest Rate Risk

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to risk resulting from changes in interest rates as a result of their issuance or anticipated issuance of variable and fixed-rate debt and commercial paper. Interest rate exposure is managed by limiting variable-rate exposures to a percentage of total debt and by monitoring the effects of market changes in interest rates. To manage risk associated with changes in interest rates, the Duke Energy Registrants may enter into financial contracts; primarily interest rate swaps and U.S. Treasury lock agreements. Additionally, in anticipation of certain fixed-rate debt issuances, a series of forward starting interest rate swaps may be executed to lock in components of the market interest rates at the time and terminated prior to or upon the issuance of the corresponding debt. When these transactions occur within a business that meets the criteria for regulatory accounting treatment, these contracts may be treated as undesignated and any pre-tax gain or loss recognized from inception to termination of the hedges would be recorded as a regulatory liability or asset and amortized as a component of interest expense over the life of the debt. Alternatively, these derivatives may be designated as hedges whereby, any pre-tax gain or loss recognized from inception to termination of the hedges would be recorded in AOCI and amortized as a component of interest expense over the life of the debt.

The following table shows the notional amounts for derivatives related to interest rate risk:

Notional Amounts of Derivative Instruments Related to Interest Rate

	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
		September 30, 2012		
(in millions)				
Cash Flow Hedges ^(a)	\$ 869	\$	\$	\$
Undesignated Contracts	342		27	200
Fair Value Hedges	275	25	250	
Total Notional Amount	\$ 1,486	\$ 25	\$ 277	\$ 200
		December 31, 2011		
(in millions)				
Cash Flow Hedges ^(a)	\$ 841	\$	\$	\$
Undesignated Contracts	247		27	200

Fair Value Hedges		275		25		250		
Total Notional Amount	\$	1,363	\$	25	\$	277	\$	200

- (a) Includes amounts related to non-recourse variable rate long-term debt of VIEs of \$442 million at September 30, 2012 and \$466 million at December 31, 2011.

Volumes

The following tables show information relating to the volume of Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's outstanding commodity derivative activity. Amounts disclosed represent the notional volumes of commodities contracts accounted for at fair value. For option contracts, notional amounts include only the delta-equivalent volumes which represent the notional volumes times the probability of exercising the option based on current price volatility. Volumes associated with contracts qualifying for the NPNS exception have been excluded from the table below. Amounts disclosed represent the absolute value of notional amounts. Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio have netted contractual amounts where offsetting purchase and sale contracts exist with identical delivery locations and times of delivery. Where all commodity positions are perfectly offset, no quantities are shown below. For additional information on notional dollar amounts of debt subject to derivative contracts accounted for at fair value, see "Interest Rate Risk" section above.

Underlying Notional Amounts for Commodity Derivative Instruments Accounted for At Fair Value

	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Ohio
	September 30, 2012	
<u>Commodity contracts</u>		
Electricity-energy (Gigawatt-hours) ^{(a)(c)}	27,820	29,770
Electricity-capacity (Gigawatt-months)	5	
Oil (millions of gallons)	6	
Natural gas (millions of decatherms) ^(b)	436	131
	December 31, 2011	
<u>Commodity contracts</u>		
Electricity-energy (Gigawatt-hours) ^(a)	14,118	14,655
Emission allowances NOX (thousands of tons)	9	9
Natural gas (millions of decatherms)	40	2

- (a) Amounts at Duke Energy Ohio include intercompany positions that are eliminated at Duke Energy.
- (b) Amounts at Duke Energy include 297 million decatherms of natural gas relate to Progress Energy.
- (c) Amounts at Duke Energy include amounts related to Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas Interim FERC mitigation contracts entered into as part of the Progress Energy merger.

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The following tables show fair value amounts of derivative contracts, and the line item(s) in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in which such amounts are included. The fair values of derivative contracts are presented on a gross basis, even when the derivative instruments are subject to master netting arrangements where Duke Energy nets the fair value of derivative contracts subject to master netting arrangements with the same counterparty on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash collateral payables and receivables associated with the derivative contracts have not been netted against the fair value amounts.

Location and Fair Value Amounts of Derivatives Reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions)	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Ohio	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
September 30, 2012				
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments				
<u>Commodity contracts</u>				
Current Liabilities: Other	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Current Assets: Other	5		4	
Current Liabilities: Other		11		
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other		107		
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 5	\$ 119	\$ 4	\$
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
<u>Commodity contracts</u>				
Current Assets: Other ^(a)	\$ 55	\$ 5	\$ 33	\$ 12
Investments and Other Assets: Other	35	1	16	1
Current Liabilities: Other	94	377	85	110
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	55	325	39	51
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Current Liabilities: Other ^(b)		96		1
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other		8		8
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 239	\$ 812	\$ 173	\$ 183
Total Derivatives	\$ 244	\$ 931	\$ 177	\$ 183

- (a) Amount at Duke Energy includes \$17 million related to commodity contracts at Duke Energy Indiana which receive regulatory accounting treatment.
- (b) Amount at Duke Energy includes \$71 million related to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Indiana which receive regulatory accounting treatment.

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(in millions)	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Ohio	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
December 31, 2011				
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments				
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Current Assets: Other	\$ 4	\$	\$ 3	\$
Investments and Other Assets: Other	2		2	
Current Liabilities: Other		11		
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other		76		
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 6	\$ 87	\$ 5	\$
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
<u>Commodity contracts</u>				
Current Assets: Other	\$ 81	\$ 31	\$ 79	\$ 39
Investments and Other Assets: Other	35	17	29	18
Current Liabilities: Other	136	168	136	146
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	25	93	22	33
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Current Liabilities: Other		2		1
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other ^(a)		75		8
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	\$ 277	\$ 386	\$ 266	\$ 245
Total Derivatives	\$ 283	\$ 473	\$ 271	\$ 245

(a) Amounts at Duke Energy include \$67 million related to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Indiana which receive regulatory accounting treatment.

The following table shows the amount of the gains and losses recognized on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges by type of derivative contract, and the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations line items in which such gains and losses are included for Duke Energy.

Cash Flow Hedges—Location and Amount of Pre-Tax Gains (Losses) Recognized in Comprehensive Income

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Recorded in AOCI		
Interest rate contracts	\$ (4)	\$ (73)
Commodity contracts	1	
Total Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Recorded in AOCI	\$ (3)	\$ (73)
Location of Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings^(a)		
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>		
Interest expense	\$ 2	\$ (1)
Total Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings	\$ 2	\$ (1)

(a) Represents the gains and losses on cash flow hedges previously recorded in AOCI during the term of the hedging relationship and reclassified into earnings during the current period.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Recorded in AOCI		
Interest rate contracts	\$ (30)	\$ (80)
Commodity Contracts	1	
Total Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Recorded in AOCI	\$ (29)	\$ (80)
Location of Pre-tax Gains and (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings^(a)		
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>		
Interest expense	\$	\$ (4)
Total Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings	\$	\$ (4)

(a) Represents the gains and losses on cash flow hedges previously recorded in AOCI during the term of the hedging relationship and reclassified into earnings during the current period.

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There were no gains or losses on cash flow hedges recorded or reclassified at Duke Energy Ohio for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. There were no hedge ineffectiveness during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, and no gains or losses have been excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness during the same periods for all Duke Energy Registrants.

Duke Energy. At September 30, 2012, and December 31, 2011, \$136 million and \$115 million, respectively of pre-tax deferred net losses on derivative instruments related to interest rate cash flow hedges remains in AOCI and a \$2 million pre-tax gain is expected to be recognized in earnings during the next 12 months as the hedged transactions occur.

Duke Energy Ohio. At September 30, 2012, and December 31, 2011 there were no pre-tax deferred net gains or losses on derivative instruments related to cash flow hedges remaining in AOCI.

The following tables show the amount of the pre-tax gains and losses recognized on undesignated contracts by type of derivative instrument, and the line item(s) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in which such gains and losses are included or deferred on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as regulatory assets or liabilities.

Undesignated Contracts—Location and Amount of Pre-Tax Gains and (Losses) Recognized in Income or as Regulatory Assets or Liabilities

(in millions)	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Ohio	
	Three Months Ended September 30,			
Location of Pre-tax Gains and (Losses) Recognized in Earnings	2012	2011	2012	2011
<u>Commodity contracts</u>				
Revenue, regulated electric	\$ (22)	\$	\$	\$
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas and other	(28)		(42)	(6)
Other income and expenses	(1)			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - Regulated	(135)			
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Interest expense	(4)			
	\$ (190)	\$	\$ (42)	\$ (6)

Total Pre-tax (Losses) Gains**Recognized in Earnings****Location of Pre-tax Gains and (Losses)****Recognized as Regulatory Assets or Liabilities**Commodity contracts

Regulatory Asset	\$	61	\$	2	\$	\$	2
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Regulatory Liability ^(a)		12		2			
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Interest rate contracts

Regulatory Asset ^(b)		7		(146)			(4)
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Regulatory Liability ^(c)				(60)			
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Total Pre-tax Gains (Losses)**Recognized as Regulatory Assets or Liabilities**

	\$	80	\$	(202)	\$	\$	(2)
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(a) Amounts relate to commodity contracts at Duke Energy Indiana for the three months ended September 30, 2012.

(b) Includes \$82 million and \$60 million related to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively for the three months ended September 30, 2011.

(c) Amounts relate to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Carolinas for the three months ended September 30, 2011.

(in millions)	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Ohio	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Location of Pre-tax Gains and (Losses) Recognized in Earnings				
<u>Commodity contracts</u>				
Revenue, regulated electric	\$	(22)	\$	\$
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas and other		8		33
Other income and expenses		(1)		(28)
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - Regulated		(135)		
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - non-regulated				(1)
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Interest expense		(4)		(1)
Total Pre-tax (Losses) Gains Recognized in Earnings	\$	(154)	\$	32
Location of Pre-tax Gains and (Losses) Recognized as Regulatory Assets or Liabilities				
<u>Commodity contracts</u>				
Regulatory Asset	\$	61	\$	(2)
Regulatory Liability ^(a)		34		1
<u>Interest rate contracts</u>				
Regulatory Asset ^(b)		(3)		(4)
Regulatory Liability ^(c)				(60)

Total Pre-tax Gains (Losses)

Recognized as Regulatory Assets or Liabilities

\$	92	\$	(202)	\$	(1)	\$	(3)
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- (a) Amounts relate to commodity contracts at Duke Energy Indiana for the nine months ended September 30, 2012
- (b) Includes \$91 million and \$60 million related to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.
- (c) Amounts relate to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Carolinas for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

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Credit Risk

Certain of Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's derivative contracts contain contingent credit features, such as material adverse change clauses or payment acceleration clauses that could result in immediate payments, the posting of letters of credit or the termination of the derivative contract before maturity if specific events occur, such as a downgrade of Duke Energy or Duke Energy Ohio's credit rating below investment grade.

The following table shows information with respect to derivative contracts that are in a net liability position and contain objective credit-risk related payment provisions. The amounts disclosed in the table below represent the aggregate fair value amounts of such derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period, the aggregate fair value of assets that are already posted as collateral under such derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period, and the aggregate fair value of additional assets that would be required to be transferred in the event that credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered.

Information Regarding Derivative Instruments that Contain Credit-risk Related Contingent Features

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy
	September 30, 2012	Ohio
Aggregate Fair Value Amounts of Derivative Instruments in a Net Liability Position	\$ 524	\$ 195
Collateral Already Posted	\$ 158	\$ 84
Additional Cash Collateral or Letters of Credit in the Event Credit-risk-related Contingent Features were Triggered at the End of the Reporting Period	\$ 259	\$ 7
(in millions)	December 31, 2011	
Aggregate Fair Value Amounts of Derivative Instruments in a Net Liability Position	\$ 96	\$ 94
Collateral Already Posted	\$ 36	\$ 35
Additional Cash Collateral or Letters of Credit in the Event Credit-risk-related Contingent Features were Triggered at the End of the Reporting Period	\$ 5	\$ 5

Netting of Cash Collateral and Derivative Assets and Liabilities Under Master Netting Arrangements. In accordance with applicable accounting rules, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio have

elected to offset fair value amounts (or amounts that approximate fair value) recognized on their Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to cash collateral amounts receivable or payable against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement. The amounts disclosed in the table below represent the receivables related to the right to reclaim cash collateral and payables related to the obligation to return cash collateral under master netting arrangements. See Note 9 for additional information on fair value disclosures related to derivatives.

Information Regarding Cash Collateral under Master Netting Arrangements

	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Ohio	
	September 30, 2012			
(in millions)	Receivables	Payable	Receivables	Payable
Amounts offset against net derivative positions	\$ 93	\$	\$ 20	\$
Amounts not offset against net derivative positions	\$ 72	\$	\$ 70	\$
	December 31, 2011			
(in millions)	Receivables	Payable	Receivables	Payable
Amounts offset against net derivative positions	\$ 10	\$	\$ 9	\$
Amounts not offset against net derivative positions	\$ 30	\$	\$ 28	\$

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9. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Under existing accounting guidance, fair value is considered to be the exchange price in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell an asset or transfer a liability at the measurement date. The fair value definition focuses on an exit price, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability versus an entry price, which would be the price paid to acquire an asset or received to assume a liability.

The Duke Energy Registrants classify recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements based on the following fair value hierarchy, as prescribed by the accounting guidance for fair value, which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

Level 1—unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Duke Energy has the ability to access. An active market for the asset or liability is one in which transactions for the asset or liability occurs with sufficient frequency and volume to provide ongoing pricing information. Duke Energy does not adjust quoted market prices on Level 1 for any blockage factor.

Level 2—a fair value measurement utilizing inputs other than a quoted market price that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include, but are not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in an active market, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active and inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rate curves and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, credit risk and default rates. A Level 2 measurement cannot have more than an insignificant portion of the valuation based on unobservable inputs.

Level 3—any fair value measurements which include unobservable inputs for the asset or liability for more than an insignificant portion of the valuation. A level 3 measurement may be based primarily on Level 2 inputs.

The fair value accounting guidance for financial instruments permits entities to elect to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not required to be accounted for at fair value under other GAAP. There are no financial assets or financial liabilities that are not required to be accounted for at fair value under GAAP for which the option to record at fair value has been elected by the Duke Energy Registrants. However, in the future, the Duke Energy Registrants may elect to measure certain financial instruments at fair value in accordance with this accounting guidance.

Transfers into (out of) Levels 1, 2 or 3 represent existing assets or liabilities previously categorized as a higher level for which the inputs to the estimate became less observable or assets and liabilities that were previously classified as Level 2 or 3 for which the lowest significant input became more observable during the period. The Duke Energy Registrant's Policy for the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair

value hierarchy is to recognize the transfer at the end of the period. There were no transfers into (out of) Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the period.

Valuation methods of the primary fair value measurements disclosed below are as follows:

Investments in equity securities. Investments in equity securities, other than those accounted for as equity and cost method investments, are typically valued at the closing price in the principal active market as of the last business day of the quarter. Principal active markets for equity prices include published exchanges such as NASDAQ and NYSE. Foreign equity prices are translated from their trading currency using the currency exchange rate in effect at the close of the principal active market. Prices have not been adjusted to reflect for after-hours market activity. The majority of investments in equity securities are valued using Level 1 measurements. For certain investments that are valued on a net asset value per share (or its equivalent), or the net asset value basis, when Duke Energy does not have the ability to redeem the investment in the near term at net asset value per share (or its equivalent), or the net asset value is not available as of the measurement date, the fair value measurement of the investment is categorized as Level 3.

Investments in available-for-sale auction rate securities. Duke Energy holds auction rate securities for which an active market does not currently exist. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, \$39 million of these investments in auction rate securities were redeemed at full par value plus accrued interest. Auction rate securities held are student loan securities for which approximately 90% is ultimately backed by the U.S. government. Approximately 18% of these securities are AAA rated. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 all of these auction rate securities are classified as long-term investments and are valued as Level 3 measurements. The methods and significant assumptions used to determine the fair values of the investment in auction rate debt securities represent estimations of fair value using internal discounted cash flow models which incorporate primarily management's own assumptions as to the term over which such investments will be recovered at par (ranging from 7 to 17 years), the current level of interest rates (less than 0.5%), and the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rates (up to 5.0% reflecting a tenor of up to 17 years). In preparing the valuations, all significant value drivers were considered, including the underlying collateral (primarily evaluated on the basis of credit ratings, parity ratios and the percentage of loans backed by the U.S. government). Auction rate securities which are classified as Short-term investments are valued using Level 2 measurements, as they are valued at par based on a commitment by the issuer to redeem at par value. There were no auction rate securities classified as Short-term investments as of September 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011.

There were no other-than-temporary impairments associated with investments in auction rate debt securities during the three months ended and nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011.

Investments in debt securities. Most debt investments (including those held in the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds (NDTF)) are valued based on a calculation using interest rate curves and credit spreads applied to the terms of the debt instrument (maturity and coupon interest rate) and consider the counterparty credit rating. Most debt valuations are Level 2 measurements. If the market for a particular fixed income security is relatively inactive or illiquid, the measurement is a Level 3 measurement. U.S. Treasury debt is typically a Level 1 measurement.

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Commodity derivatives. The pricing for commodity derivatives is primarily a calculated value which incorporates the forward price and is adjusted for liquidity (bid-ask spread), credit or non-performance risk (after reflecting credit enhancements such as collateral) and discounted to present value. The primary difference between a Level 2 and a Level 3 measurement has to do with the level of activity in forward markets for the commodity. If the market is relatively inactive, the measurement is deemed to be a Level 3 measurement. Commodity derivatives with clearinghouses are classified as Level 1 measurements.

