

Large Filing Separator Sheet

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PART II

Cash Flow Information

The following table summarizes Duke Energy's cash flows for the three most recently completed fiscal years.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 6,676	\$ 6,586	\$ 6,382
Investing activities	(5,277)	(5,373)	(4,978)
Financing activities	(2,578)	(678)	(1,327)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,179)	535	77
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,036	1,501	1,424
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 857	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,501

OPERATING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's operating cash flows for the three most recently completed fiscal year.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income	\$ 2,831	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,676
Non-cash adjustments to net income	4,800	5,366	4,876
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(302)	—	(250)
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(346)	(68)	(12)
Working capital	(307)	(601)	(908)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6,676	\$ 6,586	\$ 6,382

For the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 2014, the variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$376 million increase in net income after non-cash adjustments resulting from increased retail pricing due to rate riders and higher base rates, increased wholesale net margins due to higher contracted amounts and prices, a new wholesale contract with NCEMPA, retail sales growth and
- a \$294 million increase in cash flows from a working capital decrease primarily due to lower current year receivables resulting from unseasonably warmer weather in December 2015 and prior year under collection of fuel and purchased power due to increased consumption.

Partially offset by:

- a \$302 million increase in contributions to qualified pension plans and
- a \$278 million increase in payments for asset retirement obligations.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013, the variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$204 million increase due to prior year contributions to qualified pension plans, favorable retail pricing and rate riders and favorable weather, partially offset by current year under collection of fuel and purchased power costs and timing of cash payments for operations and maintenance expenses.

INVESTING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's investing cash flows for the three most recently completed fiscal years.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Capital, investment and acquisition expenditures	\$ (8,363)	\$ (5,528)	\$ (5,607)
Available for sale securities, net	3	23	173
Net proceeds from the sale of Midwest generation business and sales of equity investments and other assets	2,968	179	277
Other investing items	115	(47)	179
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (5,277)	\$ (5,373)	\$ (4,978)

The primary use of cash related to investing activities is capital, investment and acquisition expenditures, detailed by reportable business segment in the following table.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Regulated Utilities	\$ 6,974	\$ 4,744	\$ 5,049
Commercial Portfolio	1,131	555	268
International Energy	45	67	67
Other	213	162	223
Total capital, investment and acquisition expenditures	\$ 8,363	\$ 5,528	\$ 5,607

For the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 2014, the variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$2,789 million increase in proceeds mainly due to sale of the nonregulated Midwest generation business to Dynegy and
- a \$202 million return of collateral related to the Chilean acquisition in 2013. The collateral was used to repay a secured loan.

Partially offset by:

- a \$2,835 million increase in capital, investment and acquisition expenditures mainly due to the acquisition of NCEMPA ownership interests in certain generating assets, fuel and spare parts inventory jointly owned with and operated by Duke Energy Progress and growth initiatives in electric and natural gas infrastructure, solar projects and natural-gas fired generation.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013, the variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$192 million return of collateral related to the Chilean hydro acquisition in 2013 and
- a \$150 million decrease in net proceeds from sales and maturities of available for sale securities, net of purchases.

PART II

FINANCING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's financing cash flows for the three most recently completed fiscal years.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Issuance of common stock related to employee benefit plans	\$ 17	\$ 25	\$ 9
(Repayments) Issuances of long-term debt, net	(74)	(123)	840
Notes payable and commercial paper	1,245	1,688	93
Dividends paid	(2,254)	(2,234)	(2,188)
Repurchase of common shares	(1,500)	—	—
Other financing items	(12)	(34)	(81)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(2,578)	\$ (678)	\$(1,327)

For the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 2014, the variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$1,500 million increase in cash outflows due to the repurchase of 19.8 million common shares under the ASR and

- a \$443 million decrease in proceeds from net issuances of notes payable and commercial paper, primarily due to prior year financing with short-term debt in advance of the 2015 receipt of proceeds from the sale of the nonregulated Midwest generation business to Dynegy, net of current year financing with short-term debt used to repay long-term debt maturities at Duke Energy Florida in advance of the 2016 proceeds from the proposed issuance of securitization bonds related to Crystal River Unit 3.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013, the variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$1,595 million increase in proceeds from net issuances of notes payable and commercial paper, primarily due to funding a larger proportion of total financing needs with short-term debt in advance of the receipt in 2015 of proceeds from the sale of the Midwest Generation business.

Partially offset by:

- a \$963 million decrease in net issuances of long-term debt, primarily due to funding a larger proportion of total financing needs with short-term debt in 2014 than in 2013.

Summary of Significant Debt Issuances

Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
			Duke Energy	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress
Unsecured Debt						
November 2015 ^{(a)(b)}	April 2024	3.750%	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ —	\$ —
November 2015 ^{(a)(b)}	December 2045	4.800%	600	600	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds						
March 2015 ^(c)	June 2045	3.750%	500	—	500	—
August 2015 ^{(a)(d)}	August 2025	3.250%	500	—	—	500
August 2015 ^{(a)(d)}	August 2045	4.200%	700	—	—	700
Total issuances			\$ 2,700	\$ 1,000	\$ 500	\$ 1,200

(a) Proceeds were used to repay short-term money pool and commercial paper borrowing issued to fund a portion of the NCEMPA acquisition, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Acquisitions, Dispositions and Sales of Other Assets", for further information.

(b) Proceeds were used to refinance at maturity \$300 million of unsecured notes at Progress Energy due January 2016.

(c) Proceeds were used to redeem at maturity \$500 million of first mortgage bonds due October 2015.

(d) Proceeds were used to refinance at maturity \$400 million of first mortgage bonds due December 2015.

PART II

Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
			Duke Energy	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida
Unsecured Debt						
April 2014 ^(a)	April 2024	3.750%	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ —	\$ —
April 2014 ^{(a)(b)}	April 2017	0.613%	400	400	—	—
June 2014 ^(c)	May 2019	11.970%	108	—	—	—
June 2014 ^(c)	May 2021	13.680%	110	—	—	—
Secured Debt						
March 2014 ^(d)	March 2017	0.863%	225	—	—	225
July 2014 ^(a)	July 2036	5.340%	129	—	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds						
March 2014 ^(f)	March 2044	4.375%	400	—	400	—
March 2014 ^{(f)(g)}	March 2017	0.435%	250	—	250	—
November 2014 ^(h)	December 2044	4.150%	500	—	500	—
November 2014 ^{(g)(h)}	November 2017	0.432%	200	—	200	—
Total issuances			\$ 2,922	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,350	\$ 225

(a) Proceeds were used to redeem \$402 million of tax-exempt bonds at Duke Energy Ohio, the repayment of outstanding commercial paper and for general corporate purposes. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Related Party Transactions" for additional information related to the redemption of Duke Energy Ohio's tax-exempt bonds.

(b) The debt is floating rate based on three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a fixed credit spread of 38 basis points.

(c) Proceeds were used to repay \$196 million of debt for International Energy and for general corporate purposes. The interest rates include country specific risk premiums.

(d) Relates to the securitization of accounts receivable at a subsidiary of Duke Energy Florida. Proceeds were used to repay short-term borrowings under the intercompany money pool borrowing arrangement and for general corporate purposes. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Variable Interest Entities" for further details.

(e) Proceeds were used to fund a portion of Duke Energy's prior investment in the existing Wind Star renewables portfolio.

(f) Proceeds were used to repay short-term borrowings under the intercompany money pool borrowing arrangement and for general corporate purposes.

(g) The debt is floating rate based on three-month LIBOR plus a fixed credit spread of 20 basis points.

(h) Proceeds were used to repay to redeem \$450 million of tax-exempt bonds, repay short-term borrowings under the intercompany money pool borrowing arrangement and for general corporate purposes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Duke Energy and certain of its subsidiaries enter into guarantee arrangements in the normal course of business to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties. These arrangements include performance guarantees, stand-by letters of credit, debt guarantees, surety bonds and indemnifications.

Most of the guarantee arrangements entered into by Duke Energy enhance the credit standing of certain subsidiaries, non-consolidated entities or less than wholly owned entities, enabling them to conduct business. As such, these guarantee arrangements involve elements of performance and credit risk, which are not always included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The possibility of Duke Energy, either on its own or on behalf of Spectra Energy Capital, LLC (Spectra Capital) through indemnification agreements entered into as part of the January 2, 2007, spin-off of Spectra Energy Corp (Spectra Energy), having to honor its contingencies is largely dependent upon the future operations of the subsidiaries, investees and other third parties, or the occurrence of certain future events.

Duke Energy performs ongoing assessments of their respective guarantee obligations to determine whether any liabilities have been incurred as a result of potential increased non-performance risk by third parties for which Duke Energy has issued guarantees.

See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Guarantees and Indemnifications," for further details of the guarantee arrangements.

Issuance of these guarantee arrangements is not required for the majority of Duke Energy's operations. Thus, if Duke Energy discontinued issuing these guarantees, there would not be a material impact to the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Other than the guarantee arrangements discussed above, normal operating lease arrangements and off-balance sheet debt related to non-consolidated VIEs, Duke Energy does not have any material off-balance sheet financing entities or structures. For additional information, see Note 5 and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Commitments and Contingencies" and "Variable Interest Entities," respectively.

PART II

Contractual Obligations

Duke Energy enters into contracts that require payment of cash at certain specified periods, based on certain specified minimum quantities and prices. The following table summarizes Duke Energy's contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2015.

(in millions)	Total	Payments Due By Period			
		Less than 1 year (2016)	2-3 years (2017 & 2018)	4-5 years (2019 & 2020)	More than 5 years (2021 & beyond)
Long-Term debt ^(a)	\$ 36,376	\$ 1,970	\$ 5,687	\$ 4,858	\$ 23,861
Interest payments on long-term debt ^(b)	24,846	1,619	3,041	2,557	17,629
Capital leases ^(c)	2,060	173	351	360	1,176
Operating leases ^(c)	1,699	219	343	273	864
Purchase obligations ^(d)					
Fuel and purchased power ^{(e)(f)}	19,852	4,457	5,731	2,860	6,804
Other purchase obligations ^(d)	10,737	8,467	1,564	258	448
Nuclear decommissioning trust annual funding ^(h)	270	42	29	26	173
Total contractual cash obligations ^{(a)(g)}	\$ 95,840	\$ 16,947	\$ 16,746	\$ 11,192	\$ 50,955

(a) See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Debt and Credit Facilities."

(b) Interest payments on variable rate debt instruments were calculated using December 31, 2015, interest rates and holding them constant for the life of the instruments.

(c) See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Commitments and Contingencies." Amounts in the table above include the interest component of capital leases based on the interest rates stated in the lease agreements and exclude certain related executory costs.

(d) Current liabilities, except for current maturities of long-term debt, and purchase obligations reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets have been excluded from the above table.

(e) Includes firm capacity payments that provide Duke Energy with uninterrupted firm access to electricity transmission capacity and natural gas transportation contracts, as well as undesignated contracts and contracts that qualify as normal purchase/normal sale (NPNS). For contracts where the price paid is based on an index, the amount is based on market prices at December 31, 2015, or the best projections of the index. For certain of these amounts, Duke Energy may settle on a net cash basis since Duke Energy has entered into payment netting arrangements with counterparties that permit Duke Energy to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties.

(f) Amounts exclude obligations under the OVEC purchase power agreement. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(g) Includes contracts for software, telephone, data and consulting or advisory services. Amount also includes contractual obligations for engineering, procurement and construction costs for new generation plants and nuclear plant refurbishments, environmental projects on fossil facilities, maintenance and day to day contract work at certain wind and solar facilities and commitments to buy wind and combustion turbines. Amount excludes certain open purchase orders for services that are provided on demand, for which the timing of the purchase cannot be determined.

(h) Related to future annual funding obligations to NDTF through nuclear power stations' re-licensing dates. Amounts through 2017 include North Carolina jurisdictional amounts that Duke Energy Progress retained internally and is transitioning to its external decommissioning funds per a 2008 NCUC order. The transition of the original \$131 million must be complete by December 31, 2017, and at least 10 percent must be transitioned each year. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Asset Retirement Obligations."

(i) Unrecognized tax benefits of \$88 million are not reflected in this table as Duke Energy cannot predict when open income tax years will close with completed examinations. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Income Taxes."