Duke Energy

The following tables provide the fair value measurement amounts for financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral amounts which are disclosed in Note 8. See Note 10 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at September 30, 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in available-for-sale auction rate securities ^(a)	\$ 41	\$	\$	\$ 41
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	2,779	2,707	53	19
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	1,376	234	1,095	47
Other long-term trading and available-for-sale equity securities ^(b)	77	68	9	
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities ^(c)	650	66	584	
Derivative assets ^(b)	89		10	79
Total Assets	5,012	3,075	1,751	186
Derivative liabilities ^(d)	(776)	(24)	(598)	(154)
Net Assets	\$ 4,236	\$ 3,051	\$ 1,153	\$ 32

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at December 31, 2011	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$ 71	\$	\$	\$ 71

Investments in available-for-sale auction rate securities ^(a)				
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	1,337	1,285	46	6
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	723	109	567	47
Other long-term trading and available-for-sale equity securities ^(b)	68	61	7	
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities ^(c)	382	22	360	
Derivative assets ^(b)	74	43	6	25
Total Assets	2,655	1,520	986	149
Derivative liabilities ^(d)	(264)	(36)	(164)	(64)
Net Assets	\$ 2,391	\$ 1,484	\$ 822	\$ 85

- (a) Included in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (b) Included in Other within Current Assets and Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.
- (c) Included in Other within Investments and Other Assets and Short-term Investments on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (d) Included in Other within Current Liabilities and Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis where the determination of fair value includes significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(in millions)	Available-for-Sale			Total
	Auction Rate Securities	Available-for-Sale NDTF Investments	Derivatives (net)	
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012				
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$ 41	\$ 64	\$ (19)	\$ 86
Amounts acquired in Progress Energy Merger			(30)	(30)
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized losses included in earnings:				
Regulated electric Revenue,			12	12
non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other			(6)	(6)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:				
Purchases		1		1
Issuances			(24)	(24)
Settlements			(10)	(10)
		1	2	3
				143

Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability				
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 41	\$ 66	\$ (75)	\$ 32
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011				
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 90	\$ 53	\$ (22)	\$ 121
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:				
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other			8	8
Total pre-tax losses included in other comprehensive income:				
Gains on available for sale securities and other	8			8
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:				
Purchases			8	8
Settlements	(1)		(2)	(3)
Total gains (losses) included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability				
Transfers out of Level 3	(25)	1	(16)	(15)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 72 54	\$ 54	\$ (24)	\$ 102

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(in millions)		Available-for-Sale Auction Rate Securities		Available-for-Sale NDTF Investments		Derivatives (net)		Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012								
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$	71	\$	53	\$	(39)	\$	85
Amounts acquired in Progress Energy Merger						(30)		(30)
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized losses included in earnings:								
Regulated electric Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other						37		37
						(9)		(9)
Total pre-tax gains included in other comprehensive income:								
Gains on available for sale securities and other		9						9
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:								
Purchases				10		22		32
Issuances						(24)		(24)
Settlements		(39)				(34)		(73)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability				3		2		5
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$	41	\$	66	\$	(75)	\$	32
Pre-tax amounts included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income related to Level 3 measurements outstanding at September 30, 2012								
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other						5		5
Total	\$		\$		\$	5	\$	5
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011								
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	118	\$	47	\$	(19)	\$	146
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:								
Regulated electric						8		8

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	Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other				(19)		(19)
	Total pre-tax gains included in other comprehensive income:						
	Gains on available for sale securities and other	13					13
	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:						
	Purchases		7		8		15
	Sales		(3)				(3)
	Settlements	(25)			(5)		(30)
	Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability		3		3		6
	Transfers out of Level 3	(34)					(34)
Balance at September 30, 2011		\$ 72	\$ 54	\$ (24)	\$ 102		
Pre-tax amounts included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income related to Level 3 measurements outstanding at September 30, 2011							
	Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other				(12)		(12)
Total		\$ 55	\$	\$ (12)	\$ (12)		

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Duke Energy Carolinas

The following tables provide the fair value measurement amounts for assets and liabilities recorded on Duke Energy Carolinas'

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral amounts which are disclosed in Note 8. See Note 10 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at September 30, 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in available-for-sale auction rate securities ^(a)	\$ 6	\$	\$	\$ 6
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	1,553	1,487	47	19
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	758	102	609	47
Total Assets	\$ 2,317	\$ 1,589	\$ 656	\$ 72
Derivative liabilities ^(c)	(12)			(12)
Net Assets	\$ 2,305	\$ 1,589	\$ 656	\$ 60

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at December 31, 2011	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments in available-for-sale auction rate securities ^(a)	\$ 12	\$	\$	\$ 12
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	1,337	1,285	46	6
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	723	109	567	47
Derivative assets ^(b)	1		1	
Total Assets	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,394	\$ 614	\$ 65

(a) Included in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b)

Included in Other within Current Assets and Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis where the determination of fair value includes significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(in millions)	Available-for-Sale			Derivatives (net)	Total
	Auction Rate Securities	Available-for-Sale NDTF Investments			
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012					
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$ 6	\$ 64	\$	\$	70
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:					
Purchases		1			1
Issuances				(14)	(14)
Settlements				2	2
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability		1			1
Balance at September 30, 2012	6	\$ 66	\$ (12)	\$	60
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011					
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 12	\$ 53	\$	\$	65
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability		1			1
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 12	\$ 54	\$	\$	66

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	Available-for-Sale Auction Rate Securities		Available-for-Sale NDTF Investments		Derivatives (net)	Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012						
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$	12	\$	53	\$	\$ 65
Total pre-tax gains included in other comprehensive income:						
Gains on available for sale securities and other		2				2
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:						
Purchases				10		10
Issuances					(14)	(14)
Settlements		(8)			2	(6)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability				3		3
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$	6	\$	66	\$ (12)	\$ 60
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011						
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	12	\$	47	\$	\$ 59
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:						
Purchases				7		7
Sales				(3)		(3)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability				3		3
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$	12	\$	54	\$	\$ 66

Duke Energy Ohio

The following tables provide the fair value measurement amounts for assets and liabilities recorded on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral amounts which are disclosed in Note 8.

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at September 30,			
	2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets ^(a)	\$ 40	\$ 27	\$ 4	\$ 9
Derivative liabilities ^(b)	(46)	(20)	(9)	(17)
Net Assets (Liabilities)	\$ (6)	\$ 7	\$ (5)	\$ (8)

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at December 31,			
	2011	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets ^(a)	\$ 56	\$ 42	\$ 5	\$ 9
Derivative liabilities ^(b)	(30)	(10)	(8)	(12)
Net Assets (Liabilities)	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$ (3)	\$ (3)

- (a) Included in Other within Current Assets and Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (b) Included in Other within Current Liabilities and Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis where the determination of fair value includes significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(in millions)	Derivatives (net)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$ (2)
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Regulated electric Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other	1
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Settlements	(1)
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ (8)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 7
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other	(1)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Settlements	(1)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability	2
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 7

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(in millions)	Derivatives (net)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ (3)
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Regulated Electric	1
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other	(5)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Settlements	1
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability	(2)
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ (8)
Pre-tax amounts included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income related to Level 3 measurements outstanding at September 30, 2012:	
Revenue, non-regulated electric and other	\$ 1
Total	\$ 1
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 13
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Revenue, non-regulated electric, natural gas, and other	(7)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Settlements	(2)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability	3
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 7
Pre-tax amounts included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income related to Level 3 measurements outstanding at September 30, 2011:	
Revenue, non-regulated electric and other	\$ 1
Total	\$ 1

Duke Energy Indiana

The following tables provide the fair value measurement amounts for assets and liabilities recorded on Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral amounts which are disclosed in Note 8. See Note 10 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	Total Fair Value			
	Amounts at	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	September 30,			
	2012			
Available-for-sale equity securities ^(a)	\$ 49	\$ 49	\$	\$
Available-for-sale debt securities ^(a)	28		28	
Derivative assets ^(b)	17			17
Total Assets	94	49	28	\$ 17
Derivative liabilities ^(c)	(71)		(71)	
Net Assets (Liabilities)	\$ 23	\$ 49	\$ (43)	\$ 17
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Combined Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - (Continued)

(in millions)	Total Fair Value Amounts at December 31,				Level
	2011	Level 1	Level 2	3	
Available-for-sale equity securities ^(a)	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$	\$	
Available-for-sale debt securities ^(a)	28		28		
Derivative assets ^(b)	4				4
Total Assets	78	46	28	\$	4
Derivative liabilities ^(c)	(69)	(1)	(68)		
Net Assets (Liabilities)	\$ 9	\$ 45	\$ (40)	\$	4

(a) Included in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Included in Other within Current Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(c) Included in Other within Current Liabilities and Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis where the determination of fair value includes significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(in millions)	Derivatives (net)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$ 22
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Regulated electric	11
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Settlements	(16)
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 17
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 10
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Regulated electric	8
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Purchases	8
Settlements	(2)
	(18)

Total losses included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability

Balance at September 30, 2011 \$ 6

(in millions)	Derivatives (net)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 4
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Regulated electric	35
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Sales	22
Settlements	(45)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory asset or liability	1
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 17
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 4
Total pre-tax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings:	
Regulated electric	8
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:	
Purchases	8
Settlements	(14)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 6

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Additional Fair Value Disclosures—Long-term debt, including current maturities:

The fair value of long-term debt is summarized in the following table. Judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates determined are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Duke Energy Registrants could have settled in current markets. The fair value of the long-term debt is determined using Level 2 measurements.

(in millions)	As of September 30, 2012		As of December 31, 2011	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Duke Energy (a)	\$ 38,597	\$ 43,908	\$ 20,573	\$ 23,053
Duke Energy Carolinas ^(b)	\$ 9,166	\$ 10,744	\$ 9,274	\$ 10,629
Duke Energy Ohio	\$ 2,046	\$ 2,236	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,688
Duke Energy Indiana	\$ 3,704	\$ 4,427	\$ 3,459	\$ 4,048

- (a) Includes book value of Non-recourse long-term debt of variable interest entities of \$911 million and \$949 million September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.
- (b) Includes book value of Non-recourse long-term debt of variable interest entities of \$300 million at both September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

At both September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable, notes payable and commercial paper and non-recourse notes payable of variable interest entities are not materially different from their carrying amounts because of the short-term nature of these instruments and/or because the stated rates approximate market rates.

10. Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

The Duke Energy Registrants classify their investments in debt and equity securities into two categories – trading and available-for-sale.

Trading Securities. Investments in debt and equity securities held in grantor trusts associated with certain deferred compensation plans and certain other investments are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with net realized and unrealized gains and losses included in earnings each period. At both September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the fair value of these investments was \$32 million.

Available for Sale Securities. All other investments in debt and equity securities are classified as available-for-sale securities, which are also reported at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance

Sheets with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported either as a regulatory asset or liability, as discussed further below, or as a component of other comprehensive income until realized.

Duke Energy's available-for-sale securities are primarily comprised of investments held in the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Fund (NDTF) at Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy, investments in grantor trusts at both Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy related to other post-retirement benefit plans as required by the IURC and FPSC, respectively. Duke Energy captive insurance investment portfolio, Duke Energy's foreign operations investment portfolio and investments of Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas in auction rate debt securities.

The investments within the Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy NDTF and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts are managed by independent investment managers with discretion to buy, sell and invest pursuant to the objectives set forth by the trust agreements. Therefore, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Indiana have limited oversight of the day-to-day management of these investments. Since day-to-day investment decisions, including buy and sell decisions, are made by the investment manager, the ability to hold investments in unrealized loss positions is outside the control of Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Indiana. Accordingly, all unrealized gains and losses associated with debt and equity securities within the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts are considered other-than-temporary and are recognized immediately when the fair value of individual investments is less than the cost basis of the investment. Pursuant to regulatory accounting, substantially all unrealized losses associated with investments in debt and equity securities within the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability. As a result there is no immediate impact on the earnings of Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, or Duke Energy Indiana.

For investments in debt and equity securities held in the captive insurance investment portfolio, Duke Energy's foreign operations investment portfolio and investments in auction rate debt securities, unrealized gains and losses are included in other comprehensive income until realized, unless it is determined that the carrying value of an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. If so, the write-down to fair value may be included in earnings based on the criteria discussed below.

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For available-for-sale securities outside of the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF, and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts, which are discussed separately above, Duke Energy analyzes all investment holdings each reporting period to determine whether a decline in fair value should be considered other-than-temporary. Criteria used to evaluate whether an impairment associated with equity securities is other-than-temporary includes, but is not limited to, the length of time over which the market value has been lower than the cost basis of the investment, the percentage decline compared to the cost of the investment and management's intent and ability to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value. If a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to its fair value through a charge to earnings.

With respect to investments in debt securities, under the accounting guidance for other-than-temporary impairment, if the entity does not have an intent to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that management will be required to sell the debt security before the recovery of its cost basis, the impairment write-down to fair value would be recorded as a component of other comprehensive income, except for when it is determined that a credit loss exists. In determining whether a credit loss exists, management considers, among other things, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis, changes in the financial condition of the issuer of the security, or in the case of an asset backed security, the financial condition of the underlying loan obligors, consideration of underlying collateral and guarantees of amounts by government entities, ability of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest or principal payments and any changes to the rating of the security by rating agencies. If it is determined that a credit loss exists, the amount of impairment write-down to fair value would be split between the credit loss, which would be recognized in earnings, and the amount attributable to all other factors, which would be recognized in other comprehensive income. Management believes, based on consideration of the criteria above, that no credit loss exists as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Management does not have the intent to sell such investments in auction rate debt securities and the investments in debt securities within its captive insurance investment portfolio and foreign operations investment portfolio, and it is not more likely than not that management will be required to sell these securities before the anticipated recovery of their cost basis. Management has concluded that there were no other-than-temporary impairments for debt or equity securities necessary as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Accordingly, all changes in the market value of investments other than the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts were reflected as a component of other comprehensive income in 2012 and 2011.

See Note 9 for additional information related to fair value measurements for investments in auction rate debt securities.

Short-term and Long-term investments. Investments in debt and equity securities are classified as either short-term investments or long-term investments based on management's intent and ability to sell these securities, taking into consideration illiquidity factors in the current markets.

Duke Energy holds corporate debt securities which were purchased using excess cash from its foreign operations. These investments are classified as Short-term Investments on the balance sheet and are available for current operations of Duke Energy's foreign business. Duke Energy held short-term investments with a fair value of \$335 million as of September 30, 2012 and \$190 million as of December 31, 2011.

Duke Energy classifies its investments in debt and equity securities held in the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF (see Note 9 for further information), the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts and the captive insurance investment portfolio as long-term. Additionally, Duke Energy has classified \$41 million carrying value (\$50 million par value) and \$71 million carrying value (\$89 million par value) of investments in auction rate debt securities as long-term at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, due to market illiquidity factors as a result of continued failed auctions, and since management does not intend to use these investments in current operations. All of these investments are classified as available-for-sale and, therefore, are reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at estimated fair value based on either quoted market prices or management's best estimate of fair value based on expected future cash flow using appropriate risk-adjusted discount rates.

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The estimated fair values of short-term and long-term investments for Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Indiana are as follows (in millions):

(in millions)	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF						
Equity Securities	\$ 587	\$ 5	\$ 1,553	\$ 443	\$ 16	\$ 1,337
Corporate Debt Securities	13	1	234	8	2	205
Municipal Bonds	3		62	2		51
U.S. Government Bonds	13		306	16		306
Other	7	1	156	4	4	161
Total Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF^(a)	\$ 623	\$ 7	\$ 2,311	\$ 473	\$ 22	\$ 2,060
Progress Energy NDTF						
Equity Securities	534	21	1,226			
Corporate Debt Securities	9		85			
Municipal Bonds	10	1	134			
U.S. Government Bonds	17		295			
Other	3	1	104			
Total Progress Energy NDTF^(a)	\$ 573	\$ 23	\$ 1,844	\$	\$	\$
Duke Energy Indiana Grantor Trust						
Equity Securities	\$ 9	\$	\$ 49	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 46
Municipal Bonds	1		28	1		28
Total Duke Energy Indiana Grantor Trust^(a)	\$ 10	\$	\$ 77	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 74
Other Investments						

Equity Securities	2	1	19	1	14
Corporate Debt Securities	3		384	1	241
Municipal Bonds	3		40		
U.S. Government Bonds			46	1	21
Other	2	1	128	2	68
Auction Rate Securities ^(b)		9	41		71
Total Other Investments	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 658	\$ 4	\$ 19
Total Duke Energy Investments	\$ 1,216	\$ 41	\$ 4,890	\$ 483	\$ 2,549

- (a) Unrealized gains and losses on investments within the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF, and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts are deferred as regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, respectively, pursuant to regulatory accounting treatment.
- (b) At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, \$6 million and \$12 million of these securities were held by Duke Energy Carolinas, respectively. Gross unrealized holding gains on these securities held by Duke Energy Carolinas were insignificant at both September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Gross unrealized holding losses on these securities held by Duke Energy Carolinas were \$1 million at September 30, 2012 and \$3 million at December 31, 2011.

The table below summarizes the fair value of debt securities held by Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, and Duke Energy Indiana by contractual maturity date.

(in millions)	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	Thereafter
Duke Energy ^(a)	\$ 325	\$ 428	\$ 363	\$ 776
Duke Energy Carolinas ^(a)	\$ 44	\$ 152	\$ 191	\$ 371
Duke Energy Indiana	\$	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 2

- (a) Excludes auction rate securities based on the stated maturity date. See Note 9 for information about fair value measurements related to investments in auction rate debt securities.

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The fair values and gross unrealized losses of available-for-sale debt and equity securities which are in an unrealized loss position for which other-than-temporary impairment losses have not been recorded, summarized by investment type and length of time that the securities have been in a continuous loss position, are presented in the table below for Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Indiana.

(in millions)	Fair Value	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011		
		Unrealized Loss Position >12 months	Unrealized Loss Position <12 months	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss Position >12 months	Unrealized Loss Position <12 months
Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF						
Equity Securities	\$ 60	\$	\$ 5	\$ 111	\$ 4	\$ 12
Corporate Debt Securities	10		1	57	1	1
Municipal Bonds	1					
U.S. Government Bonds	27			8		
Other	16		1	113	1	3
Total Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF^(a)	\$ 114	\$	\$ 7	\$ 289	\$ 6	\$ 16
Progress Energy NDTF						
Equity Securities	\$ 89	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$	\$	\$
Corporate Debt Securities	3					
Municipal Bonds	14	1				
U.S. Government Bonds	10					
Other	1		1			
Total Progress Energy NDTF^(a)	\$ 117	\$ 14	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$
Duke Energy Indiana Grantor Trust						
Equity Securities	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$ 8	\$	\$ 1
Municipal Bonds	6			3		
	\$ 15	\$	\$	\$ 11	\$	\$ 1

**Total Duke Energy
Indiana Grantor
Trust^(a)
Other Investments**

Equity Securities	\$	6	\$	1	\$		\$	4	\$	1	\$	
Corporate Debt Securities								201		1		
Municipal Bonds		4										
U.S. Government Bonds		6										
Other		18		14		16		8				
Auction Rate Securities ^(b)		41		9				71		17		
Total Other Investments	\$	76	\$	24	\$	16	\$	284	\$	19	\$	
Total Duke Energy Investments	\$	322	\$	38	\$	32	\$	584	\$	25	\$	17

- (a) Unrealized losses on investments within the Duke Energy Carolinas NDTF, Progress Energy NDTF, and the Duke Energy Indiana and Progress Energy grantor trusts are deferred as regulatory assets pursuant to regulatory accounting treatment.
- (b) At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, \$6 million and \$12 million of these securities, respectively, were held by Duke Energy Carolinas. The gross unrealized losses on these securities held by Duke Energy Carolinas which were in an unrealized loss position greater than 12 months were \$1 million at September 30, 2012 and \$3 million at December 31, 2011.

11. Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is an entity that is evaluated for consolidation using more than a simple analysis of voting control. The analysis to determine whether an entity is a VIE considers contracts with an entity, credit support for an entity, the adequacy of the equity investment of an entity and the relationship of voting power to the amount of equity invested in an entity. This analysis is performed either upon the creation of a legal entity or upon the occurrence of an event requiring reevaluation, such as a significant change in an entity's assets or activities. If an entity is determined to be a VIE, a qualitative analysis of control determines the party that consolidates a VIE based on what party has the power to direct the most significant activities of the VIE that impact its economic performance as well as what party has rights to receive benefits or is obligated to absorb losses that are significant to the VIE. The analysis of the party that consolidates a VIE is a continual reassessment.

CONSOLIDATED VIEs

The table below shows the VIEs that Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas consolidate and how these entities impact Duke Energy's and Duke Energy Carolinas' respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. None of these entities are consolidated by Duke Energy Ohio or Duke Energy Indiana.

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Other than the discussion below related to CRC, no financial support was provided to any of the consolidated VIEs during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, or is expected to be provided in the future, that was not previously contractually required.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012					
	Duke Energy Receivables					
	Financing LLC (DERF) ^(a)	CRC	CinCapV	Renewables	Other	Total
Restricted Receivables of VIEs	\$ 738	\$ 486	\$ 15	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 1,250
Other Current Assets			2	143	11	156
Intangibles, net				12		12
Restricted Other Assets of VIEs			55	3	57	115
Other Assets			11		1	12
Property, Plant and Equipment, Cost				945	16	961
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization				(89)	(5)	(94)
Other Deferred Debits				23	1	24
Total Assets	738	486	83	1,045	84	2,436
Accounts Payable				1	2	3
Non-Recourse Notes Payable		275				275
Taxes Accrued				5		5
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt			12	31	5	48
Other Current Liabilities			3	20	(1)	22
Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt	300		51	502	58	911
Deferred Income Taxes				158		158
Asset Retirement Obligations				14		14
Other Liabilities			10	45	(1)	54
Total Liabilities	300	275	76	776	63	1,490

Noncontrolling Interests								2	2			
Net Assets of Consolidated VIEs	\$	438	\$	211	\$	7	\$	269	\$	19	\$	944

(a) DERF is a wholly owned limited liability company of Duke Energy Carolinas.

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December 31, 2011

(in millions)	Duke Energy Receivables					Total
	Financing LLC (DERF) ^(a)	CRC	CinCapV	Renewables	Other	
Restricted Receivables of VIEs	\$ 581	\$ 547	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 3	\$ 1,157
Other Current Assets			2	124	8	134
Intangibles, net				12		12
Restricted Other Assets of VIEs			65	10	60	135
Other Assets			14	36		50
Property, Plant and Equipment, Cost				913		913
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization				(62)		(62)
Other Deferred Debits				24	2	26
Total Assets	581	547	94	1,070	73	2,365
Accounts Payable				1	1	2
Non-Recourse Notes Payable		273				273
Taxes Accrued				3		3
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt			11	49	5	65
Other Current Liabilities			3	59		62
Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt	300		60	528	61	949
Deferred Income Taxes				160		160
Asset Retirement Obligation				13		13
Other Liabilities			13	37		50
Total Liabilities	300	273	87	850	67	1,577
Noncontrolling Interests					1	1
Net Assets of Consolidated VIEs	\$ 281	\$ 274	\$ 7	\$ 220	\$ 5	\$ 787

(a) DERF is a wholly owned limited liability company of Duke Energy Carolinas.

DERF. Duke Energy Carolinas securitizes certain accounts receivable through DERF, a bankruptcy remote, special purpose subsidiary. DERF is a wholly owned limited liability company of Duke Energy Carolinas with a separate legal existence from its parent, and its assets are not intended to be generally available to creditors of Duke Energy Carolinas. As a result of the securitization, on a daily basis Duke Energy Carolinas sells certain accounts receivable, arising from the sale of electricity and/or related services as part of Duke Energy Carolinas' franchised electric business, to DERF. In order to fund its purchases of accounts receivable, DERF has a \$300 million secured credit facility with a commercial paper conduit, which expires in August 2014. Duke Energy Carolinas provides the servicing for the receivables (collecting and applying the cash to the appropriate receivables). Duke Energy Carolinas' borrowing under the credit facility is limited to the amount of qualified receivables sold, which has been and is expected to be in excess of the amount borrowed, which is maintained at \$300 million. The debt is classified as long-term since the facility has an expiration date of greater than one year from the balance sheet date.

The obligations of DERF under the facility are non-recourse to Duke Energy Carolinas. Duke Energy and its subsidiaries have no requirement to provide liquidity, purchase assets of DERF or guarantee performance. DERF is considered a VIE because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support its operations. If deficiencies in the net worth of DERF were to occur, those deficiencies would be cured through funding from Duke Energy Carolinas. In addition, the most significant activity of DERF relates to the decisions made with respect to the management of delinquent receivables. Since those decisions are made by Duke Energy Carolinas and any net worth deficiencies of DERF would be cured through funding from Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Carolinas consolidates DERF.

CRC. CRC was formed in order to secure low cost financing for Duke Energy Ohio, including Duke Energy Kentucky, and Duke Energy Indiana. Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana sell on a revolving basis at a discount, nearly all of their customer accounts receivable and related collections to CRC. The receivables which are sold are selected in order to avoid any significant concentration of credit risk and exclude delinquent receivables. The receivables sold are securitized by CRC through a facility managed by two unrelated third parties and the receivables are used as collateral for commercial paper issued by the unrelated third parties. These loans provide the cash portion of the proceeds paid by CRC to Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. The proceeds obtained by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana from the sales of receivables are cash and a subordinated note from CRC (subordinated retained interest in the sold receivables) for a portion of the purchase price (typically approximates 25% of the total proceeds). The amount borrowed by CRC against these receivables is non-recourse to the general credit of Duke Energy, and the associated cash collections from the accounts receivable sold is the sole source of funds to satisfy the related debt obligation. Borrowing is limited to approximately 75% of the transferred receivables. Losses on collection in excess of the discount are first absorbed by the equity of CRC and next by the subordinated retained interests held by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. The discount on the receivables reflects interest expense plus an allowance for bad debts net of a servicing fee charged by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are responsible for the servicing of the receivables (collecting and applying the cash to the appropriate receivables). Depending on the experience with collections, additional equity infusions to CRC may be required to be made by Duke Energy in order to maintain a minimum equity balance of \$3 million. There were no equity infusions to CRC during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, Duke Energy infused \$6 million of equity to Cinergy receivables to remedy net worth deficiencies. The amount borrowed fluctuates based on the amount of

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receivables sold. The debt is short term because the facility has an expiration date of less than one year from the balance sheet date. The current expiration date is November 2013. CRC is considered a VIE because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support its operations. The most significant activity of CRC relates to the decisions made with respect to the management of delinquent receivables. These decisions, as well as the requirement to make up deficiencies in net worth, are made by Duke Energy and not by Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Kentucky or Duke Energy Indiana. Thus, Duke Energy consolidates CRC. Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana do not consolidate CRC.

CinCap V. CinCap V was created to finance and execute a power sale agreement with Central Maine Power Company for approximately 35 MW of capacity and energy. This agreement expires in 2016. CinCap V is considered a VIE because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support its operations. As Duke Energy has the power to direct the most significant activities of the entity, which are the decisions to hedge and finance the power sales agreement, CinCap V is consolidated by Duke Energy.

Renewables. Duke Energy's renewable energy facilities include Green Frontier Windpower, LLC, Top of The World Wind Energy LLC, and various solar projects, all subsidiaries of DEGS, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy.

Green Frontier Windpower, LLC, Top of the World Wind Energy, LLC and the various solar projects are VIEs due to power purchase agreements with terms that approximate the expected life of the projects. These fixed price agreements effectively transfer the commodity price risk to the buyer of the power. Duke Energy has consolidated these entities since inception because the most significant activities that impact the economic performance of these renewable energy facilities were the decisions associated with the siting, negotiation of the purchase power agreement, engineering, procurement and construction, and decisions associated with ongoing operations and maintenance related activities, all of which were made solely by Duke Energy.

The debt held by these renewable energy facilities is non-recourse to the general credit of Duke Energy. Duke Energy and its subsidiaries have no requirement to provide liquidity or purchase the assets of these renewable energy facilities. Duke Energy does not guarantee performance except for, an immaterial multi-purpose letter of credit and various immaterial debt service reserve and operations and maintenance reserve guarantees. The assets are restricted and they cannot be pledged as collateral or sold to third parties without the prior approval of the debt holders.

Other. Duke Energy has other VIEs with restricted assets and non-recourse debt. These VIEs include certain on-site power generation facilities. Duke Energy consolidates these particular on-site power generation entities because Duke Energy has the power to direct the majority of the most significant activities, which, most notably involve the oversight of operation and maintenance related activities that impact the economic performance of these entities.

NON-CONSOLIDATED VIEs

The tables below show the VIEs that the Duke Energy Registrants do not consolidate and how these entities impact the Duke Energy Registrants respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As discussed above, while Duke Energy consolidated CRC, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana do not consolidate CRC as they are not the primary beneficiary.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012					Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
	DukeNet	Renewables	Duke Energy FPC Capital I Trust	Other	Total		
Receivables	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$ 85	\$ 118
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	120	154	9	27	310		
Intangibles				106	106	106	
Total Assets	120	154	9	133	416	191	118
Other Current Liabilities				2	2		
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities			320	17	337		
Total Liabilities			320	19	339		
Net Assets (Liabilities)	\$ 120	\$ 154	(311)	\$ 114	\$ 77	\$ 191	\$ 118

(in millions)	December 31, 2011				Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
	DukeNet	Renewables	Duke Energy Other	Total		
Receivables	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 129	\$ 139
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	129	81	25	235		
Intangibles			111	111	111	
Total Assets	129	81	136	346	240	139
Other Current Liabilities			3	3		
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities			18	18		
Total Liabilities			21	21		
Net Assets	\$ 129	\$ 81	\$ 115	\$ 325	\$ 240	\$ 139

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No financial support that was not previously contractually required was provided to any of the unconsolidated VIEs during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, or is expected to be provided in the future.

With the exception of the power purchase agreement with the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation (OVEC), which is discussed below, and various guarantees, reflected in the table above as "Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities", the Duke Energy Registrants are not aware of any situations where the maximum exposure to loss significantly exceeds the carrying values shown above.

DukeNet. In 2010, Duke Energy sold a 50% ownership interest in DukeNet to Alinda. The sale resulted in DukeNet becoming a joint venture with Duke Energy and Alinda each owning a 50% interest. In connection with the formation of the new DukeNet joint venture, a five-year, \$150 million senior secured credit facility was executed with a syndicate of ten external financial institutions. This credit facility is non-recourse to Duke Energy. DukeNet is considered a VIE because it has entered into certain contractual arrangements that provide DukeNet with additional forms of subordinated financial support. The most significant activities that impact DukeNet's economic performance relate to its business development and fiber optic capacity marketing and management activities. The power to direct these activities is jointly and equally shared by Duke Energy and Alinda. As a result, Duke Energy does not consolidate the DukeNet joint venture. Accordingly, DukeNet is a non-consolidated VIE that is reported as an equity method investment.

Unless consent by Duke Energy is given otherwise, Duke Energy and its subsidiaries have no requirement to provide liquidity, purchase the assets of DukeNet, or guarantee performance.

Renewables. Duke Energy has investments in various entities that generate electricity through the use of renewable energy technology. Some of these entities, which were part of the Catamount acquisition, are VIEs which are not consolidated due to the joint ownership of the entities when they were created and the power to direct and control key activities is shared jointly. Instead, Duke Energy's investment is recorded under the equity method of accounting. These entities are VIEs due to power purchase agreements with terms that approximate the expected life of the project. These fixed price agreements effectively transfer the commodity price risk to the buyer of the power.

DS Cornerstone, LLC, a 50/50 joint venture entity with a third-party joint venture partner, owns two windpower projects and has executed a third party financing against the two windpower projects. DS Cornerstone was a consolidated VIE of Duke Energy through August 31, 2012, as the members equity was not sufficient to support the operations of the joint venture as demonstrated by the third party financing. Duke Energy provided a Production Tax Credit (PTC) Remedy Agreement to the joint venture partner whereby Duke Energy guaranteed the two windpower projects would achieve commercial operation in 2012 and an agreed to number of wind turbines would qualify for production tax credits. In the event the agreed to number of wind turbines of the two wind generating facilities failed to qualify, the joint venture partner had the option to put its equity ownership interest back to Duke Energy. The PTC Remedy Agreement resulted in greater loss exposure to Duke Energy and, as a result, Duke Energy consolidated DS Cornerstone, LLC through August 31, 2012, until both projects reached commercial operation and the

appropriate number of wind turbines qualified for PTC. As of September 30, 2012, both projects have reached commercial operation, and the agreed to number of wind turbines are now eligible for PTC, therefore Duke Energy no longer consolidated DS Cornerstone, LLC as of September 30, 2012.

FPC Capital Trust I. Progress Energy has variable interests in the FPC Capital I Trust (the Trust) which is a VIE of which Duke Energy is not the primary beneficiary. The Trust, a finance subsidiary, was established in 1999 for the sole purpose of issuing \$300 million of 7.10% Cumulative Quarterly Income Preferred Securities due 2039, and using the proceeds thereof to purchase from Florida Progress Funding Corporation (Funding Corp.), a wholly owned subsidiary of Progress Energy, \$300 million of 7.10% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Notes due 2039. The Trust has no other operations and its sole assets are the subordinated notes and related guarantees. Funding Corp. was formed for the sole purpose of providing financing to Progress Energy Florida and its subsidiaries. Funding Corp. does not engage in business activities other than such financing and has no independent operations. Progress Energy has guaranteed the payments of all distributions required by the Trust.

Other. Duke Energy has investments in various other entities that are VIEs which are not consolidated. The most significant of these investments is Duke Energy Ohio's 9% ownership interest in OVEC. Through its ownership interest in OVEC, Duke Energy Ohio has a contractual arrangement through June 2040 to buy power from OVEC's power plants. The proceeds from the sale of power by OVEC to its power purchase agreement counterparties, including Duke Energy Ohio, are designed to be sufficient for OVEC to meet its operating expenses, fixed costs, debt amortization and interest expense, as well as earn a return on equity. Accordingly, the value of this contract is subject to variability due to fluctuations in power prices and changes in OVEC's costs of business, including costs associated with its 2,256 megawatts of coal-fired generation capacity. As discussed in Note 5, the proposed rulemaking on cooling water intake structures, MATS, CSAPR and CCP's could increase the costs of OVEC which would be passed through to Duke Energy Ohio. The initial carrying value of this contract was recorded as an intangible asset when Duke Energy acquired Cinergy in April 2006.

In addition, the company has guaranteed the performance of certain entities in which the company no longer has an equity interest. As a result, the company has a variable interest in certain other VIEs that are non-consolidated.

CRC. As discussed above, CRC is consolidated only by Duke Energy. Accordingly, the retained interest in the sold receivables recorded on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are eliminated in consolidation at Duke Energy.

The proceeds obtained from the sales of receivables are largely cash but do include a subordinated note from CRC for a portion of the purchase price (typically approximates 25% of the total proceeds). The subordinated note is a retained interest (right to receive a specified portion of cash flows from the sold assets) and is classified within Receivables in Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The retained interests reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana approximate fair value.

The carrying values of the retained interests are determined by allocating the carrying value of the receivables between the assets sold and the interests retained based on relative fair value. Because the receivables generally turnover in less than two months, credit losses are reasonably predictable due to the broad customer base and lack of significant concentration, and the purchased beneficial interest (equity in CRC) is subordinate to all retained interests and thus would absorb losses first, the allocated basis of the subordinated notes are not materially different than their face value. The hypothetical effect on the fair value of the retained interests assuming both a 10% and a 20% unfavorable variation in credit losses or discount rates is not material due to the short turnover of receivables and historically low credit loss history.