(j) The table above excludes reserves for litigation, environmental remediation, asbestos-related injuries and damages claims and self-insurance claims (see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Commitments and Contingencies") because Duke Energy is uncertain as to the timing and amount of cash payments that will be required. Additionally, the table above excludes annual insurance premiums that are necessary to operate the business, including nuclear insurance (see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Commitments and Contingencies"), funding of pension and other post-retirement benefit plans (see Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Employee Benefit Plans"), asset retirement obligations, including ash management expenditures (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Asset Retirement Obligations") and regulatory liabilities (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters") because the amount and timing of the cash payments are uncertain. Also excluded are Deferred Income Taxes and Investment Tax Credits recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets since cash payments for income taxes are determined based primarily on taxable income for each discrete fiscal year.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Risk Management Policies

Duke Energy is exposed to market risks associated with commodity prices, interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. Duke Energy has established comprehensive risk management policies to monitor and manage these market risks. Duke Energy's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for the overall approval of market risk management policies and the delegation of approval and authorization levels. The Finance and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors receives periodic updates from the Chief Risk Officer and other members of management on market risk positions, corporate exposures, and overall risk management activities. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the overall governance of managing commodity price risk, including monitoring exposure limits.

The following disclosures about market risk contain forward-looking statements that involve estimates, projections, goals, forecasts, assumptions, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Please review Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information" for a discussion of the factors that may impact any such forward-looking statements made herein.

Commodity Price Risk

Duke Energy is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations in the prices of electricity, coal, natural gas and other energy-related products marketed and purchased as a result of its ownership of energy related assets. Duke Energy's exposure to these fluctuations is limited by the cost-based regulation of its operations in its Regulated Utilities segment as these operations are typically allowed to recover substantially all of these costs through various cost-recovery clauses, including fuel clauses. While there may be a delay in timing between when these costs are incurred and when they are recovered through rates, changes from year to year generally do not have a material impact on operating results of these regulated operations.

Price risk represents the potential risk of loss from adverse changes in the market price of electricity or other energy commodities. Duke Energy's exposure to commodity price risk is influenced by a number of factors, including contract size, length, market liquidity, location and unique or specific contract terms. Duke Energy employs established policies and procedures to manage risks associated with these market fluctuations, which may include using various commodity derivatives, such as swaps, futures, forwards and options. For additional information, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Derivatives and Hedging."

PART II

The inputs and methodologies used to determine the fair value of contracts are validated by an internal group separate from Duke Energy's deal origination function. While Duke Energy uses common industry practices to develop its valuation techniques, changes in its pricing methodologies or the underlying assumptions could result in significantly different fair values and income recognition.

Hedging Strategies

Duke Energy closely monitors risks associated with commodity price changes on its future operations and, where appropriate, uses various commodity instruments such as electricity, coal and natural gas forward contracts to mitigate the effect of such fluctuations on operations. Duke Energy's primary use of energy commodity derivatives is to hedge the generation portfolio against exposure to the prices of power and fuel.

The majority of instruments used to manage Duke Energy's commodity price exposure are either not designated as hedges or do not qualify for hedge accounting. These instruments are referred to as undesignated contracts. Mark-to-market changes for undesignated contracts entered into by regulated businesses are reflected as regulatory assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Undesignated contracts entered into by unregulated businesses are marked-to-market each period, with changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments reflected in earnings.

Duke Energy may also enter into other contracts that qualify for the normal purchase/normal sale (NPNS) exception. When a contract meets the criteria to qualify as an NPNS, Duke Energy applies such exception. Income recognition and realization related to NPNS contracts generally coincide with the physical delivery of the commodity. For contracts qualifying for the NPNS exception, no recognition of the contract's fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements is required until settlement of the contract as long as the transaction remains probable of occurring.

Generation Portfolio Risks

Duke Energy is primarily exposed to market price fluctuations of wholesale power, natural gas, and coal prices in the Regulated Utilities segment. The Duke Energy Registrants optimize the value of their generation portfolios, which include generation assets, fuel, and emission allowances. Modeled forecasts of future generation output and fuel requirements are based on forward power and fuel markets. *The component pieces of the portfolio are bought and sold based on models and forecasts of generation in order to manage the economic value of the portfolio in accordance with the strategies of the business units.*

For the Regulated Utilities segment, the generation portfolio not utilized to serve retail operations or committed load is subject to commodity price fluctuations. However, the impact on the Consolidated Statements of Operations is partially offset by mechanisms in these regulated jurisdictions that result in the sharing of net profits from these activities with retail customers.

International Energy generally hedges their expected generation using long-term bilateral power sales contracts when favorable market conditions exist and are subject to wholesale commodity price risks for electricity not sold under such contracts. International Energy dispatches electricity not sold under long-term bilateral contracts into unregulated markets and receives wholesale energy margins and capacity revenues from national system operators.

Interest Rate Risk

Duke Energy is exposed to risk resulting from changes in interest rates as a result of its issuance of variable and fixed-rate debt and commercial paper. Duke Energy manages interest rate exposure by limiting variable-rate exposures to a percentage of total debt and by monitoring the effects of market changes in interest rates. Duke Energy also enters into financial derivative instruments, which may include instruments such as, but not limited to, interest rate swaps, swaptions and U.S. Treasury lock agreements to manage and mitigate interest rate risk exposure. See Notes 1, 6, 14, and 16 to the Consolidated Financial

Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," "Debt and Credit Facilities," "Derivatives and Hedging," and "Fair Value Measurements."

At December 31, 2015, Duke Energy had \$727 million notional amount of floating-to-fixed swaps outstanding, \$500 million notional amount of fixed-to-floating swaps outstanding and \$1,300 million forward-starting swaps outstanding. *In the first quarter of 2016, Duke Energy entered into an additional \$500 million notional amount of forward-starting swaps. Duke Energy had \$7.9 billion of unhedged long- and short-term floating interest rate exposure at December 31, 2015. The impact of a 100 basis point change in interest rates on pretax income is approximately \$79 million at December 31, 2015. This amount was estimated by considering the impact of the hypothetical interest rates on variable-rate securities outstanding, adjusted for interest rate hedges as of December 31, 2015.*

See Notes 2 and 14, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" and "Derivatives and Hedging," respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about the forward-starting interest rate swaps related to the Piedmont acquisition.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the loss that the Duke Energy Registrants would incur if a counterparty fails to perform under its contractual obligations. Where exposed to credit risk, the Duke Energy Registrants analyze the counterparty's financial condition prior to entering into an agreement and monitor exposure on an ongoing basis. The Duke Energy Registrants establish credit limits where appropriate in the context of contractual arrangements and monitor such limits.