Interest accrues to Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky on the retained interests using the accretable yield method, which generally approximates the stated rate on the notes since the allocated basis and the face value are nearly equivalent. An impairment charge is recorded against the carrying value of both the retained interests and purchased beneficial interest whenever it is determined that an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair value in 2012 and 2011 is detailed in the following table:

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	Duke Energy Ohio		Duke Energy Indiana	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Anticipated credit loss ratio	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Discount rate	1.2 %	2.6 %	1.2 %	2.6 %
Receivable turnover rate	12.7 %	12.7 %	10.2 %	10.2 %

The following table shows the gross and net receivables sold:

(in millions)	Duke Energy Ohio		Duke Energy Indiana	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Receivables sold	\$ 241	\$ 302	\$ 282	\$ 279
Less: Retained interests	85	129	118	139
Net receivables sold	\$ 156	\$ 173	\$ 164	\$ 140

The following tables show the retained interests, sales, and cash flows related to receivables sold:

(in millions)	Duke Energy Ohio Three Months Ended September 30,		Duke Energy Indiana Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Sales				
Receivables sold	\$ 518	\$ 592	\$ 711	\$ 711
Loss recognized on sale	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 5
Cash flows				
Cash proceeds from receivables sold	\$ 531	\$ 615	\$ 733	\$ 696
Collection fees received	\$	\$	\$	\$
Return received on retained interests	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 3

(in millions)	Duke Energy Ohio Nine Months Ended September 30,		Duke Energy Indiana Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Sales				
Receivables sold	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,832	\$ 2,118	\$ 2,009
Loss recognized on sale	\$ 10	\$ 16	\$ 9	\$ 13

Cash flows

Cash proceeds from receivables sold	\$	1,651	\$	1,952	\$	2,130	\$	2,051
Collection fees received	\$	1	\$	1	\$	1	\$	1
Return received on retained interests	\$	4	\$	10	\$	5	\$	10

Cash flows from the sale of receivables are reflected within Operating Activities on Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Collection fees received in connection with the servicing of transferred accounts receivable are included in Operation, Maintenance and Other on Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The loss recognized on the sale of receivables is calculated monthly by multiplying the receivables sold during the month by the required discount which is derived monthly utilizing a three year weighted average formula that considers charge-off history, late charge history, and turnover history on the sold receivables, as well as a component for the time value of money. The discount rate, or component for the time value of money, is calculated monthly by summing the prior month-end LIBOR plus a fixed rate of 1.00% as of September 30, 2012, as compared to prior month-end LIBOR plus 2.39% as of September 30, 2011.

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12. Earnings Per Common Share (EPS)

Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, adjusted for distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, as adjusted for distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities, by the diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other agreements to issue common stock, such as stock options, phantom shares and stock-based performance unit awards were exercised or settled.

On July 2, 2012, just prior to the close of the merger with Progress Energy, Duke Energy executed a one-for-three reverse stock split. All earnings per share amounts included in this 10-Q are presented as if the one-for-three reverse stock split had been effective January 1, 2011. The following table, which includes the effects of the reverse stock split, illustrates Duke Energy's basic and diluted EPS calculations and reconciles the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding to the diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	Income	Average Shares	EPS
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, as adjusted for participating securities — basic and diluted	\$ 589	699	\$ 0.84
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, as adjusted for participating securities — basic and diluted	\$ 471	444	\$ 1.06
(In millions, except per-share amounts)	Income	Average Shares	EPS
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, as adjusted for participating securities — basic and diluted	\$ 1,326	531	\$ 2.50
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, as adjusted for participating securities — basic and diluted	\$ 1,415	444	\$ 3.19

As of September 30, 2012 and 2011, 1 million and 4 million, respectively, of stock options and performance and unvested stock awards were not included in the “effect of dilutive securities” in the above table because either the option exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares during those periods, or performance measures related to the awards had not yet been met.

13. Stock-Based Compensation

For employee awards, equity classified stock-based compensation cost is measured at the service inception date or the grant date, based on the estimated achievement of certain performance metrics or the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense or capitalized as a component of property, plant and equipment over the requisite service period.

In connection with the acquisition of Progress Energy in July 2012, Duke Energy assumed Progress Energy’s 1997 Equity Incentive Plan (EIP), which was continued under the 2002 and 2007 EIPs, as amended and restated from time to time. Stock-based awards granted under the Progress Energy EIPs and held by Progress Energy employees were generally converted into outstanding Duke Energy stock-based compensation awards with the estimated fair value of the awards allocated to purchase price determined to be \$62 million. Refer to 2 – Acquisitions and Sales of Other Assets for further information regarding the merger transaction.

Duke Energy recorded pre-tax stock-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stock Options	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restricted Stock Unit Awards	16	6	30	20
Performance Awards	16	6	19	17
Total ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}	\$	\$	\$	\$
	32	12	51	39

- (a) Excludes stock-based compensation cost capitalized of an insignificant amount and \$1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.
- (b) Excludes stock-based compensation cost capitalized of \$1 million and \$3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (c) The tax benefit associated with the recorded expense was \$13 million and \$5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (d) The tax benefit associated with the recorded expense was \$20 million and \$16 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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14. Employee Benefit Obligations

Net periodic benefit costs disclosed in the tables below for the qualified pension, non-qualified pension and other post-retirement benefit plans represent the cost of the respective benefit plan to the Duke Energy Registrants for the periods presented. However, portions of the net periodic benefit costs disclosed in the tables below have been capitalized as a component of property, plant and equipment.

Each of the Subsidiary Registrants participate in qualified pension plans, non-qualified pension plans and other post-retirement benefit plans sponsored by Duke Energy. The net periodic benefit costs shown in the tables below represent the allocated cost of the respective benefit plan for the periods presented. Additionally, the Subsidiary Registrants are allocated their proportionate share of pension and other post-retirement benefit cost for employees of Duke Energy's shared services affiliate that provide support to the respective Subsidiary Registrant. These allocated amounts are included in the governance and shared services costs for each Subsidiary Registrant discussed in Note 17.

Duke Energy

The following table shows the components of the net periodic benefit costs for the Duke Energy U.S. qualified pension, non-qualified pension and other post-retirement benefit plans.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012			Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Non-Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans ^(b)	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Non-Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans ^(b)
Service cost	\$ 39	\$	\$ 7	\$ 24	\$	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	94	5	19	58	2	8
Expected return on plan assets	(142)		(4)	(96)		(3)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	3		(2)	1		(2)
Amortization of net transition liability			3			2
Amortization of loss	47	1	8	20	1	
Special termination charge			9			
Other	2			4		

Net periodic costs **\$ 43** **\$ 6** **\$ 40** \$ 11 \$ 3 \$ 6

- (a) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$3 million and \$4 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.
- (b) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$3 million and \$2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Non-Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirements Benefit Plans ^(b)	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Non-Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirements Benefit Plans ^(b)
Service cost	\$ 84	\$ 1	\$ 10	\$ 72	\$ 1	\$ 5
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	214	8	36	174	6	26
Expected return on plan assets	(330)		(12)	(288)		(11)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	6	1	(6)	4	1	(6)
Amortization of net transition liability			7			7
Amortization of loss (gain)	96	2	5	58	1	(2)
Special termination charge			9			
Other	4			13		
Net periodic costs	\$ 74	\$ 12	\$ 49	\$ 33	\$ 9	\$ 19

- (a) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$10 million and \$11 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.
- (b) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$7 million and \$6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.

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Duke Energy Carolinas

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
Service cost	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	23	4	21	4
Expected return on plan assets	(36)	(3)	(37)	(2)
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost		(2)	1	(1)
Amortization of net transition liability		2		2
Amortization of loss	11	1	9	1
Special termination charge		1		
Other			1	
Net periodic costs ^(a)	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4

(a) Components of net periodic costs for Duke Energy Carolinas' non-qualified pension plans were an insignificant amount for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Qualified Pension Plans	Non-Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Qualified Pension Plans	Non-Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
Service cost	\$ 26	\$	\$ 2	\$ 28	\$	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	68	1	12	64	1	12
Expected return	(109)		(8)	(112)		(7)

on plan assets						
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	1		(4)	1		(4)
Amortization of net transition liability			5			7
Amortization of loss	34		2	27		2
Special termination charge			1			
Other	1			5		
Net periodic costs	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$ 10	\$ 13	\$ 1	\$ 11

Duke Energy Ohio

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans ^(b)	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans ^(b)
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	7	1	8	1
Expected return on plan assets	(11)	(1)	(11)	
Amortization of prior service credit				(1)
Amortization of loss (gain)	2	(1)	2	(1)
Other			1	
Net periodic costs ^(c)	\$	\$	\$ 2	\$

- (a) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$2 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.
- (b) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of an insignificant amount and \$1 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.
- (c) Components of net periodic costs for Duke Energy Ohio's other post-retirement benefit plans and non-qualified pension plans were an insignificant amount for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

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(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans ^(b)	Qualified Pension Plans ^(a)	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans ^(b)
Service cost	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	23	2	24	2
Expected return on plan assets	(33)	(1)	(33)	
Amortization of prior service credit				(1)
Amortization of loss (gain)	7	(2)	6	(2)
Other			2	
Net periodic costs ^(c)	\$ 2	\$	\$ 4	\$

- (a) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$5 million for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.
- (b) Excludes regulatory asset amortization of \$1 million and \$2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.
- (c) Components of net periodic costs for Duke Energy Ohio's non-qualified pension plans were an insignificant amount for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

Duke Energy Indiana

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	8	1	8	1
Expected return on plan assets	(12)		(12)	
Amortization of prior service cost	1			

Amortization of loss		3				3		
Other						1		
Net periodic costs ^(a)	\$	2	\$	2	\$	3	\$	2

(a) Components of net periodic costs for Duke Energy Indiana's non-qualified pension plans were an insignificant amount for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Qualified Pension Plans	Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
Service cost	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 8	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	23	5	23	5
Expected return on plan assets	(35)	(1)	(34)	(1)
Amortization of prior service cost	2	1	1	
Amortization of loss (gain)	10	(1)	10	1
Other			2	
Net periodic costs ^(a)	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 10	\$ 6

(a) Components of net periodic costs for Duke Energy Indiana's non-qualified pension plans were an insignificant amount for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

Employee Savings Plan

Duke Energy sponsors employee savings plans that cover substantially all U.S. employees. Duke Energy made pre-tax employer contributions of \$30 million and \$18 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Duke Energy made pre-tax employer contributions of \$77 million and \$68 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Subsidiary Registrants participate in Duke Energy sponsored employee savings plans. The following table shows the respective Subsidiary Registrants' expense related to its proportionate share of pre-tax employer contributions.

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(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Duke Energy Carolinas	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 28	\$ 28
Duke Energy Ohio	1	1	3	3
Duke Energy Indiana	2	1	5	6

15. Severance

2011 Severance Plan. In conjunction with the merger with Progress Energy, in November 2011 Duke Energy and Progress Energy offered a voluntary severance plan to certain eligible employees. As this was a voluntary severance plan, all severance benefits offered under this plan are considered special termination benefits under U.S. GAAP. Special termination benefits are measured upon employee acceptance and recorded immediately absent any significant retention period. If a significant retention period exists, the cost of the special termination benefits are recorded ratably over the retention period. Approximately 1,100 employees from Duke Energy and Progress Energy accepted the termination benefits during the voluntary window period, which closed on November 30, 2011. The estimated amount of severance payments associated with this voluntary plan and other severance benefits through 2014, excluding amounts incurred through September 30, 2012, are expected to range from \$80 million to \$110 million and most of the costs will be charged to Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida.

Additionally, in the third quarter of 2012, a voluntary severance plan was offered to certain Union employees of Duke Energy Ohio. The plan was offered to approximately 330 employees, and the expense associated with this plan is not expected to be material.

Amounts included in the table below represent direct and allocated severance expense recorded by the Duke Energy Registrants, and are recorded in Operation, maintenance, and other within Operating Expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. The Duke Energy Registrants recorded insignificant amounts for severance expense during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 ^(a)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 ^(a)
Duke Energy ^(a)	\$ 146	\$ 146

Duke Energy Carolinas	\$	48	\$	48
Duke Energy Ohio	\$	15	\$	15
Duke Energy Indiana	\$	13	\$	13

- (a) Includes \$16 million of COBRA and healthcare reimbursement expenses and \$14 million of accelerated stock award expense.

Amounts included in the table below represent the severance liability for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolina's past and on-going severance plans. Amounts for Duke Energy Carolinas do not include allocated expense or cash payments. Amounts for Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are not material.

(in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2011	Provision / Adjustments ^(a)	Cash Reductions	Balance at September 30, 2012
Duke Energy	\$ 32	\$ 118	\$ (39)	\$ 111
Duke Energy Carolinas	1	14	(5)	10

- (a) Balance for Duke Energy includes a \$12 million severance liability acquired in the merger with Progress Energy.

As part of Duke Energy Carolinas' 2011 rate case, the NCUC approved the recovery of \$101 million of previously recorded expenses related to a prior year Voluntary Opportunity Plan. This amount was recorded as a reduction to Operation, maintenance, and other within Operating Expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and recognized as a Regulatory Asset on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in 2012.

16. Income Taxes and Other Taxes

Income Taxes. Duke Energy and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. with federal and various state governmental authorities, and in certain foreign jurisdictions. The taxable income of Duke Energy and its subsidiaries is reflected in Duke Energy's U.S. federal and state income tax returns. These subsidiaries have a tax sharing agreement with Duke Energy where the separate return method is used to allocate tax expenses and benefits to the subsidiaries whose investments or results of operations provide these tax expenses and benefits. The accounting for income taxes essentially represents the income taxes that each of these subsidiaries would incur if it were a separate company filing its own tax return as a C-Corporation.

The effective tax rates for each of the Duke Energy Registrants are as follows:

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Duke Energy	29.4 %	30.7 %	29.6 %	30.8 %
Duke Energy Carolinas	34.2 %	37.0 %	35.8 %	36.1 %
Duke Energy Ohio	45.2 %	47.3 %	38.9 %	36.9 %
Duke Energy Indiana	55.1 %	37.2 %	47.7 %	30.8 %

For nine months ended September 30, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio's effective tax rate increased primarily due to a \$10 million reduction of deferred tax liabilities as a result of an election related to the transfer of certain gas-fired generation assets to its wholly owned subsidiary DECAM in the second quarter of 2011. Duke Energy Indiana reflected an increase in its effective tax rate primarily due to an increase in pretax loss related to the Edwardsport IGCC project impairment charges. See Note 4 for further details on the impairment charges.

Excise Taxes. Certain excise taxes levied by state or local governments are collected by the Duke Energy Registrants from its customers. These taxes, which are required to be paid regardless of the Duke Energy Registrants' ability to collect from the customer, are accounted for on a gross basis. When each of the Duke Energy Registrants act as an agent, and the tax is not required to be remitted if it is not collected from the customer, the taxes are accounted for on a net basis. Excise taxes for each Duke Energy Registrant are accounted for on a gross basis and recorded as revenues and other tax expense in the respective Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Duke Energy	\$ 178	\$ 81	\$ 325	\$ 228
Duke Energy Carolinas	47	45	125	118
Duke Energy Ohio	26	27	79	86
Duke Energy Indiana	9	9	25	24

17. Related Party Transactions

The Subsidiary Registrants engage in related party transactions, which are generally performed at cost and in accordance with the applicable state and federal commission regulations. Refer to the Condensed

Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana for balances due to or due from related parties. Amounts related to transactions with related parties included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income are presented in the following table.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Duke Energy Carolinas				
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 309	\$ 265	\$ 798	\$ 769
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 16	\$ 15
Joint dispatch agreement (JDA) revenue ^(c)	\$ 8		\$ 8	
Joint dispatch agreement (JDA) expense ^(d)	\$ 37		\$ 37	
Duke Energy Ohio				
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 103	\$ 104	\$ 279	\$ 290
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 11	\$ 13
Duke Energy Indiana				
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 118	\$ 100	\$ 317	\$ 306
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 5

- (a) The Subsidiary Registrants are charged their proportionate share of corporate governance and other costs by an unconsolidated affiliate that is a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy. Corporate governance and other shared services costs are primarily related to human resources, employee benefits, legal and accounting fees, as well as other third party costs. These amounts are recorded in Operation, maintenance and other within Operating Expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.
- (b) The Subsidiary Registrants incur expenses related to certain indemnification coverages through Bison, Duke Energy's wholly owned captive insurance subsidiary. These expenses are recorded in Operation, maintenance and other within Operating Expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.
- (c) Effective with the consummation of the merger, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas began to participate in a JDA which allowed the collective dispatch of power plants between the service territories to reduce customers' rates. The revenues from the sale of power to Progress Energy Carolinas are recorded in Regulated electric within Operating Revenue on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.
- (d) Effective with the consummation of the merger, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas began to participate in a JDA which allowed the collective dispatch of power plants between the service territories to reduce customers' rates. The expenses from the purchase of power from Progress Energy Carolinas are recorded in Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - regulated within Operating Expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION - DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC - DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. -
DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - (Continued)

In addition to the amounts presented above, the Subsidiary Registrants record income associated with the rental of office space to consolidated affiliates of Duke Energy, as well as their proportionate share of certain charged expenses from affiliates of Duke Energy. The Duke Energy registrants participate in a money pool arrangement with Duke Energy and certain of its subsidiaries. See Note 6 for more information regarding money pool. As discussed in Note 11, certain trade receivables have been sold by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana to CRC, an unconsolidated entity formed by a subsidiary of Duke Energy. The proceeds obtained from the sales of receivables are largely cash but do include a subordinated note from CRC for a portion of the purchase price. Rental income, interest income and interest expense on these transactions were not material for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

In January 2012, Duke Energy Ohio recorded a non-cash equity transfer of \$28 million related to the sale of Vermillion to Duke Energy Indiana. Duke Energy Indiana recorded a non-cash equity after tax transfer of \$26 million for the purchase of Vermillion from Duke Energy Ohio. See note 2 for further discussion.

DECAM is a non-regulated, direct subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio. DECAM conducts business activities including the execution of commodity transactions and executing third party vendor and supply contracts as well as service contracts for certain of Duke Energy's non-regulated entities. The commodity contracts that DECAM enters either do not qualify as hedges or are accounted for as undersigned contracts, thus the mark-to-market impacts of these contracts are reflected in Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. In addition, equal and offsetting mark-to-market impacts of intercompany contracts with non regulated entities are reflected in Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income representing the pass through of the economics of the original contracts to non-regulated entities in accordance with contractual arrangements between Duke Energy Ohio and non-regulated entities. See Note 8 for additional information. Because it is not a rated entity, DECAM receives its credit support from Duke Energy or its non-regulated subsidiaries and not the regulated utility operations of Duke Energy Ohio. DECAM meets its funding needs through an intercompany loan agreement from a subsidiary of Duke Energy. The intercompany loan agreement was executed in February 2011. An additional intercompany loan agreement was executed in October 2011 so that DECAM can also loan money to the subsidiary of Duke Energy. DECAM had no intercompany loan receivable with the subsidiary of Duke Energy as of September 30, 2012. DECAM had a \$90 million intercompany loan receivable with the subsidiary of Duke Energy as of December 31, 2011. This amount is recorded in Notes receivable from affiliated companies on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. DECAM had an outstanding intercompany loan payable with the subsidiary of Duke Energy of approximately \$84 million as of September 30, 2012. This amount is recorded in Notes payable to affiliated companies on Duke Energy Ohio's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. DECAM had no intercompany loan receivable with the subsidiary of Duke Energy as of September 30, 2012. As discussed in Note 6, in August 2012, Duke Energy issued \$1.2 billion of senior unsecured notes. Proceeds from the issuances were used in part to repay outstanding notes of \$500 million to DECAM, and such funds were ultimately used to repay at maturity Duke Energy Ohio's \$500 million debentures due September 15, 2012. In conjunction with the generation asset transfer discussed in Note 4, Duke Energy Ohio's capital structure

is being restructured to reflect appropriate debt and equity ratios for its regulated Franchised Electric and Gas operations.