To reduce credit exposure, the Duke Energy Registrants seek to include netting provisions with counterparties which permit the offset of receivables and payables with such counterparties. The Duke Energy Registrants also frequently use master agreements with credit support annexes to further mitigate certain credit exposures. The master agreements provide for a counterparty to post cash or letters of credit to the exposed party for exposure in excess of an established threshold. The threshold amount represents a negotiated unsecured credit limit for each party to the agreement, determined in accordance with the Duke Energy Registrants' internal corporate credit practices and standards. Collateral agreements generally also provide that the inability to post collateral is sufficient cause to terminate contracts and liquidate all positions.

The Duke Energy Registrants also obtain cash or letters of credit from certain counterparties to provide credit support outside of collateral agreements, where appropriate, based on a financial analysis of the counterparty and the regulatory or contractual terms and conditions applicable to each transaction. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Derivatives and Hedging," for additional information regarding credit risk related to derivative instruments.

The Duke Energy Registrants' principal counterparties for its electric and gas businesses are regional transmission organizations, distribution companies, municipalities, electric cooperatives and utilities located throughout the U.S. and Latin America. The Duke Energy Registrants have concentrations of receivables from such entities throughout these regions. These concentrations of receivables may affect the Duke Energy Registrants' overall credit risk in that risk factors can negatively impact the credit quality of the entire sector.

The Duke Energy Registrants are also subject to credit risk from transactions with their suppliers that involve prepayments in conjunction with outsourcing arrangements, major construction projects and certain commodity purchases. The Duke Energy Registrants' credit exposure to such suppliers may take the form of increased costs or project delays in the event of non-performance. The Duke Energy Registrants frequently require guarantees or letters of credit from suppliers to mitigate this credit risk.

Credit risk associated with the Duke Energy Registrants' service to residential, commercial and industrial customers is generally limited to outstanding accounts receivable. The Duke Energy Registrants mitigate this credit risk by requiring customers to provide a cash deposit, letter of credit or surety bond until a satisfactory payment history is established, subject to the rules and regulations in effect in each retail jurisdiction, at which time the

PART II

deposit is typically refunded. Charge-offs for retail customers have historically been insignificant to the operations of the Duke Energy Registrants and are typically recovered through retail rates. Management continually monitors customer charge-offs and payment patterns to ensure the adequacy of bad debt reserves. Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana sell certain of their accounts receivable and related collections through Cinergy Receivables Company, LLC (CRC), a Duke Energy consolidated variable interest entity. Losses on collection are first absorbed by the equity of CRC and next by the subordinated retained interests held by Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Kentucky and Duke Energy Indiana. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Variable Interest Entities."

Duke Energy Carolinas has third-party insurance to cover certain losses related to asbestos-related injuries and damages above an aggregate self-insured retention. Duke Energy Carolinas' cumulative payments began to exceed the self-insurance retention in 2008. Future payments up to the policy limit will be reimbursed by the third-party insurance carrier. The insurance policy limit for potential future insurance recoveries indemnification and medical cost claim payments is \$847 million in excess of the self-insured retention. Receivables for insurance recoveries were \$599 million and \$616 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts are classified in Other within Investments and Other Assets and Receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Carolinas is not aware of any uncertainties regarding the legal sufficiency of insurance claims. Duke Energy Carolinas believes the insurance recovery asset is probable of recovery as the insurance carrier continues to have a strong financial strength rating.

The Duke Energy Registrants also have credit risk exposure through issuance of performance guarantees, letters of credit and surety bonds on behalf of less than wholly owned entities and third parties. Where the Duke Energy Registrants have issued these guarantees, it is possible that they could be required to perform under these guarantee obligations in the event the obligor under the guarantee fails to perform. Where the Duke Energy Registrants have issued guarantees related to assets or operations that have been disposed of via sale, they attempt to secure indemnification from the buyer against all future performance obligations under the guarantees. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Guarantees and Indemnifications," for further information on guarantees issued by the Duke Energy Registrants.

Based on the Duke Energy Registrants' policies for managing credit risk, their exposures and their credit and other reserves, the Duke Energy Registrants do not currently anticipate a materially adverse effect on their consolidated financial position or results of operations as a result of non-performance by any counterparty.

Marketable Securities Price Risk

As described further in Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," Duke Energy invests in debt and equity securities as part of various investment portfolios to fund certain obligations. The vast majority of investments in equity securities are within the NDTF and assets of the various pension and other post-retirement benefit plans.

Pension Plan Assets

Duke Energy maintains investments to facilitate funding the costs of providing non-contributory defined benefit retirement and other post-retirement benefit plans. These investments are exposed to price fluctuations in equity markets and changes in interest rates. The equity securities held in these pension plans are diversified to achieve broad market participation and reduce the impact of any single investment, sector or geographic region. Duke Energy has established asset allocation targets for its pension plan holdings, which take into consideration the investment objectives and the risk profile with respect to the trust in which the assets are held.

A significant decline in the value of plan asset holdings could require Duke Energy to increase funding of its pension plans in future periods, which could adversely affect cash flows in those periods. Additionally, a decline in

the fair value of plan assets, absent additional cash contributions to the plan, could increase the amount of pension cost required to be recorded in future periods, which could adversely affect Duke Energy's results of operations in those periods.

Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds

As required by the NRC, NCUC, PSCSC and FPSC, subsidiaries of Duke Energy maintain trust funds to fund the costs of nuclear decommissioning. As of December 31, 2015, these funds were invested primarily in domestic and international equity securities, debt securities, cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Per the NRC, Internal Revenue Code, NCUC, PSCSC and FPSC requirements, these funds may be used only for activities related to nuclear decommissioning. These investments are exposed to price fluctuations in equity markets and changes in interest rates. Duke Energy actively monitors its portfolios by benchmarking the performance of its investments against certain indices and by maintaining, and periodically reviewing, target allocation percentages for various asset classes. Accounting for nuclear decommissioning recognizes that costs are recovered through retail and wholesale rates; therefore, fluctuations in equity prices do not materially affect the Consolidated Statements of Operations as changes in the fair value of these investments are primarily deferred as regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities pursuant to Orders by the NCUC, PSCSC and FPSC. Earnings or losses of the fund will ultimately impact the amount of costs recovered through retail and wholesale rates. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Asset Retirement Obligations" for additional information regarding nuclear decommissioning costs. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" for additional information regarding NDTF assets.

Foreign Currency Risk

Duke Energy is exposed to foreign currency risk from investments in international businesses owned and operated in countries outside the U.S. and from certain commodity-related transactions within domestic operations that are denominated in foreign currencies. To mitigate risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations, contracts may be denominated in or indexed to the U.S. dollar and/or local inflation rates, or investments may be naturally hedged through debt denominated or issued in the foreign currency. Duke Energy may also use foreign currency derivatives, where possible, to manage its risk related to foreign currency fluctuations. To monitor its currency exchange rate risks, Duke Energy uses sensitivity analysis, which measures the impact of devaluation of the foreign currencies to which it has exposure.

Duke Energy's primary foreign currency rate exposure is to the Brazilian real. The table below summarizes the potential effect of foreign currency devaluations on Duke Energy's Consolidated Statement of Operations and Consolidated Balance Sheets, based on a sensitivity analysis performed as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Summary of Sensitivity Analysis for Foreign Currency Risks

(in millions)	Assuming 10 percent devaluation in the currency exchange rates in all exposure currencies	
	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Income Statement impact ^(a)	\$ (17)	\$ (20)
Balance Sheet impact ^(b)	(74)	(98)

(a) Amounts represent the potential annual net pretax loss on the translation of local currency earnings to the U.S. dollar in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(b) Amounts represent the potential impact to the currency translation through Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

OTHER MATTERS**Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges**

The Duke Energy Registrants' ratios of earnings to fixed charges, as calculated using SEC guidelines, are included in the table below.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	3.2	3.2	3.0
Duke Energy Carolinas	4.7	4.6	4.4
Progress Energy	2.9	2.7	2.2
Duke Energy Progress	3.7	3.5	3.7
Duke Energy Florida	4.3	4.1	2.9
Duke Energy Ohio	3.6	2.1	2.2
Duke Energy Indiana	3.6	4.1	4.1

Environmental Regulations

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. The Subsidiary Registrants 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 and result in new obligations of the Duke Energy Registrants.

The following sections outline various proposed and recently enacted regulations that may impact the Duke Energy Registrants. Refer to Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for further information regarding potential plant retirements and regulatory filings related to the Duke Energy Registrants.

Coal Combustion Residuals

On April 17, 2015, the EPA published in the Federal Register a rule to regulate the disposal of CCR from electric utilities as solid waste. The federal regulation, which became effective in October 2015, classifies CCR as nonhazardous waste under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and allows for beneficial use of CCR with some restrictions. The regulation applies to all new and existing landfills, new and existing surface impoundments receiving CCR and existing surface impoundments that are no longer receiving CCR but contain liquid located at stations currently generating electricity (regardless of fuel source). The rule establishes requirements regarding landfill design, structural integrity design and assessment criteria for surface impoundments, groundwater monitoring and protection procedures and other operational and reporting procedures to ensure the safe disposal and management of CCR. In addition to the requirements of the federal CCR regulation, CCR landfills and surface impoundments will continue to be independently regulated by most states. Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana recorded asset retirement obligation amounts during 2015. Cost recovery for future expenditures will be pursued through the normal ratemaking process with federal and state utility commissions and via wholesale contracts, which permit recovery of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with Duke Energy's regulated operations. For more information, see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Asset Retirement Obligations."

Duke Energy Ohio's nonregulated Beckjord station, a facility retired during 2014, is not subject to the recently enacted EPA rule related to the disposal of CCR from electric utilities. However, if costs are incurred as a result of environmental regulations or to mitigate risk associated with on-site storage of coal ash at the facility, the costs could have an adverse impact on Duke Energy Ohio's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Costs incurred by OVEC related to environmental regulations could also have an adverse impact on Duke Energy Ohio's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

North Carolina Coal Ash Management Act of 2014

On September 20, 2014, the Coal Ash Act became law and was amended on June 24, 2015, by the North Carolina Mountain Energy Act. The Coal Ash Act, as amended, established regulations regarding the use and closure of existing ash impoundments, the disposal of ash at active coal plants and the handling of surface and groundwater impacts from ash basins in North Carolina. The Coal Ash Act, as amended, deemed eight ash impoundments at four facilities to be high priority and requires closure no later than August 1, 2019, with a potential extension for closure of the Asheville impoundment until 2022. The Coal Ash Act requires state regulators to provide risk ranking classifications for the remaining 25 ash impoundments at 10 North Carolina facilities. The method and timing of closure of these ash impoundments will be determined by the specific risk classifications, with closure no later than December 31, 2029.

Other than the high priority sites specifically delineated by the Coal Ash Act, the NCDEQ has issued either preliminary draft risk rankings or has yet to designate specific risk classifications. These risk rankings were generally determined based on three primary criteria: structural integrity of impoundments and impact to both surface and groundwaters. NCDEQ categorized 12 basins at four sites as intermediate risk and four basins at three plants as low risk. NCDEQ also categorized nine basins at six plants as "low-to-intermediate" risk, thereby not assigning a proposed risk ranking at this time. The risk rankings of these sites will be based upon receipt of additional data primarily related to groundwater quality and the completion of specific modifications and repairs to the impoundments. NCDEQ is expected to finalize its risk classifications after a public comment process. Final proposed classifications are subject to Coal Ash Commission adjustments and approval but may become law if the Commission fails to act within 60 days of receiving the final proposed classifications. Estimated asset retirement obligations have been recognized based on the assigned risk categories or, if not assigned, based on a probability weighting of potential closure methods. Actual closure costs incurred could be materially different from current estimates that form the basis of the recorded asset retirement obligations. For further information on asset retirement obligations, refer to Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Asset Retirement Obligations."

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards

The final Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) rule was issued on February 16, 2012. The rule establishes emission limits for hazardous air pollutants from new and existing coal-fired and oil-fired steam electric generating units. The rule required sources to comply with emission limits by April 16, 2015. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), permitting authorities have the discretion to grant up to a one-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 have requested and received compliance extensions for a number of plants. The rule requirements currently apply where a compliance extension was not received. Strategies to achieve compliance include installation of new air emission control equipment, development of monitoring processes, fuel switching and acceleration of retirement for some coal-fired electric-generation units. For additional information, refer to Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," regarding potential plant retirements.