18. Guarantees and Indemnifications

Duke Energy and its subsidiaries have various financial and performance guarantees and indemnifications which are issued in the normal course of business. As discussed below, these contracts include performance guarantees, stand-by letters of credit, debt guarantees, surety bonds and indemnifications. Duke Energy and its subsidiaries enter into these arrangements to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties by enhancing the value of the transaction to the third party.

On January 2, 2007, Duke Energy completed the spin-off of its natural gas businesses to shareholders. Guarantees that were issued by Duke Energy or its affiliates, or were assigned to Duke Energy prior to the spin-off remained with Duke Energy subsequent to the spin-off. Guarantees issued by Spectra Energy Capital, LLC (Spectra Capital) or its affiliates prior to the spin-off remained with Spectra Capital subsequent to the spin-off, except for certain guarantees that are in the process of being assigned to Duke Energy. During this assignment period, Duke Energy has indemnified Spectra Capital against any losses incurred under these guarantee obligations. The maximum potential amount of future payments associated with the guarantees issued by Spectra Capital at September 30, 2012 is \$206 million.

Duke Energy has issued performance guarantees to customers and other third parties that guarantee the payment and performance of other parties, including certain non-wholly-owned entities, as well as guarantees of debt of certain non-consolidated entities and less than wholly-owned consolidated entities. If such entities were to default on payments or performance, Duke Energy would be required under the guarantees to make payments on the obligations of the less than wholly-owned entity. The maximum potential amount of future payments Duke Energy could have been required to make under these guarantees as of September 30, 2012 was \$283 million. Of this amount, \$62 million relates to guarantees issued on behalf of less than wholly-owned consolidated entities, with the remainder related to guarantees issued on behalf of third parties and unconsolidated affiliates of Duke Energy.

Of the guarantees noted above, \$350 million of the guarantees expire between 2012 and 2028, with the remaining performance guarantees having no contractual expiration.

Progress Energy has issued guarantees and indemnifications of and for certain asset performance, legal, tax and environmental matters to third parties, including indemnifications made in connection with sales of businesses. The estimated maximum exposure for these guarantees and indemnifications for which a maximum exposure is determinable was \$219 million. Related to the sales of businesses, the latest specified notice period extends until 2013 for the majority of legal, tax and environmental matters provided for in the indemnification provisions. Indemnifications for the performance of assets extend to 2016. For certain matters for which Progress Energy receives timely notice, indemnity obligations may extend beyond the notice period. Certain indemnifications related to discontinued operations have no limitations as to time or maximum potential future payments.

In addition, Progress Energy has issued \$300 million in guarantees for certain payments of two wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries, FPC Capital I Trust and Florida Progress Funding Corporation. See Note 11 for additional information.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION - DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC - DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. -
DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - (Continued)

Duke Energy has entered into various indemnification agreements related to purchase and sale agreements and other types of contractual agreements with vendors and other third parties. These agreements typically cover environmental, tax, litigation and other matters, as well as breaches of representations, warranties and covenants. Typically, claims may be made by third parties for various periods of time, depending on the nature of the claim. Duke Energy's potential exposure under these indemnification agreements can range from a specified amount, such as the purchase price, to an unlimited dollar amount, depending on the nature of the claim and the particular transaction. Duke Energy is unable to estimate the total potential amount of future payments under these indemnification agreements due to several factors, such as the unlimited exposure under certain guarantees.

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the guarantees and indemnifications mentioned above is \$47 million \$19 million, respectively. This amount is primarily recorded in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

19. New Accounting Standards

The following new accounting standards were adopted by the Duke Energy Registrants subsequent to September 30, 2011 and the impact of such adoption, if applicable, has been presented in the respective Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the Duke Energy Registrants:

ASC 220 — Comprehensive Income In June 2011, the FASB amended the existing requirements for presenting comprehensive income in financial statements primarily to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income (OCI) and to facilitate the convergence of U.S. GAAP and IFRS. Specifically, the revised guidance eliminates the option previously provided to present components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. Accordingly, all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity are required to be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. For the Duke Energy Registrants, this revised guidance was effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2012. The adoption of this standard changed the presentation of the Duke Energy Registrants' financial statements but did not affect the calculation of net income, comprehensive income or earnings per share.

ASC 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures In May 2011, the FASB amended existing requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. This revised guidance results in a consistent definition of fair value, as well as common requirements for measurement and disclosure of fair value information between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In addition, the amendments set forth enhanced disclosure requirements with respect to recurring Level 3 measurements, nonfinancial assets measured or disclosed at fair value, transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy, and assets and liabilities disclosed but not recorded at fair value. For the Duke Energy Registrants, the revised fair value measurement guidance was effective on

a prospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2012. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a significant impact on the Duke Energy Registrants disclosures or their consolidated results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

The following new Accounting Standards Update (ASU) has been issued, but have not yet been adopted by Duke Energy, as of September 30, 2012.

ASC 210—Balance Sheet December 2011, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance to amend the existing disclosure requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities to enhance current disclosures, as well as to improve comparability of balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The revised disclosure guidance affects all companies that have financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset in the balance sheet (i.e., presented on a net basis) or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement and/or similar agreement. The revised guidance requires that certain enhanced quantitative and qualitative disclosures be made with respect to a company's netting arrangements and/or rights of setoff associated with its financial instruments and/or derivative instruments including associated collateral. For the Duke Energy Registrants, the revised disclosure guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2013. Other than additional disclosures, this revised guidance does not impact the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position of Duke Energy.

20. Subsequent Events

For information on subsequent events related to regulatory matters, commitments and contingencies and debt and credit facilities see Notes 4, 5, and 6 respectively.

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

INTRODUCTION

Duke Energy

Duke Energy Corporation (collectively with its subsidiaries, Duke Energy) is an energy company headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. Duke Energy operates in the United States (U.S.) and Latin America primarily through its direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries. Duke Energy's wholly owned subsidiaries included Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy Carolinas), Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio), and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (Duke Energy Indiana) prior to the merger with Progress Energy, Inc (Progress Energy). On July 2, 2012 Duke Energy merged with Progress Energy, with Duke Energy continuing as the surviving corporation, and Progress Energy becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Carolina Power & Light Company d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. (Progress Energy Carolinas) and Florida Power Corporation d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc. (Progress Energy Florida), Progress Energy's regulated utility subsidiaries, are now indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Duke Energy. Duke Energy's consolidated financial statements include Progress Energy, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida activity from July 2, 2012 through September 30, 2012. See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Acquisitions and Sales of Other Assets, for additional information regarding the merger.

Progress Energy, Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida (collectively referred to as the Progress Energy Registrants) continue to maintain reporting requirements as SEC registrants. The information presented in the Progress Energy Registrants' separately filed Form 10-Q represents the results of operations of the Progress Energy Registrants for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and the financial position as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, presented on a comparable basis. In accordance with SEC regulations, the Progress Energy Registrants did not reflect the impacts of acquisition accounting, whereby the adjustments of assets and liabilities to fair value and the resultant goodwill would be shown on the financial statements of the Progress Energy Registrants. These adjustments were recorded by Duke Energy.

Management's Discussion and Analysis includes financial information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S., as well as certain non-GAAP financial measures such as adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings per share (EPS), discussed below. Generally, a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes (or includes) amounts that are included in (or excluded from) the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP. Non-GAAP measures as presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

When discussing Duke Energy's condensed consolidated financial information, it necessarily includes the results of its six separate subsidiary registrants, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Progress Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana (collectively referred to as the Subsidiary Registrants), which, along with Duke Energy, are collectively referred to as the

Duke Energy Registrants. The following combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is separately filed by Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. However, none of the registrants makes any representation as to information related solely to Duke Energy or the Subsidiary Registrants of Duke Energy other than itself.

Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes.

Merger with Progress Energy

On July 2, 2012, Duke Energy completed the merger contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement), among Diamond Acquisition Corporation, a North Carolina corporation and Duke Energy's wholly owned subsidiary (Merger Sub) and Progress Energy, Inc. (Progress Energy), a North Carolina corporation engaged in the regulated utility business of generation, transmission and distribution and sale of electricity in portions of North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. As a result of the merger, Merger Sub was merged into Progress Energy and Progress Energy became a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy.

Immediately preceding the merger, Duke Energy completed a one-for-three reverse stock split with respect to the issued and outstanding shares of Duke Energy common stock. The shareholders of Duke Energy approved the reverse stock split at Duke Energy's special meeting of shareholders held on August 23, 2011. All share and per share amounts presented herein reflect the impact of the one-for-three reverse stock split.

Progress Energy's shareholders received 0.87083 shares of Duke Energy common stock in exchange for each share of Progress Energy common stock outstanding as of July 2, 2012. Generally, all outstanding Progress Energy equity-based compensation awards were converted into Duke Energy equity-based compensation awards using the same ratio. The merger was structured as a tax-free exchange of shares.

See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Acquisitions and Sales of Other Assets, for information related to the merger with Progress Energy, including accounting charges recognized.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In this section, Duke Energy provides analysis and discussion of earnings and factors affecting earnings on both a GAAP and non-GAAP basis.

Management evaluates financial performance in part based on the non-GAAP financial measure, adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS, which are measured as income from continuing operations after deducting income attributable to noncontrolling interests, adjusted for the dollar and per-share impact of special items and the mark-to-market impacts of economic hedges in the Commercial Power segment. Special items represent certain charges and credits, which management believes will not be recurring on a regular basis, although it is reasonably possible such charges and credits could recur. Mark-to-market adjustments reflect the mark-to-market impact of derivative contracts, which is recognized in GAAP earnings immediately as such derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting or regulatory accounting treatment, used in Duke Energy's hedging of a portion of economic value of its generation assets in the Commercial Power segment. The economic value of the generation assets is subject to fluctuations in fair value due to market price volatility of the input and output commodities (e.g., coal, power) and, as such, the economic hedging involves both purchases and sales of those input and output commodities related to the generation assets. Because the operations of the generation assets are accounted for under the accrual method, management believes that excluding the impact of mark-to-market

changes of the economic hedge contracts from operating earnings until settlement better matches the financial impacts of the hedge contract with the portion of economic value of the underlying hedged asset. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS provide useful information to investors, as it provides them an additional relevant comparison of Duke Energy's performance across periods. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures for planning and forecasting and for reporting results to the Board of Directors, employees, shareholders, analysts and investors concerning Duke Energy's financial

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performance. The most directly comparable GAAP measures for adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS are net income and diluted EPS attributable to Duke Energy common shareholders, which include the dollar and per-share impact of special items, the mark-to-market impacts of economic hedges in the Commercial Power segment and discontinued operations.

Executive Overview

The following tables reconcile adjusted earnings to GAAP net income attributable to Duke Energy and adjusted diluted EPS to GAAP diluted EPS attributable to Duke Energy:

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	EPS	Amount	EPS
Total Adjusted Earnings	\$ 1,025	\$ 1.47	\$ 666	\$ 1.50
Costs to Achieve Progress Energy Merger, net of tax	(293)	(0.42)	(10)	(0.02)
Democratic National Convention Host Committee Support, net of tax	(6)	(0.01)		
Economic Hedges (Mark-to-Market), net of tax	(19)	(0.03)	1	
Edwardsport Impairment, net of tax	(117)	(0.17)	(135)	(0.30)
Emission Allowance Impairment, net of tax			(51)	(0.12)
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax	4	0.01	1	
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy	\$ 594	\$ 0.85	\$ 472	\$ 1.06

The variance as compared to the prior period was primarily due to:

- The inclusion of Progress Energy results beginning in July 2012, and
- Increased retail pricing and riders primarily resulting from the implementation of revised rates in North Carolina and South Carolina.

Partially offset by:

- Lower non-regulated Midwest coal generation results,
- Unfavorable weather, and
- Incremental shares issued to complete the Progress Energy merger (impacts Adjusted EPS only).

Nine Months Ended September 30,
2012 **2011**

(in millions, except per-share amounts)

	Amount	EPS	Amount	EPS
Total Adjusted Earnings	\$ 1,987	\$ 3.74	\$ 1,628	\$ 3.67
Costs to Achieve Progress Energy Merger, net of tax	(306)	(0.58)	(23)	(0.05)
Democratic National Convention Host Committee Support, net of tax	(6)	(0.01)		
Economic Hedges (Mark-to-Market), net of tax	(22)	(0.04)	(2)	(0.01)
Edwardsport Impairment, net of tax	(385)	(0.72)	(135)	(0.30)
Emission Allowance Impairment, net of tax			(51)	(0.12)
Voluntary Opportunity Plan Deferral, net of tax	60	0.11		
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax	5	0.01	1	
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy	\$ 1,333	\$ 2.51	\$ 1,418	\$ 3.19

The variance as compared to the prior period is primarily due to:

- The inclusion of Progress Energy results beginning in July 2012,
- Increased retail pricing and riders primarily resulting from the implementation of revised rates in North Carolina and South Carolina, and
- Lower operation and maintenance and governance expenses.

Partially offset by:

- Unfavorable weather,
- Lower non-regulated Midwest coal generation results,
- Higher depreciation and amortization expense, and
- Incremental shares issued to complete the Progress Energy merger (impacts Adjusted EPS only).

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Segment Results

Effective with the first quarter of 2012, management began evaluating segment performance based on segment income. Segment Income is defined as income from continuing operations net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Segment Income, as discussed below, includes intercompany revenues and expenses that are eliminated in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. In conjunction with management's use of the new reporting measure, certain governance costs that were previously unallocated have now been allocated to each of the segments. In addition, direct interest expense and income taxes are included in segment income. Prior year financial information has been recast to conform to the current year presentation. None of these changes impacts the reportable operating segments or the Duke Energy Registrants' previously reported consolidated revenues, net income or EPS.

See Note 3 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Business Segments," for a discussion of Duke Energy's segment structure.

Duke Energy's Segment Income may not be comparable to a similarly titled measure of another company because other entities may not calculate segment income in the same manner. Segment Income is summarized in the following table, and detailed discussions follow.

Segment Income by Business Segment

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
USFE&G	\$ 790	\$ 337	\$ 1,263	\$ 975
Commercial Power	12	24	71	103
International Energy	103	115	350	370
Total reportable segment net income	905	476	1,684	1,448
Other	(315)	(5)	(356)	(31)
Discontinued Operations	4	1	5	1
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy	\$ 594	\$ 472	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,418

USFE&G

USFE&G includes the regulated operations of Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. Progress Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Florida's results are included beginning in July 2012.

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Variance	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 5,842	\$ 2,926	\$ 2,916	\$ 11,207	\$ 8,158	\$ 3,049
Operating expenses	4,433	2,323	2,110	8,914	6,446	2,468

Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	6	1	5	13	2	11
Operating income	1,415	604	811	2,306	1,714	592
Other income and expenses, net	103	72	31	227	201	26
Interest expense	257	145	112	546	419	127
Income before income taxes	1,261	531	730	1,987	1,496	491
Income tax expense	470	194	276	723	521	202
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1		1	1		1
Segment Income	\$ 790	\$ 337	\$ 453	\$ 1,263	\$ 975	\$ 288
Duke Energy Carolinas' GWh sales ^{(a)(b)}	22,780	22,832	(52)	61,815	63,626	(1,811)
Progress Energy Carolinas' GWh sales ^{(a)(c)}	16,754		16,754	16,754		16,754
Progress Energy Florida GWh sales ^(a)	11,466		11,466	11,466		11,466
Duke Energy Ohio GWh sales ^(a)	6,804	7,056	(252)	18,600	19,315	(715)
Duke Energy Indiana GWh sales ^(a)	8,923	9,071	(148)	25,684	25,501	183
Net proportional MW capacity in operation ^(d)				47,450	26,907	20,543

(a) Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

(b) Includes 318 GWh associated with mitigation sales, which are not included in the operating results in the table above, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

(c) Includes 577 GWh associated with mitigation sales, which are not included in the operating results in the table above, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

(d) Megawatt (MW).

Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$2,741 million increase due to the inclusion of Progress Energy operating revenues beginning in July 2012;
- A \$117 million net increase in retail rates and rate riders primarily due to revised retail rates resulting from the 2011 North Carolina and South Carolina rate cases implemented in the first quarter of 2012, and revenues recognized for energy efficiency programs; and

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- An \$88 million increase in fuel revenues (including emission allowances) driven primarily by higher fuel rates for electric retail customers in all regions and higher revenues in Ohio for purchases of power as a result of the new Ohio Electric Security Plan (ESP) which became effective January 1, 2012, and higher revenues for purchases of power in Indiana and the Carolinas, partially offset by decreased demand from electric retail customers mainly due to less favorable weather conditions.

Partially offsetting these increases was:

- A \$67 million decrease in electric sales (net of fuel) to retail customers due to overall less favorable weather conditions in 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. For the Carolinas, cooling degree days for the third quarter of 2012 were 1% below normal as compared to 17% above normal during the same period in 2011. For the Midwest, cooling degree days for the third quarter of 2012 were 20% above normal as compared to 29% above normal during the same period in 2011.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$2,054 million increase due to the inclusion of Progress Energy operating expenses beginning in July 2012;
- A \$98 million increase in fuel expense (including purchased power and natural gas purchases for resale) primarily related to higher purchases of power in Ohio as a result of the new Ohio ESP, higher volumes of natural gas used in electric generation, higher coal prices, higher purchased power costs in Indiana and the Carolinas, partially offset by lower volume of coal used in electric generation resulting from less favorable weather conditions and lower coal-fired generation due to low natural gas prices, and lower prices for natural gas used in electric generation; and
- A \$25 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to increases in depreciation as a result of additional plant in service and amortization of regulatory assets.