In April 2014, several petitions for review of the final rule were denied by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (D.C. Circuit Court). On November 25, 2014, the Supreme Court granted a petition for review based on the issue of whether the EPA unreasonably refused to consider costs in determining whether it is appropriate and necessary to regulate hazardous air pollutants from coal-fired and oil-fired steam electric generating units. In June 2015, the Supreme Court reversed the D.C. Circuit Court's decision and remanded the case to the D.C. Circuit Court for further proceedings, finding that the EPA erred in refusing to consider costs when deciding whether it was appropriate and necessary to regulate emissions of hazardous air pollutants from steam electric generating units. In December 2015, the D.C. Circuit

PART II

Court granted the EPA's request to keep the rule in effect while the agency completes the rulemaking in response to the Supreme Court's ruling. On December 1, 2015, the EPA proposed a supplemental finding to address the cost issue raised by the Supreme Court in its June 2015 ruling. If finalized as proposed, the finding would result in no changes to the current MATS regulatory requirements. The EPA has committed to complete its rulemaking by April 2016. The Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the results of these proceedings.

Clean Water Act 316(b)

The EPA published the final 316(b) cooling water intake structure rule on August 15, 2014, with an effective date of October 14, 2014. The rule applies to 26 of the electric generating facilities the Duke Energy Registrants own and operate. The rule allows for several options to demonstrate compliance and provides flexibility to the state environmental permitting agencies to make determinations on controls, if any, that will be required for cooling water intake structures. Any required intake structure modifications and/or retrofits are expected to be installed in the 2019 to 2022 time frame. Petitions challenging the rule have been filed by several groups. It is unknown at this time when the courts will rule on the petitions.

Steam Electric Effluent Limitations Guidelines

On January 4, 2016, the final Steam Electric Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) rule became effective. The rule establishes new requirements for wastewater streams associated with steam electric power generation and includes more stringent controls for any new coal plants that may be built in the future. Affected facilities must comply between 2018 and 2023, depending on timing of new Clean Water Act permits. Most, if not all, of the steam electric generating facilities the Duke Energy Registrants own are likely affected sources. The Duke Energy Registrants are well-positioned to meet the requirements of the rule due to current efforts to convert to dry ash handling. Petitions challenging the rule have been filed by several groups. It is unknown at this time when the courts will rule on the petitions.

Estimated Cost and Impacts of Rulemakings

Duke Energy will incur capital expenditures to comply with the environmental regulations and rules discussed above. The following five-year table provides estimated costs, excluding AFUDC, of new control equipment that may need to be installed on existing power plants primarily to comply with the Coal Ash Act requirements for conversion to dry disposal of bottom ash and fly ash, MATS, Clean Water Act 316(b) and ELGs, through December 31, 2020. The table excludes ash basin closure costs recorded as Asset retirement obligations on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For more information related to asset retirement obligations, see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(in millions)	Five-Year Estimated Costs
Duke Energy	\$ 1,350
Duke Energy Carolinas	625
Progress Energy	350
Duke Energy Progress	300
Duke Energy Florida	50
Duke Energy Ohio	100
Duke Energy Indiana	275

The Duke Energy Registrants also expect to incur increased fuel, purchased power, operation and maintenance and other expenses, in addition to costs for replacement generation for potential coal-fired power plant retirements, as a result of these regulations. Actual compliance costs incurred may be materially different from these estimates due to reasons such as the timing and requirements of EPA regulations and the resolution of legal challenges to the rules. The Duke Energy Registrants intend to seek rate

recovery of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with regulated operations to comply with these regulations.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule

On August 8, 2011, the final Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was published in the Federal Register. The CSAPR established state-level annual sulfur dioxide (SO₂) budgets and annual and seasonal nitrogen oxide (NO_x) budgets that were to take effect on January 1, 2012.

On August 21, 2012, the D.C. Circuit Court vacated the CSAPR. The court also directed the EPA to continue administering the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), which required additional reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions beginning in 2015. On April 29, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court (Supreme Court) reversed the D.C. Circuit Court's decision, finding that with CSAPR the EPA reasonably interpreted the good neighbor provision of the CAA. The case was remanded to the D.C. Circuit Court for further proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion. On October 23, 2014, the D.C. Circuit Court lifted the CSAPR stay, which allowed Phase 1 of the rule to take effect on January 1, 2015, terminating the CAIR. Where the CSAPR requirements are constraining, actions to meet the requirements could include purchasing emission allowances, power purchases, curtailing generation and utilizing low sulfur fuel. The CSAPR will not result in Duke Energy Registrants adding new emission controls.

Additional legal challenges to the CSAPR filed in 2012, not addressed by the D.C. Circuit Court decision to vacate the CSAPR, are still ongoing. Oral arguments were held February 25, 2015. On July 28, 2015, the court issued decisions finding certain Phase 1 and 2 emissions budgets invalid, which impact South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida. The court remanded the CSAPR to the EPA for reconsideration of the budgets in question. On December 3, 2015, the EPA proposed a rule to lower the current CSAPR Phase 2 state ozone season NO_x emission budgets for 23 Eastern states, including North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The EPA also proposed to eliminate the CSAPR Phase 2 ozone season state NO_x budgets for Florida and South Carolina. The EPA proposed that these changes to state budgets take effect on May 1, 2017. The Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings.

Carbon Pollution Standards for New, Modified and Reconstructed Power Plants

On October 23, 2015, the EPA published a final rule in the Federal Register establishing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions limits for new, modified and reconstructed power plants. The requirements for new plants do not apply to any facility that Duke Energy currently has in operation, but would apply to any plants that will be constructed going forward. The EPA set an emissions standard for coal units of 1,400 lbs. of CO₂ per gross MWh. While this limit is higher than the EPA's proposed standard of 1,100 lbs. per MWh, it would still require the application of partial carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology for a coal unit to be able to meet the limit. Utility-scale CCS is not currently a demonstrated and commercially available technology for coal-fired electric generating units, and therefore the final standard effectively bars the development of new coal-fired generation. The final standard of 1,000 lbs. of CO₂ per gross MWh for new natural gas combined-cycle units is the same as the proposed limit. The Duke Energy Registrants do not expect the impacts of the final standards will be material to Duke Energy's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Clean Power Plan

On October 23, 2015, the EPA published in the Federal Register the CPP rule that regulates CO₂ emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired EGUs. The CPP establishes CO₂ emission rates and mass cap goals that apply to fossil fuel-fired generation. Under the CPP, states are required to develop and submit a final compliance plan, or an initial plan with an extension request, to the EPA by September 6, 2016. States that receive an extension must submit a final completed plan to the EPA by September 6, 2018. The EPA intends to review and approve or disapprove state plans within 12 months of receipt. The CPP does not directly impose regulatory requirements on the Duke Energy Registrants.