Partially offsetting these increases was:

- A \$42 million decrease due to impairment charges of \$180 million in 2012, compared to \$220 million in 2011, related to the Edwardsport integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) plant that is currently under construction. See Note 4 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for additional information.

Other income and expenses, net. The increase was driven primarily by the inclusion of Progress Energy other income and expense beginning in July 2012.

Interest expense. The increase was driven primarily by the inclusion of Progress Energy interest expense beginning in July 2012.

Income tax expense. The increase is primarily due to an increase in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 37.2% and 36.6%, respectively.

Segment Income. The increase resulted primarily from the inclusion of Progress Energy results beginning in July 2012 and higher net retail pricing and rate riders. These positive impacts were partially offset by higher income tax expense, higher interest expense, less favorable weather, and increased depreciation

and amortization.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$2,741 million increase due to the inclusion of Progress Energy operating revenues beginning in July 2012;
- A \$305 million net increase in retail rates and rate riders primarily due to revised retail rates resulting from the 2011 North Carolina and South Carolina rate cases implemented in the first quarter of 2012, and revenues recognized for the energy efficiency programs; and
- A \$151 million increase in fuel revenues (including emission allowances) driven primarily by higher revenues in Ohio for purchases of power as a result of the new Ohio ESP, higher fuel rates for electric retail customers in all jurisdictions, and higher revenues for purchases of power in Indiana and the Carolinas, partially offset by decreased demand from electric retail customers in 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 mainly due to less favorable weather conditions, and lower demand and fuel rates in Ohio and Kentucky from natural gas retail customers. Fuel revenues represent sales to retail and wholesale customers.

Partially offsetting these increases was:

- A \$186 million decrease in electric and gas sales (net of fuel) to retail customers due to less favorable weather conditions in 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. For the Carolinas, weather statistics for cooling degree days in 2012 were less favorable compared to the same period in 2011, while cooling degree days in the Midwest were favorable in 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. For the Carolinas and Midwest, weather statistics for heating degree days in 2012 were unfavorable compared to the same period in 2011.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$2,054 million increase due to the inclusion of Progress Energy operating expenses beginning in July 2012;
- A \$378 million increase due to impairment and other charges recorded in 2012 related to the Edwardsport IGCC plant that is currently under construction of \$600 million, partially offset by a 2011 Edwardsport IGCC impairment charge of \$222 million. See Note 4 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for additional information;
- A \$142 million increase in fuel expense (including purchased power and natural gas purchases for resale) primarily related to higher purchases of power in Ohio as a result of the new Ohio ESP, higher volumes of natural gas used in electric generation, higher coal prices, higher purchased power costs in Indiana and the Carolinas, partially offset by lower volume of coal used in electric generation resulting from less favorable weather conditions and lower coal-fired generation due to low natural gas prices, lower prices for natural gas used in electric generation, and lower gas volumes and prices to full-service retail gas customers; and

- A \$74 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to increases in depreciation as a result of additional plant in service and amortization of regulatory assets.

Partially offsetting these increases was:

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- A \$148 million decrease in operating and maintenance expense primarily due to the establishment of regulatory assets in the first quarter of 2012, pursuant to regulatory orders, for future recovery of certain employee severance costs related to the 2010 voluntary severance plan and other costs, and lower storm costs, partially offset by increased costs associated with energy efficiency programs.

Gains on sales of other assets and other, net. The increase was driven primarily by higher net gains on sales of emission allowances, and the inclusion of Progress Energy transactions beginning in July 2012.

Other Income and expenses, net. The increase was driven primarily by the inclusion of Progress Energy other income and expense beginning in July 2012.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily driven by the inclusion of Progress Energy interest expense beginning in July 2012, and higher debt balances in 2012.

Income tax expense. The increase is primarily due to an increase in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 36.4% and 34.8%, respectively.

Segment Income. The increase resulted primarily from the inclusion of Progress Energy results beginning in July 2012, higher net retail pricing and rate riders, and decrease in operating and maintenance expenses. These positive impacts were partially offset by the additional impairment and other charges related to the Edwardsport IGCC plant, less favorable weather, higher income tax expense, higher interest expense and increased depreciation and amortization.

Matters Impacting Future USFE&G Results

Results of USFE&G are impacted by the completion of its major generation fleet modernization projects. See Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for a discussion of the significant increase in the estimated cost of the 618 MW IGCC plant at Duke Energy Indiana's Edwardsport Generating Station (Edwardsport IGCC). On April 30, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana entered into a settlement agreement with certain intervenors to cap the construction cost recoverable in retail rates which resulted in the recognition of a \$420 million pre-tax charge to earnings in the first quarter of 2012. The settlement agreement is subject to approval by the IURC, a final order is expected by the end of 2012. An additional pre-tax impairment charge of \$180 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2012 due to an increase in the estimated cost to complete the project. Duke Energy Indiana is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the various regulatory proceedings related to the Edwardsport project. In the event the IURC disallows a portion of the remaining plant costs, including financing costs, or if cost estimates for the plant increase, additional charges to expense, which could be material, could occur.

The decision related to repairing or retiring Crystal River Unit 3 is complex and subject to a number of unknown factors, including but not limited to, the cost of repair and the likelihood of obtaining NRC approval to restart the reactor after repair. In addition, the scope and estimated costs of necessary repairs of the delamination of Crystal River Unit 3 could prove more extensive than is currently identified, such repairs could prove not to be feasible resulting in the retirement of the unit, the costs of repair and/or replacement power could exceed estimates and insurance coverage or may not be recoverable through the regulatory process; the occurrence of any of which could adversely affect USFE&G's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Duke Energy Carolinas plans to file rate cases in North Carolina and South Carolina during 2013. Progress Energy Carolinas filed a rate case in North Carolina in October 2012. Duke Energy Ohio filed electric and gas distribution rate cases in July 2012. These planned rates cases are needed to recover investments in Duke Energy's ongoing infrastructure modernization projects and operating costs. USFE&G's earnings could be adversely impacted if these rate cases are denied or delayed by any of the state regulatory commissions.

The ability to integrate Progress Energy businesses and realize cost savings and any other synergies expected from the merger with Progress Energy could be different from what USFE&G expects and may have a significant impact on USFE&G's results of operations.

Commercial Power

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Variance	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 525	\$ 687	\$ (162)	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,926	\$ (319)
Operating expenses	522	627	(105)	1,512	1,741	(229)
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	10	2	8	11	15	(4)
Operating income	13	62	(49)	106	200	(94)
Other income and expenses, net	1	4	(3)	26	21	5
Interest expense	14	21	(7)	55	67	(12)
Income before income taxes		45	(45)	77	154	(77)
Income tax expense	(13)	20	(33)	5	43	(38)
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	1		1	8	(7)
Segment Income	\$ 12	\$ 24	\$ (12)	\$ 71	\$ 103	\$ (32)
Actual coal-fired plant production, GWh	5,054	5,013	41	12,421	13,420	(999)
Actual gas-fired plant production, GWh	4,387	3,255	1,132	13,483	8,476	5,007
Actual renewable plant production, GWh	615	545	70	2,399	2,286	113
Total plant production, GWh	10,056	8,813	1,243	28,303	24,182	4,121
Net proportional MW capacity in operation				7,760	8,300	(540)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

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Operating Revenues. The decrease was driven primarily by:

- A \$92 million decrease in electric revenues from the coal-fired generation assets driven primarily by the expiration of the 2009-2011 ESP which dedicated Commercial Power's coal-fired generation to Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers, net of stability charge revenues, partially offset by the coal-fired generation assets participating in the PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) wholesale energy market in 2012;
- A \$31 million decrease in net mark-to-market revenues on non-qualifying power and capacity hedge contracts, consisting of mark-to-market losses of \$29 million in 2012 compared to gains of \$2 million in 2011;
- A \$24 million decrease in electric revenues from the gas-fired generation assets driven primarily by lower power prices, partially offset by increased volumes;
- A \$23 million decrease in PJM capacity revenues primarily from lower average cleared auction pricing in 2012 compared to 2011, net of an increase from the move of coal-fired generation assets from MISO to PJM in 2012; and
- An \$18 million decrease in electric revenues from Duke Energy Retail Sales, LLC (Duke Energy Retail) resulting from lower volumes and unfavorable pricing.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- A \$16 million increase from participation in competitive retail load auctions; and
- A \$5 million increase in electric revenues from higher production in the renewables portfolio.

Operating Expenses. The decrease was driven primarily by:

- A \$79 million decrease from the 2011 impairment of excess emission allowances as a result of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) issuance of the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR);
- A \$29 million decrease in fuel expenses from the gas-fired generation assets driven by lower natural gas costs; and
- An \$18 million decrease in operating and maintenance expenses resulting primarily from lower 2012 transmission costs, lower expenses at the generating stations, and 2011 regulatory asset amortization expenses.

Partially offsetting these decreases was:

- A \$14 million increase in purchase power to serve competitive retail auctions.

Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net. The increase in 2012 as compared to 2011 is attributable to 2012 gains on the sale of a 50% interest in certain renewable portfolio assets.

Interest Expenses. The decrease in 2012 as compared to 2011 is primarily due to higher capitalized interest on wind construction projects.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 was significantly impacted by the decrease in pre-tax income and tax credits on certain renewable energy projects. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was 44.7%.

Segment Income. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower revenues driven by the expiration of the 2009-2011 ESP and the impact of competitive market dispatch for the Duke Energy Ohio coal-fired assets, unfavorable earnings from the gas-fired generation assets, unfavorable net mark-to-market results on non-qualifying commodity hedge contracts, and lower Duke Energy Retail earnings. These negative impacts were partially offset by lower operating expenses and the recognition of investment tax credits for certain renewable assets.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The decrease was driven primarily by:

- A \$223 million decrease in electric revenues from the coal-fired generation assets driven primarily by the expiration of the 2009-2011 ESP which dedicated Commercial Power's coal-fired generation to Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers, net of stability charge revenues, partially offset by the coal-fired generation assets participating in the PJM wholesale energy market in 2012;
- A \$93 million decrease in electric revenues from Duke Energy Retail resulting from lower volumes and unfavorable pricing;
- A \$33 million decrease in net mark-to-market revenues on non-qualifying power and capacity hedge contracts, consisting of mark-to-market losses of \$33 million in 2012 compared to no gains or losses in 2011;
- A \$23 million decrease in electric revenues from Duke Energy Generation Services, Inc. (DEGS), excluding renewables, due primarily to the termination of certain operations at the end of the first quarter of 2011 and a reduction of coal sales volumes as a result of lower natural gas prices; and
- A \$13 million decrease in electric revenues from the gas-fired generation assets driven primarily by lower power prices, partially offset by increased volumes.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- A \$51 million increase from participation in competitive retail load auctions;
- A \$10 million increase in electric revenues from higher production in the renewables portfolio; and
- A \$5 million increase primarily due to PJM capacity revenues associated with the move of the coal-fired generation assets from MISO to PJM in 2012, net of a decrease related to lower average cleared capacity auction pricing in 2012 compared to 2011 for the gas-fired generation assets.

Operating Expenses. The decrease was driven primarily by:

- An \$88 million decrease primarily from the 2011 impairment of excess emission allowances as a result of the EPA's issuance of the CSAPR.

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- A \$72 million decrease in operating and maintenance expenses resulting primarily from higher transmission costs, prior year station outages, and 2011 regulatory asset amortization expenses;
- A \$60 million decrease in fuel expenses from the gas-fired generation assets driven by lower natural gas costs, partially offset by higher volumes;
- A \$21 million decrease in DEGS, excluding renewables, fuel used due primarily to the termination of certain operations at the end of the first quarter of 2011 and from lower natural gas prices;
- A \$15 million decrease due to the receipt of funds in 2012 related to a previously written off receivable associated with the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy;
- A \$10 million decrease in purchased power to serve Duke Energy Retail customers; and
- A \$9 million decrease in fuel used for the coal-fired generation assets driven primarily by lower generation volumes.

Partially offsetting these decreases was:

- A \$44 million increase in purchase power to serve competitive retail load auctions.

Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net. The decrease in 2012 as compared to 2011 is primarily attributable to 2011 gains on sales of certain assets resulting from a contract termination and a reduction in gains related to emission allowance sales, partially offset by 2012 gains on the sale of a 50% interest in certain renewable portfolio assets.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The increase in 2012 as compared to 2011 is primarily due to equity earnings from the renewables portfolio.

Interest Expenses. The decrease in 2012 as compared to 2011 is primarily due to higher capitalized interest on wind construction projects.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 6.3% and 28.2%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate is primarily due to the decrease in pretax income and tax credits on certain renewable energy projects.

Segment Income. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower revenues driven by the expiration of the 2009-2011 ESP and the impact of competitive market dispatch for the Duke Energy Ohio coal-fired assets, lower Duke Energy Retail earnings, and unfavorable net mark-to-market results on non-qualifying commodity hedge contracts. These negative impacts were partially offset by lower impairment charges, lower operating expenses, and higher PJM capacity revenues.

Matters Impacting Future Commercial Power Results

Changes or variability in assumptions used in calculating the fair value of the renewables reporting unit for goodwill testing purposes including but not limited to, legislative actions related to tax credit extensions and long-term growth rates, could significantly impact the estimated fair value of the renewables reporting unit.

In the event of a significant decline in the estimated fair value of the renewables reporting unit, goodwill and other asset impairment charges could be recorded. The carrying value of goodwill, and intangible assets associated with proposed renewable projects within Commercial Power's renewables reporting unit was approximately \$120 million at September 30, 2012.

International Energy

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Variance	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 382	\$ 360	\$ 22	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,114	\$ 67
Operating expenses	266	239	27	768	715	53
Operating income	116	121	(5)	413	399	14
Other income and expenses, net	46	52	(6)	136	166	(30)
Interest expense	23	4	19	60	31	29
Income before income taxes	139	169	(30)	489	534	(45)
Income tax expense	34	51	(17)	129	154	(25)
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2	3	(1)	10	10	
Segment Income	\$ 103	\$ 115	\$ (12)	\$ 350	\$ 370	\$ (20)
Sales, GWh	5,308	4,565	743	15,264	13,868	1,396
Proportional MW capacity in operation				4,465	4,190	275

Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$25 million increase in Central America due to higher sales volumes as a result of Las Palmas II commercial operations and favorable weather;
- A \$12 million increase in Peru as a result of higher average energy prices.

Partially offsetting these increases was:

- An \$18 million decrease in Brazil due to exchange rates, offset by higher average prices and volumes.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven primarily by:

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- A \$28 million increase in Central America primarily due to higher fuel consumption as a result of increased generation and Las Palmas II commercial operations; and
- An \$11 million increase in Peru as a result of higher fuel consumption and gas royalty costs.

Partially offsetting this increase was:

- A \$12 million decrease in Brazil due to exchange rates.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to lower capitalized interest in Central America and Brazil.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 24.9% and 30.4%, respectively.

Segment Income. The decrease was primarily due to unfavorable exchange rates in Brazil.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$31 million increase in Peru due to higher average energy prices;
- A \$22 million increase in Central America due to higher sales volumes as a result of Las Palmas II commercial operations partially offset by lower average prices;
- An \$11 million increase in Argentina as a result of higher sales volumes due to favorable hydrology; and
- A \$6 million increase in Brazil due to higher average prices and sales volumes, partially offset by unfavorable exchange rates.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven primarily by:

- A \$57 million increase in Central America primarily due to higher fuel consumption, purchased power and Las Palmas II commercial operations; and
- A \$12 million increase in Peru as a result of higher fuel and variable costs, offset by lower purchased power.

Partially offsetting this increase was:

- A \$17 million decrease in Brazil due to favorable exchange rates, offset by higher variable costs.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The decrease was primarily driven by the absence of prior year Peru arbitration.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to lower capitalized interest in Central America and Brazil.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 26.5% and 28.9%, respectively.

Segment Income. The decrease was primarily due to unfavorable exchange rates offset by higher average prices and volumes in Brazil and absence of Peru arbitration award.

Other

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	30, 2011	Variance	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 6	\$ 51	\$ 34	\$ 17
Operating expenses	484	26	458	514	79	435
Losses on sales of other assets and other, net	(2)	(8)	6	(3)	(8)	5
Operating loss	(466)	(20)	(446)	(466)	(53)	(413)
Other income and expenses, net	15	(5)	20	14	43	(29)
Interest expense	107	43	64	196	118	78
Loss before income taxes	(558)	(68)	(490)	(648)	(128)	(520)
Income tax benefit	(243)	(57)	(186)	(292)	(85)	(207)
Less: Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest		(6)	6		(12)	12
Net Expense	\$ (315)	\$ (5)	\$ (310)	\$ (356)	\$ (31)	\$ (325)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The increase was driven primarily by higher premiums earned at Bison Insurance Company Limited (Bison) as a result of the addition of Progress Energy.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven primarily by charges related to the Progress Energy merger (see Note 2), including severance costs, higher current year donations, and unfavorable loss experience at Bison. These negative impacts were partially offset by higher JV costs related to Duke Energy Trading and Marketing LLC, (DETM) in the prior year.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The increase was driven primarily by higher returns on investments that support benefit obligations in 2012 compared to 2011.

Interest Expense. The increase was due primarily to higher debt balances as a result of debt issuances and inclusion of Progress Energy interest expense beginning in July 2012.

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Income Tax Benefit. The increase is primarily due to an increase in pretax loss. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 43.5% and 84.5%, respectively.

Net Expense. The increase was due primarily to charges related to the Progress Energy merger, increased severance costs, and higher interest expense. These negative impacts were partially offset by higher income tax benefit due to increased net expense and higher returns on investments that support benefit obligations.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 as Compared to September 30, 2011

Operating Revenues. The increase was driven primarily by mark-to-market activity at DETM and higher premiums earned at Bison as a result of the addition of Progress Energy.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven primarily by charges related to the Progress Energy merger, including severance costs, and higher current year donations. These negative impacts were partially offset by higher JV costs related to DETM in the prior year, and favorable loss experience at Bison.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The decrease was driven primarily by current year impairments and prior year gains on sales of investments, higher interest income recorded in 2011 following the resolution of certain income tax matters related to prior years, reversal of reserves related to certain guarantees Duke Energy had issued on behalf of Crescent in 2011. These negative impacts were partially offset by higher returns on investments that support benefit obligations in 2012 compared to 2011.

Interest Expense. The increase was due primarily to higher debt balances as a result of debt issuances and the inclusion of Progress Energy interest expense beginning in July 2012.

Income Tax Benefit. The increase is primarily due to an increase in pretax loss. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 45.1% and 67.0%, respectively.

Net Expense. The increase was due primarily to charges related to the Progress Energy merger, increased severance costs, and higher interest expense. These negative impacts were partially offset by higher income tax benefit due to increased net expense and higher returns on investments that support benefit obligations.

Matters Impacting Future Other Results

Duke Energy previously held an effective 50% interest in Crescent, which was a real estate joint venture formed by Duke Energy in 2006 that filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in June 2009. On June 9, 2010, Crescent restructured and emerged from bankruptcy and Duke Energy forfeited its entire 50% ownership interest to Crescent debt holders. This forfeiture caused Duke Energy to recognize a loss, for tax purposes, on its interest in the second quarter of 2010. Although Crescent has reorganized and emerged from bankruptcy with creditors owning all Crescent interest, there remains uncertainty as to the tax treatment associated with the restructuring. Based on this uncertainty, it is possible that Duke Energy could incur a future tax liability related to the tax losses associated with its partnership interest in Crescent and the resolution of issues associated with Crescent's emergence from bankruptcy.

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS**INTRODUCTION**

Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with Duke Energy Carolinas's Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Duke Energy Carolinas is a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Duke Energy Carolinas is an electric utility company that generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity in North Carolina and South Carolina.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The results of operations and variance discussion for Duke Energy Carolinas is presented in a reduced disclosure format in accordance with General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 5,056	\$ 5,027	\$ 29
Operating expenses	3,764	3,794	(30)
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	9	2	7
Operating income	1,301	1,235	66
Other income and expenses, net	130	139	(9)
Interest expense	285	264	21
Income before income taxes	1,146	1,110	36
Income tax expense	411	401	10
Net Income	\$ 735	\$ 709	\$ 26

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers for the current nine month period compared to the same period in the prior year. Except as otherwise noted, the below percentages represent billed sales only and are not weather normalized.

Increase (decrease) over prior year	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Residential sales ^(a)	(9.5)%
General service sales ^(a)	(0.8)%
Industrial sales ^(a)	0.7 %
Wholesale power sales	(10.2)%
Total Duke Energy Carolinas sales ^(b)	(2.8)%
Average number of customers	0.6 %

(a) Major components of Duke Energy Carolinas' retail sales.

(b) Consists of all components of Duke Energy Carolinas' sales, including all billed and unbilled retail sales, and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities and to public and private utilities and power marketers.

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The increase in Duke Energy Carolinas' net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to September 30, 2011 was primarily due to the following factors:

Operating Revenues. The increase was primarily due to:

- A \$305 million increase in net retail pricing and rate riders primarily due to revised retail base rates implemented in North Carolina and South Carolina in the first quarter of 2012, and revenues recognized for energy efficiency programs;
- A \$37 million increase due to higher unbilled revenues in 2011, as compared to 2012; and
- A \$24 million increase in weather adjusted sales volumes to customers primarily due to an extra day of revenues due to 2012 being a leap year.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- A \$168 million decrease in fuel revenues driven primarily by decreased demand from retail customers mainly due to overall unfavorable weather conditions, partially offset by higher fuel rates in both North Carolina and South Carolina. Fuel revenues represent sales to retail and wholesale customers; and
- A \$164 million (net of fuel) decrease in sales to retail customers due to overall unfavorable weather conditions. The number of heating degree days for 2012 was 25% below normal as compared to essentially flat to normal in 2011. Cooling degree days for 2012 were 3% above normal compared to 22% above normal in 2011.

Operating Expenses. The decrease was primarily due to:

- A \$159 million decrease in fuel expense (including purchased power) primarily related to lower volume of coal used in electric generation due to lower demand from retail customers based on overall unfavorable weather conditions and lower coal-fired generation due to low natural gas prices; and
- A \$7 million decrease in operating and maintenance expenses primarily due to the establishment of regulatory assets in the first quarter of 2012, pursuant to regulatory orders for future recovery of certain employee severance costs related to the 2010 voluntary severance plan and other costs, decreased storm costs and lower nuclear station outage costs, partially offset by Duke Energy Carolinas' portion of the costs associated with the Progress Energy merger including donations, severance, and certain other costs, and required donations resulting from the most recent North Carolina and South Carolina rate cases.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- A \$85 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to increases in depreciation as a result of additional plant in service and amortization of certain regulatory assets;
- A \$31 million increase in impairment charges related to the merger with Progress Energy. These charges relate to planned transmission project costs for which no recovery is expected, and certain costs associated with mitigation sales pursuant to merger settlement agreements with the Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission (FERC); and

- A \$20 million increase in general taxes primarily due to higher revenue related taxes in 2012, a favorable prior year resolution of a property tax issue related to pollution control equipment exemptions and a sales and use tax refund in 2011 with no comparable refund in 2012.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The decrease is primarily due to a lower equity component of AFUDC and lower interest income in 2012 related to the current year resolution of certain prior year income tax matters; partially offset by higher deferred returns.

Interest Expense. The increase is primarily due to lower debt return on deferred projects and lower debt component of AFUDC.

Income Tax Expense. The increase is primarily due to an increase in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 35.8% and 36.1%, respectively.

Matters Impacting Future Duke Energy Carolinas Results

Duke Energy Carolinas plans to file rate cases in North Carolina and South Carolina during 2013. These planned rates cases are needed to recover investments in Duke Energy Carolinas' ongoing infrastructure modernization projects and operating costs. Duke Energy Carolinas' earnings could be adversely impacted if these rate cases are denied or delayed by either of the state regulatory commissions.

The ability to integrate with Progress Energy businesses and realize cost savings and any other synergies expected from the merger with Progress Energy could be different from what Duke Energy Carolinas expects and may have a significant impact on Duke Energy Carolinas' results of operations.

DUKE ENERGY OHIO

INTRODUCTION

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Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with Duke Energy Ohio's Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Duke Energy Ohio is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Duke Energy Ohio's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, the sale of and/or transportation of natural gas, and energy marketing in parts of Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The results of operations and variance discussion for Duke Energy Ohio is presented in a reduced disclosure format in accordance with General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 2,386	\$ 2,411	\$ (25)
Operating expenses	2,113	2,105	8
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	2	4	(2)
Operating income	275	310	(35)
Other income and expenses, net	13	17	(4)
Interest expense	70	78	(8)
Income before income taxes	218	249	(31)
Income tax expense	85	92	(7)
Net Income	\$ 133	\$ 157	\$ (24)

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers for the current nine month period compared to the same period in the prior year. Except as otherwise noted, the below percentages represent billed sales only and are not weather normalized.

Increase (decrease) over prior year	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Residential sales ^(a)	(4.7) %
General service sales ^(a)	(3.4) %
Industrial sales ^(a)	(0.7) %
Wholesale power sales	(53.0) %
Total Duke Energy Ohio sales ^(b)	(3.7) %
Average number of customers	0.5 %

(a) Major components of Duke Energy Ohio's retail sales.

(b) Consists of all components of Duke Energy Ohio's sales, including all billed and unbilled retail sales, and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities and to public and private utilities and power marketers.

The decrease in Duke Energy Ohio's net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to September 30, 2011 was primarily due to the following factors:

Operating Revenues. The decrease was primarily driven by:

- A \$223 million decrease in electric revenues from the coal-fired generation assets driven primarily by the expiration of the 2009-2011 ESP, net of stability charge revenues, partially offset by the coal-fired generation assets participating in the PJM wholesale energy market in 2012; and
- A \$14 million decrease in retail revenues related to unfavorable weather conditions in 2012 compared to 2011.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- A \$218 million increase in regulated fuel revenues driven primarily by higher purchased power revenues collected under the new Ohio ESP which became effective January 1, 2012, partially offset by reduced gas sales volumes and lower natural gas costs.

Operating Expenses. The increase was primarily driven by:

- A \$212 million increase in regulated fuel expense driven primarily by higher purchased power expense as a result of the new ESP, net of stability charge revenues, partially offset by reduced gas sales volumes and lower natural gas costs; and
- A \$12 million increase in employee severance costs associated with the close of Duke Energy's merger with Progress Energy.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- An \$88 million decrease in impairment charges primarily from the impairment taken in the third quarter 2011 to write down the carrying value of excess emission allowances held to fair value as a result of the EPA's issuance of CSAPR;
- A \$60 million decrease in fuel expense for the gas-fired generation assets driven by lower natural gas costs, partially offset by higher volumes;
- A \$37 million decrease in operating and maintenance expenses resulting primarily from higher prior year station outages and regulatory asset amortization expense; and
- A \$32 million decrease in property and other taxes driven primarily by an Ohio property tax settlement recorded in 2012.

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Interest Expense. The decrease was primarily due to post in-service carrying charges related to new projects.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was 38.9% and 36.9%, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to a \$10 million reduction of deferred tax liabilities as a result of an election related to the transfer of certain gas fired generation assets to its wholly owned subsidiary Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, LLC (DECAM) in the second quarter of 2011.

Matters Impacting Future Duke Energy Ohio Results

Duke Energy Ohio filed electric and gas distribution rate cases in July 2012. These planned rate cases are needed to recover capital investments and operating costs. Duke Energy Ohio's earnings could be adversely impacted if these rate cases are denied or delayed by the state regulatory commission.

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

INTRODUCTION

Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with Duke Energy Indiana's Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Duke Energy Indiana is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Duke Energy Indiana is an electric utility company that generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity in north central, central and southern Indiana.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The results of operations and variance discussion for Duke Energy Indiana is presented in a reduced disclosure format in accordance with General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Variance
Operating revenues	\$ 2,091	\$ 1,997	\$ 94
Operating expenses	2,259	1,800	459
Operating income	(168)	197	(365)
Other income and expenses, net	66	70	(4)
Interest expense	105	104	1
(Loss) income before income taxes	(207)	163	(370)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(98)	50	(148)
Net income	\$ (109)	\$ 113	\$ (222)

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers for the current nine month period compared to the same period in the prior year. Except as otherwise noted, the below percentages represent billed sales only and are not weather normalized.

Increase (decrease) over prior year	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Residential sales ^(a)	(6.3) %
General service sales ^(a)	(0.5) %
Industrial sales ^(a)	2.5 %
Wholesale power sales	5.0 %
Total Duke Energy Indiana sales ^(b)	0.7 %
Average number of customers	0.6 %

(a) Major components of Duke Energy Indiana's retail sales.

(b) Consists of all components of Duke Energy Indiana's sales, including all billed and unbilled retail sales, and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities and to public and private utilities and power marketers.

The decrease in Duke Energy Indiana's net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was primarily due to the following factors:

Operating Revenues. The increase was primarily due to:

- A \$93 million net increase in fuel revenues (including emissions allowances) primarily due to increase in fuel rates as a result of higher fuel and purchased power costs; and
- A \$10 million increase in rate pricing due to the positive impact on overall average prices of lower sales volumes.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- An \$8 million decrease in retail revenues related to less favorable weather conditions in 2012 compared to 2011.

Operating Expenses. The increase was primarily due to:

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- A \$378 million increase due to impairment and other charges recorded in 2012 related to the Edwardsport IGCC plant that is currently under construction of \$600 million, partially offset by a 2011 Edwardsport IGCC impairment charge of \$222 million. See Note 4 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for additional information; and
- A \$105 million increase in fuel costs primarily due to higher purchases of power (reflective of favorable market prices); and increased generation cost at coal plants due to higher generation levels.
- A \$6 million increase in Bulk Power Marketing due to unfavorable price and unfavorable emissions costs over prior year, partially offset by favorable fuel and favorable volume variance compared to prior year.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- A \$37 million decrease in operation and maintenance primarily due to higher storm costs in the prior year, and lower generation and outage maintenance costs.

Income Tax (Benefit) Expense. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The effective tax rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were 47.7% and 30.8%, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to the decrease in pretax income in 2012 related to the Edwardsport impairment.

Matters Impacting Future Duke Energy Indiana Results

Duke Energy Indiana's results are impacted by the completion of its major generation fleet modernization projects. See Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for a discussion of the significant increase in the estimated cost of the 618 MW IGCC plant at Duke Energy Indiana's Edwardsport Generating Station (Edwardsport IGCC). On April 30, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana entered into a settlement agreement with certain intervenors to cap the construction cost recoverable in retail rates which resulted in the recognition of a \$420 million pre-tax charge to earnings in the first quarter of 2012. The settlement agreement is subject to approval by the IURC, a final order is expected by the end of 2012. An additional pre-tax impairment charge of \$180 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2012 due to an increase in the estimated cost to complete the project. Duke Energy Indiana is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the various regulatory proceedings related to the Edwardsport project. In the event the IURC disallows a portion of the remaining plant costs, including financing costs, or if cost estimates for the plant increase, additional charges to expense, which could be material, could occur.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following discussion of liquidity and capital resources is on a consolidated Duke Energy basis. Duke Energy's significant cash requirements are largely due to the capital intensive nature of its operations, including capital expansion projects, fleet modernization and other expenditures for environmental compliance. Duke Energy relies upon its cash flows from operations, as well as its ability to access the long-term debt and equity capital markets for sources of domestic liquidity. Additionally, Duke Energy has access to unsecured revolving credit facilities, which are not restricted upon general market conditions, as discussed further below.

Cash Flow Information

The following table summarizes Duke Energy's cash flows:

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 3,979	\$ 3,027
Investing activities	(3,989)	(3,070)
Financing activities	(339)	405
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(349)	362
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,110	1,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,761	\$ 2,032

Operating Cash Flows. The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's operating cash flows.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,424
Non-cash adjustments to net income	2,883	2,086
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(79)	
Working capital	(170)	(483)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,979	\$ 3,027

The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2012 as compared to 2011 was driven primarily by:

- An approximately \$720 million increase in net income after non-cash adjustments (depreciation and amortizations, higher Edwardsport impairments, severance expense, and other Progress Energy merger related costs), resulting from the inclusion of Progress Energy's results beginning July 2, 2012 and the impact of the 2011 North Carolina and South Carolina rate cases, net of less favorable weather; and
- An approximately \$310 million increase in traditional working capital, mainly due to prior year refund of North Carolina overcollected fuel costs and current year overcollection of North Carolina and South Carolina fuel costs.

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Investing Cash Flows. The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's investing cash flows.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Capital, investment and acquisition expenditures	\$ (3,888)	\$ (3,076)
Available for sale securities, net	(212)	(96)
Proceeds from sales of equity investments and other assets, and sales of and collections on notes receivable	29	115
Other investing items	82	(13)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (3,989)	\$ (3,070)

The increase in cash used in investing activities in 2012 as compared to 2011 was driven primarily by:

- An approximately \$810 million increase in capital, investment and acquisition expenditures due to higher expenditures on renewable energy projects and the inclusion of Progress Energy capital expenditures beginning in July 2012 net of lower spending on Duke Energy's ongoing infrastructure modernization program as these projects near completion;
- An approximately \$120 million decrease in proceeds of available for sale securities, net of purchases; and
- An approximately \$90 million decrease primarily as a result of the prior year sale of Windstream Corp. stock received in conjunction with the sale of Q-Comm Corporation in December 2010.

Financing Cash Flows. The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's financing cash flows.

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Issuance of common stock related to employee benefit plans	\$ 16	\$ 13
Issuances of long-term debt, net	692	836
Notes payable and commercial paper	98	537
Dividends paid	(1,211)	(994)
Other financing items	66	13
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (339)	\$ 405

The increase in cash used in financing activities in 2012 as compared to 2011 was driven primarily by:

- An approximately \$440 million decrease due to the paydown of commercial paper, net of an increase in PremierNotes outstanding;

- An approximately \$220 million increase in quarterly dividends primarily due to an increase in common shares outstanding, resulting from the merger with Progress Energy and an increase in dividends per share from \$0.75 to \$0.765; and
- An approximately \$140 million increase in payments for the redemption of long-term debt, net of proceeds from issuances, primarily due to the timing of redemptions and issuances between years.

Significant Notes Payable and Long-Term Debt Activities - 2012.

Duke Energy's outstanding long-term debt, including current maturities as of September 30, 2012, includes approximately \$17.2 billion related to Progress Energy. This amount includes \$3.5 billion of fair value adjustments recorded in connection with purchase accounting for the Progress Energy merger, which are not part of future principal payments and will amortize over the remaining life of the debt. See Note 2 for additional information related to the merger with Progress Energy.

In September 2012, Duke Energy Carolinas issued \$650 million principal amount of first mortgage bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 4.00% and mature September 30, 2042. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to repay at maturity the \$420 million debentures due through November 2012, as well as for general corporate purposes, including the funding of capital expenditures.

In August 2012, Duke Energy Corporation issued \$1.2 billion of senior unsecured notes, of which \$700 million carry a fixed interest rate of 1.625% and mature August 15, 2017 and \$500 million carry a fixed interest rate of 3.05% and mature August 15, 2022. Proceeds from the issuances were used to repay at maturity Duke Ohio's \$500 million debentures due September 15, 2012 as well as for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of commercial paper.

In March 2012, Duke Energy Indiana issued \$250 million principal amount of first mortgage bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 4.20% and mature March 15, 2042. Proceeds from the issuance were used to repay a portion of Duke Energy Indiana's outstanding short-term debt.

In January 2012, Duke Energy Carolinas used proceeds from its December 2011 \$1 billion issuance of principal amount of first mortgage bonds to repay \$750 million 6.25% senior unsecured notes that matured January 15, 2012.