PART II

State implementation plans will include the regulatory requirements that will apply to the Duke Energy Registrants. The EPA also published a proposed federal plan for public comment. A federal plan would be applied to states that fail to submit a plan to EPA or where a state plan is not approved by the EPA. Comments on the proposed federal plan were due by January 21, 2016.

Legal challenges to the final CPP have been filed by stakeholders. On January 21, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia denied motions from petitioners to stay the Clean Power Plan pending court review. The court did grant petitioner requests for expedited briefing in the case. Oral arguments are scheduled in June 2016. The court ordered that final briefs in the case be filed by April 22, 2016. On February 9, 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay in the matter, halting enforcement until legal challenges are resolved.

Compliance with CPP could cause the industry to replace coal generation with natural gas and renewables. Costs to operate coal-fired generation plants continue to grow due to increasing environmental compliance requirements, including ash management costs unrelated to CPP, which may result in the retirement of coal-fired generation plants earlier than the current useful lives. The Duke Energy Registrants are studying the CPP rule and are working with states to identify the best approach for developing state plans that will establish the regulatory requirements applicable to the Duke Energy Registrants. The Duke Energy Registrants could incur increased fuel, purchased power, operation and maintenance and other costs for replacement generation as a result of this rule. Due to the uncertainties related to the implementation of the CPP, the Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the outcome of these matters.

Global Climate Change

The Duke Energy Registrants' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions consist primarily of CO₂ with most coming from their fleet of coal-fired power plants in the U.S. In 2015, the Duke Energy Registrants' power plants in the U.S. emitted approximately 108 million tons of CO₂. Duke Energy's international operations emitted approximately 2 million tons of CO₂ in 2015. The Duke Energy Registrants' future CO₂ emissions will be influenced by variables including new regulations, economic conditions that affect electricity demand and the Duke Energy Registrants' decisions regarding generation technologies deployed to meet customer electricity needs.

The Duke Energy Registrants have taken actions that has resulted in reduced CO₂ emissions over time. Between 2005 and 2015, the Duke Energy Registrants have collectively lowered the CO₂ emissions from their electricity generation in the U.S. by more than 25 percent. These actions will lower the exposure to any future mandatory CO₂ emission reduction requirements or carbon tax, whether as a result of federal legislation or the final CPP regulation. Under any future scenario involving mandatory CO₂ limitations, the Duke Energy Registrants would plan to seek recovery of their compliance costs through appropriate regulatory mechanisms.

The Duke Energy Registrants recognize certain groups associate severe weather events with climate change, and forecast the possibility these weather events could have a material impact on future results of operations should they occur more frequently and with greater severity. However, the uncertain nature of potential changes of extreme weather events (such as increased frequency, duration and severity), the long period of time over which any potential changes might take place and the inability to predict these with any degree of accuracy, make estimating any potential future financial risk to the Duke Energy Registrants' operations impossible. Currently, the Duke Energy Registrants plan and prepare for potential extreme weather events, such as ice storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, severe thunderstorms, high winds and droughts.

The Duke Energy Registrants routinely take steps to reduce the potential impact of severe weather events on their electric distribution systems. The Duke Energy Registrants' electric generating facilities are designed to withstand extreme

weather events without significant damage. The Duke Energy Registrants maintain an inventory of coal and oil on-site to mitigate the effects of any potential short-term disruption in fuel supply so they can continue to provide customers with an uninterrupted supply of electricity. The Subsidiary Registrants have programs in place to effectively manage the impact of future droughts on U.S. operations.

Nuclear Matters

Following the events at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in Japan, Duke Energy conducted thorough inspections at each of its seven nuclear sites during 2011. The initial inspections did not identify 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 a beyond design-basis event. Duke Energy is working within the nuclear industry to improve safety standards and margin using the three layers of safety approach used in the U.S.: protection, mitigation and emergency response. Emergency equipment has been added or is in the process of being added at each station to perform key safety functions in the event that backup power sources are lost and are not expected to be restored within a specified period of time. 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 were 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.

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 Duke Energy's 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. 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," for further discussion of applicable risk factors.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for a discussion of the impact of new accounting standards.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**Duke Energy Corporation (Duke Energy)**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	66
Consolidated Statements of Operations	67
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	68
Consolidated Balance Sheets	69
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	71
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	73

Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy Carolinas)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	74
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	75
Consolidated Balance Sheets	76
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	77
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	78

Progress Energy, Inc. (Progress Energy)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	79
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	80
Consolidated Balance Sheets	81
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	83
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	85

**Duke Energy Progress, LLC (formerly Duke Energy Progress, Inc.)
(Duke Energy Progress)**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	86
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	87
Consolidated Balance Sheets	88
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	89
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	90

**Duke Energy Florida, LLC (formerly Duke Energy Florida, Inc.)
(Duke Energy Florida)**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	91
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	92
Consolidated Balance Sheets	93
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	94
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	95

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	96
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	97
Consolidated Balance Sheets	98
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	99
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	100

**Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (subsequently Duke Energy Indiana, LLC)
(Duke Energy Indiana)**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	101
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	102
Consolidated Balance Sheets	103
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	104
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	105