On April 4, 2011, Duke Energy filed a registration statement (Form S-3) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to sell up to \$1 billion (maximum of \$500 million of notes outstanding at any particular time) of variable denomination floating rate demand notes, called PremierNotes. The notes are offered on a continuous basis and bear interest at a floating rate per annum determined by the Duke Energy PremierNotes Committee, or

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its designee, on a weekly basis. The interest rate payable on notes held by an investor may vary based on the principal amount of the investment. The notes have no stated maturity date, but may be redeemed in whole or in part by Duke Energy at any time. The notes are non-transferable and may be redeemed in whole or in part at the investor's option. Proceeds from the sale of the notes will be used for general corporate purposes. The balance as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, is \$288 million and \$79 million, respectively. The notes reflect a short-term debt obligation of Duke Energy and will be reflected as Notes Payable and Commercial Paper on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Available Credit Facilities. In November 2011, Duke Energy entered into a \$6 billion, five-year master credit facility, expiring in November 2016, with \$4 billion available at closing and the remaining \$2 billion available following successful completion of the merger with Progress Energy. In October 2012, the Duke Energy Registrants reached an agreement with banks representing \$5.63 billion of commitments under the master credit facility to extend the expiration date by one year to November 2017. Through November 2016, the available credit under this facility remains \$6 billion. The Duke Energy Registrants each have borrowing capacity under the master credit facility up to specified sublimits for each borrower. However, Duke Energy has the unilateral ability at any time to increase or decrease the borrowing sublimits of each borrower, subject to a maximum sublimit for each borrower. See the table below for the borrowing sublimits for each of the borrowers as of September 30, 2012. The amount available under the master credit facility is reduced by the use of the master credit facility to backstop the issuances of commercial paper, letters of credit and certain tax-exempt bonds. Borrowing sub limits for the Subsidiary Registrants are also reduced for amounts outstanding under the money pool arrangement.

(in millions)	September 30, 2012						
	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Total Duke Energy
Facility Size	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,250	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 6,000
Notes Payable and Commercial Paper Outstanding	(57)	(300)	(134)	(121)		(150)	(762)
Letters of Credit	(51)	(7)	(2)	(1)			(61)
Tax-Exempt Bonds		(95)			(84)	(81)	(260)
Available Capacity	\$ 1,642	\$ 848	\$ 614	\$ 628	\$ 666	\$ 519	\$ 4,917

First Mortgage Bond Restrictions. The Subsidiary Registrants' first mortgage bonds are secured under their respective mortgage indentures. Each mortgage constitutes a first lien on substantially all of the fixed properties of the respective company, subject to certain permitted encumbrances and exceptions. The lien of each mortgage also covers subsequently acquired property. Each mortgage allows the issuance of additional first mortgage bonds based on property additions, retirements of first mortgage bonds and the deposit of cash if certain conditions are satisfied. Each Subsidiary Registrant is required to pass a "net earnings" test in order to issue new first mortgage bonds, other than on the basis of retired bonds under

certain circumstances. The test requires that the issuer's adjusted net earnings, which is calculated based on results for 12 consecutive months within the prior 15 to 18 months, be at least twice the annual interest requirement for bonds currently outstanding and to be outstanding. Duke Energy Indiana's ratio of net earnings to the annual interest requirement for bonds outstanding was below 2.0 times during the twelve month periods ending in the quarter ended September 30, 2012. As discussed in Note 4, Regulatory Matters, Duke Energy Indiana's net earnings were impacted by charges recorded related to the Edwardsport IGCC project. Until this ratio is above 2.0 times, Duke Energy Indiana's capacity to issue first mortgage bonds is limited to a portion of its retired first mortgage bonds. Progress Energy Florida's ratio of net earnings to the annual interest requirement for bonds outstanding was slightly above 2.0 times during certain twelve month periods ending in the quarter ended September 30, 2012, and thus Progress Energy Florida can currently issue first mortgage bonds. However, as discussed in Note 4, Regulatory Matters, Progress Energy Florida's net earnings have been impacted by charges recorded for amounts to be refunded to customers under the terms of a February 2012 settlement agreement approved by the Florida Public Service Commission, which may impact future net earnings tests. In the event Duke Energy Indiana's or Progress Energy Florida's long-term debt requirements exceed its first mortgage bond capacity, Duke Energy Indiana or Progress Energy Florida can access alternative sources of capital, including, but not limited, to issuing unsecured debt, borrowing under the money pool, entering into bilateral direct loan arrangements, and, if necessary, utilizing available capacity under the master credit facility. All other DEC registrants have earnings in excess of the net earnings test requirement for issuing first mortgage bonds.

Restrictive Debt Covenants. The Duke Energy Registrants' debt and credit agreements contain various financial and other covenants. The master credit facility contains a covenant requiring the debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 65% for each borrower. Failure to meet those covenants beyond applicable grace periods could result in accelerated due dates and/or termination of the agreements. As of September 30, 2012, each of the Duke Energy Registrants was in compliance with all covenants related to its significant debt agreements. In addition, some credit agreements may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements due to nonpayment, or the acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the borrower or some of its subsidiaries. None of the significant debt or credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses.

Credit Ratings. On July 25, 2012, Standard and Poor's affirmed Duke Energy and Progress Energy's short-term credit ratings of A-2. Standard and Poor's also affirmed its ratings on Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana's first-mortgage bonds at A. However, Standard and Poor's lowered its corporate credit rating for Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky to BBB+ from A- with a negative outlook, citing lack of transparency and heightened regulatory risk around the CEO transition. Standard and Poor's affirmed Progress Energy's corporate credit rating and its subsidiaries ratings at BBB+ as well as its A-2 short-term rating. Standard and Poor's negative outlook for Duke Energy and all of its subsidiaries' is based on concerns over increased regulatory risk in North Carolina and Florida and concerns over Duke Energy's ability to successfully integrate Progress Energy.

On July 3, 2012, Moody's affirmed their ratings for the newly merged Duke Energy and its subsidiaries with a stable outlook. On July 6, 2012, Fitch Ratings initiated coverage on Duke Energy and its subsidiaries. These ratings are investment grade and are on stable outlook. On June 22, Fitch Ratings affirmed their ratings for Progress Energy and its subsidiaries prior to the merger consummation.

A further downgrade below the Duke Energy Registrants', including Progress Energy and its subsidiaries, current investment grade ratings would likely result in an increase in the entities' borrowing costs, perhaps significantly. In addition, the Duke Energy Registrants', including Progress Energy and its subsidiaries, potential pool of investors and funding sources would likely decrease. A downgrade below investment grade could also require the Duke Energy Registrants, including Progress Energy and its subsidiaries, to

post additional collateral in the form of letters of credit or cash under various commodity contracts and credit agreements and trigger termination clauses in some interest rate derivative agreements, which would require cash

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payments. All of these events would likely reduce the Duke Energy Registrants', including Progress Energy and its subsidiaries, liquidity and profitability and could have a material adverse effect on the Duke Energy Registrants', including Progress Energy and its subsidiaries, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Undistributed Foreign Earnings. Undistributed earnings associated with Duke Energy's foreign operations are considered indefinitely reinvested, thus no U.S. tax is recorded on such earnings. This assertion is based on management's determination that the cash held in Duke Energy's foreign jurisdictions is not needed to fund its U.S. operations and that Duke Energy either has invested or has intentions to reinvest such earnings. Duke Energy periodically evaluates the impact of repatriation of cash generated and held in foreign countries. While Duke Energy's current intent is to indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings, circumstances could arise that may alter that view, including a future change in tax law governing U.S. taxation of foreign earnings or changes in Duke Energy's U.S. cash flow requirements. If Duke Energy were to decide to repatriate foreign generated and held cash previously designated as undistributed earnings, recognition of material U.S. federal income tax liabilities would be required to be recognized in the period such determination is made. The cumulative undistributed earnings as of September 30, 2012, on which Duke Energy has not provided deferred U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes is \$2.1 billion. The amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these undistributed earnings is estimated to be between \$175 million and \$250 million.

OTHER ISSUES

Global Climate Change. For information on global climate change and the potential impacts on Duke Energy, see "Other Issues" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Nuclear Matters. Following the events at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in Japan, Duke Energy conducted thorough inspections at each of its four nuclear sites during 2011. Progress Energy also conducted inspections in 2011 at each of its three sites. The initial inspections have not identified any significant vulnerabilities, however, Duke Energy is reviewing designs to evaluate safety margins to external events. Emergency-response capabilities, written procedures and engineering specifications were reviewed to verify each site's ability to respond in the unlikely event of station blackout. In 2012, Duke Energy is working within the nuclear industry to improve the safety standards and margin using the three layers of safety approach used in the U.S.: protection, mitigation and emergency response. Emergency equipment is currently being added at each station to perform key safety functions in the event that backup power sources are lost permanently. These improvements are in addition to the numerous layers of safety measures and systems previously in place.

In March 2011, the NRC formed a task force to conduct a comprehensive review of processes and regulations to determine whether the agency should make additional improvements to the nuclear regulatory system. On July 13, 2011, the task force proposed a set of improvements designed to ensure protection, enhance accident mitigation, strengthen emergency preparedness and improve efficiency of NRC programs. The recommendations were further prioritized into three tiers based on the safety enhancement level. On March 12, 2012, the NRC issued three regulatory orders requiring safety enhancements related to mitigation strategies to respond to extreme natural events resulting in the loss of power at a plant, ensuring reliable hardened containment vents and enhancing spent fuel pool instrumentation. On August 30, 2012, the NRC issued implementation guidance to enable power plants to achieve compliance with the orders issued in March 2012. Plants are then required to submit

implementation plans to the NRC by February 28, 2013, and complete implementation of the safety enhancements within two refueling outages or by December 31, 2016, whichever comes first. Each plant is also required to reassess their seismic and flooding hazards using present-day methods and information, conduct inspections to ensure protection against hazards in the current design basis, and re-evaluate emergency communications systems and staffing levels. In May 2012, the NRC issued guidance on re-evaluating emergency communications systems and staffing levels and performing seismic and flooding walkdowns. The NRC is expected to issue guidance on performing seismic and flooding re-evaluations in November 2012. On July 13, 2012 the NRC outlined plans for implementing Tier 2 and Tier 3 recommendations.

Duke Energy is committed to compliance with all safety enhancements ordered by the NRC in connection with the March 12, 2012 regulatory orders noted above, the cost of which could be material. Until such time as the NRC mandated reassessment of flooding and seismic hazards is complete the exact scope and cost of compliance modifications to our four sites will not be known. With the NRC's continuing review of the remaining recommendations, Duke Energy cannot predict to what extent the NRC will impose additional licensing and safety-related requirements, or the costs of complying with such requirements. The tight timeframe required to complete the necessary safety enhancements by no later than 2016 could lead to even higher costs. Upon receipt of additional guidance from the NRC and a collaborative industry review, Duke Energy will be able to determine an implementation plan and associated costs. See Item 1A, "Risk Factors", in the 2011 Form 10-K for further discussion of applicable risk factors.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following discussion of off balance sheet arrangements and contractual obligations is on a consolidated Duke Energy basis. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, there were no material changes to Duke Energy's off-balance sheet arrangements. For information on Duke Energy's off-balance sheet arrangements, see "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. For information on Progress Energy's off-balance sheet arrangements, see "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Progress Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Duke Energy enters into contracts that require cash payment at specified periods, based on specified minimum quantities and prices. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, there were no material changes in Duke Energy's contractual obligations. For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy's contractual obligations, see "Contractual Obligations" and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. For an in-depth discussion of Progress Energy's contractual obligations, see "Contractual Obligations" and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Progress Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The following new Accounting Standards Update (ASU) has been issued, but has not yet been adopted by Duke Energy, as of September 30, 2012.

ASC 210—Balance Sheet In December 2011, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance to amend the existing disclosure requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities to enhance current disclosures, as well as to improve comparability of balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The revised disclosure guidance affects all companies that have financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset in the balance sheet (i.e., presented on a net basis) or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement and/or similar agreement. The revised

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guidance requires that certain enhanced quantitative and qualitative disclosures be made with respect to a company's netting arrangements and/or rights of setoff associated with its financial instruments and/or derivative instruments including associated collateral. For the Duke Energy Registrants, the revised disclosure guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2013. Other than additional disclosures, this revised guidance does not impact the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position of Duke Energy.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

For information on subsequent events related to regulatory matters, commitments and contingencies and debt and credit facilities, see Notes 4, 5 and 6, respectively, to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no significant changes from the disclosures presented in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy's market risks, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. – DUKE ENERGY, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, DUKE ENERGY OHIO, DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Duke Energy Registrants in the reports they file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) rules and forms.

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Duke Energy Registrants in the reports they file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Duke Energy Registrants have evaluated their effectiveness of their disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of September 30, 2012, and, based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance of compliance.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Duke Energy Registrants have evaluated changes in internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2012 and have concluded no change has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

On July 2, 2012, the previously announced merger between Duke Energy and Progress Energy closed. Duke Energy is currently in the process of integrating Progress Energy's operations and will be conducting control reviews pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. See Note 2 of the "Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Item 1 Financial Statements" for additional information relating to the merger.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

For information regarding legal proceedings that became reportable events or in which there were material developments in the third quarter of 2012, see Note 4 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, “Regulatory Matters” and Note 5 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, “Commitments and Contingencies” under the heading “Litigation.”

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Please see below an update to risk factors affecting Duke Energy’s business in addition to those presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Part I, Item 1A, for the year ended December 31, 2011. Except for the update below, there have been no material changes in our assessment of our risk factors from those set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The ability to fully utilize tax credits may be limited.

In accordance with the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 29/45K, tax credits have been generated based on the content and quantity of coal-based solid synthetic fuels produced and sold to unrelated parties. This tax credit program expired at the end of 2007. The timing of the utilization of the tax credits is dependent upon Duke Energy’s taxable income, which can be impacted by a number of factors. The timing of the utilization can also be impacted by certain substantial changes in ownership, including the merger between Duke Energy and Progress Energy on July 2, 2012. Additionally, in the normal course of business, tax returns are audited by the IRS. If tax credits were disallowed in whole or in part as a result of an IRS audit, there could be significant additional tax liabilities and associated interest for previously recognized tax credits, which could have a material adverse impact on earnings and cash flows. Although Duke Energy is unaware of any currently proposed legislation or new IRS regulations or interpretations impacting previously recorded synthetic fuels tax credits, the value of credits generated could be unfavorably impacted by such legislation or IRS regulations and interpretations.

The scope of necessary repairs of the delamination of Progress Energy Florida’s Crystal River Unit 3 could prove more extensive than is currently identified, such repairs could prove not to be feasible resulting in early retirement of the unit, the costs of repair and/or replacement power could exceed estimates and insurance coverage or may not be recoverable through the regulatory process; the occurrence of any of which could adversely affect Duke Energy’s and Progress Energy Florida’s financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2009, Crystal River Unit 3 began an outage for normal refueling and maintenance as well as an uprate project to increase its generating capability and to replace two steam generators. During preparations to replace the steam generators, workers discovered a delamination (or separation) within the concrete at the periphery of the containment building, which resulted in an extension of the outage. After analysis, Progress Energy Florida determined that the concrete delamination was caused by redistribution of stresses in the containment wall that occurred when Progress Energy Florida engineers created an opening to accommodate the replacement of the unit’s steam generators.

In March 2011, the work to return the plant to service was suspended after monitoring equipment at the repair site identified a new delamination that occurred in a different section of the outer wall after the repair

work was completed and during the late stages of retensioning the containment building. Subsequent to March 2011, monitoring equipment has detected additional changes and further damage in the partially tensioned containment building and additional cracking or delaminations could occur during the repair process. Crystal River Unit 3 has remained out of service while Progress Energy Florida conducted an engineering analysis and review of the new delamination and evaluated repair options.

In June 2011, Progress Energy Florida notified the NRC and the FPSC that it plans to repair the Crystal River Unit 3 containment structure and estimates the unit will return to service in 2014. The repair option selected entails systematically removing and replacing concrete in substantial portions of the containment structure walls. The preliminary estimate of \$900 million to \$1.3 billion, as filed with the FPSC on June 27, 2011, is currently under review and could change following completion of further detailed engineering studies, vendor negotiations and final risk assessments. These engineering studies and risk assessments include analyses by independent entities currently in progress. The risk assessment process includes analysis of events that, although currently deemed unlikely, could have a significant impact on the cost estimate or feasibility of repair. The cost range of the repair option, based on preliminary analysis, appears to be trending upward. Progress Energy Florida believes the actions taken and costs incurred in response to the Crystal River Unit 3 delamination have been prudent and, accordingly, believe that replacement power and repair costs not recoverable through insurance to be recoverable through Progress Energy Florida's fuel cost-recovery clause or base rates.

Additionally, as of result of the potential repair challenges, the unit could be forced to be retired early. Early retirement could result in continued purchases of replacement power, additional capital and operating costs associated with construction of replacement capacity resources, and impairments of unrecoverable portions of the retired plant.

While the foregoing reflects Progress Energy Florida's current intentions and estimates with respect to Crystal River Unit 3, the costs, timing and feasibility of additional repairs to Crystal River Unit 3, the cost of replacement power, and the degree of recoverability of these costs, are all subject to significant uncertainties. Additional developments with respect to the condition of the Crystal River Unit 3 structures, costs that are greater than anticipated, recoverability that is less than anticipated and/or the inability to return Crystal River Unit 3 to service all could adversely affect Duke Energy's and Progress Energy Florida's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, careful consideration should be given to the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in Duke Energy's, Duke Energy Carolinas', Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, which could materially affect the Duke Energy Registrants' financial condition or future results.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES FOR THE THIRD QUARTER of 2012

There were no issuer purchases of equity securities during the third quarter of 2012.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

Exhibits filed or furnished herewith are designated by an asterisk (*).

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
*10.1	Amendment to Duke Energy Corporation Executive Savings Plan, dated January 1, 2008	X			
*12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	X			
*31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X			
*31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X			
*31.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X		
*31.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X		
*31.5	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X	
*31.6	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X	
*31.7	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
*31.8	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to				X

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*32.1	Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X			
*32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X			
*32.3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X	
*32.4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X	
*32.5	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
*32.6	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
*32.7	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
*32.8	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	X	X	X	X
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X	X	X	X
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X

*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X
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The total amount of securities of the registrant or its subsidiaries authorized under any instrument with respect to long-term debt not filed as an exhibit does not exceed 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The registrant agrees, upon request of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), to furnish copies of any or all of such instruments to it.

PART II

SIGNATURES

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

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Date: November 8, 2012

/S/ LYNN J. GOOD

Lynn J. Good

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 8, 2012

/S/ STEVEN K. YOUNG

Steven K. Young

Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer, and
Controller