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	106
Note 2 – Acquisitions, Dispositions and Sales of Other Assets	114
Note 3 – Business Segments	116
Note 4 – Regulatory Matters	121
Note 5 – Commitments and Contingencies	131
Note 6 – Debt and Credit Facilities	140
Note 7 – Guarantees and Indemnifications	145
Note 8 – Joint Ownership of Generating and Transmission Facilities	146
Note 9 – Asset Retirement Obligations	147
Note 10 – Property, Plant and Equipment	150
Note 11 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets	152
Note 12 – Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	153
Note 13 – Related Party Transactions	155
Note 14 – Derivatives and Hedging	156
Note 15 – Investments in Debt and Equity Securities	162
Note 16 – Fair Value Measurements	169
Note 17 – Variable Interest Entities	176
Note 18 – Common Stock	181
Note 19 – Severance	182
Note 20 – Stock-Based Compensation	183
Note 21 – Employee Benefit Plans	185
Note 22 – Income Taxes	201
Note 23 – Other Income and Expenses, Net	208
Note 24 – Subsequent Events	208
Note 25 – Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)	209

PART II

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Duke Energy Corporation
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Duke Energy Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Duke Energy Corporation and subsidiaries adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues			
Regulated electric	\$21,379	\$21,550	\$20,329
Nonregulated electric and other	1,544	1,802	1,916
Regulated natural gas	536	573	511
Total operating revenues	23,459	23,925	22,756
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power – regulated	7,308	7,686	7,108
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power – nonregulated	354	533	540
Cost of natural gas	195	248	224
Operation, maintenance and other	5,871	5,856	5,673
Depreciation and amortization	3,144	3,066	2,668
Property and other taxes	1,135	1,213	1,274
Impairment charges	120	81	399
Total operating expenses	18,127	18,683	17,886
Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	35	16	(16)
Operating Income	5,367	5,258	4,854
Other Income and Expenses			
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	69	130	122
Gains on sales of unconsolidated affiliates	7	17	100
Other income and expenses, net	307	351	262
Total other income and expenses	383	498	484
Interest Expense	1,613	1,622	1,543
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	4,137	4,134	3,795
Income Tax Expense From Continuing Operations	1,326	1,669	1,205
Income From Continuing Operations	2,811	2,465	2,590
Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	20	(576)	86
Net Income	2,831	1,889	2,676
Less: Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	15	6	11
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 2,816	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,665
Earnings Per Share – Basic and Diluted			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders			
Basic	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.64
Diluted	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.63
Income (Loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders			
Basic	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.80)	\$ 0.13
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.80)	\$ 0.13
Net Income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders			
Basic	\$ 4.05	\$ 2.66	\$ 3.77
Diluted	\$ 4.05	\$ 2.66	\$ 3.76
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	694	707	706
Diluted	694	707	706

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net Income	\$ 2,831	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,676
Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(264)	(124)	(197)
Pension and OPEB adjustments ^(a)	(13)	4	38
Net unrealized (losses) gains on cash flow hedges ^(b)	—	(26)	59
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges	9	7	1
Unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	(6)	3	(4)
Reclassification into earnings from available-for-sale securities	—	—	4
Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax	(274)	(136)	(99)
Comprehensive Income	2,557	1,753	2,577
Less: Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	4	14	5
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 2,553	\$ 1,739	\$ 2,572

(a) Net of insignificant tax expense in 2015, 2014 and \$17 million tax expense in 2013. See Note 21 for additional information.

(b) Net of insignificant tax expense in 2015, \$13 million tax benefit in 2014 and \$20 million tax expense in 2013.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 857	\$ 2,036
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$18 at December 31, 2015 and \$17 at December 31, 2014)	703	791
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$53 at December 31, 2015 and \$51 at December 31, 2014)	1,748	1,973
Inventory	3,810	3,459
Assets held for sale	—	364
Regulatory assets	877	1,115
Other	327	1,837
Total current assets	8,322	11,575
Investments and Other Assets		
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	499	358
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	5,825	5,546
Goodwill	16,343	16,321
Assets held for sale	—	2,642
Other	3,042	3,008
Total investments and other assets	25,709	27,875
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	112,826	104,861
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(37,665)	(34,824)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	548	9
Net property, plant and equipment	75,709	70,046
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	11,373	11,042
Other	43	19
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	11,416	11,061
Total Assets	\$121,156	\$120,557

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS – (Continued)

	December 31,	
(in millions)	2015	2014
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,271
Notes payable and commercial paper	3,633	2,514
Taxes accrued	348	569
Interest accrued	430	418
Current maturities of long-term debt	2,074	2,807
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	—	262
Regulatory liabilities	400	204
Other	2,115	2,188
Total current liabilities	11,400	11,233
Long-Term Debt	37,495	37,061
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	12,705	13,423
Investment tax credits	472	427
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	1,088	1,145
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	—	35
Asset retirement obligations	10,264	8,466
Regulatory liabilities	6,255	6,193
Other	1,706	1,675
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	32,490	31,364
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 2 billion shares authorized; 688 million and 707 million shares outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	37,968	39,405
Retained earnings	2,564	2,012
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(806)	(543)
Total Duke Energy Corporation stockholders' equity	39,727	40,875
Noncontrolling interests	44	24
Total equity	39,771	40,899
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$121,156	\$120,557

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 2,831	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,676
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	3,613	3,507	3,229
Equity component of AFUDC	(164)	(135)	(157)
FERC mitigation costs	—	(15)	—
Community support and charitable contributions expense	—	—	34
Gains on sales of other assets	(48)	(33)	(79)
Impairment charges	153	915	400
Deferred income taxes	1,244	1,149	1,264
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(69)	(130)	(122)
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	71	108	307
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(302)	—	(250)
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(346)	(68)	(12)
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	(29)	44	1
Receivables	359	58	(281)
Inventory	(237)	(269)	(31)
Other current assets	(65)	(414)	(35)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(6)	(30)	73
Taxes accrued	(38)	(14)	77
Other current liabilities	168	(201)	24
Other assets	(216)	16	(384)
Other liabilities	(243)	209	(352)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,676	6,586	6,382
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(6,766)	(5,384)	(5,526)
Investment expenditures	(263)	(90)	(81)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,334)	(54)	—
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(4,037)	(4,110)	(6,142)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	4,040	4,133	6,315
Net proceeds from the sale of Midwest generation business and sales of equity investments and other assets	2,968	179	277
Change in restricted cash	191	9	167
Other	(76)	(56)	12
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,277)	(5,373)	(4,978)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – (Continued)

	Years Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the:			
Issuance of long-term debt	2,955	2,914	3,601
Issuance of common stock related to employee benefit plans	17	25	9
Payments for the:			
Redemption of long-term debt	(3,029)	(3,037)	(2,761)
Redemption of preferred stock of a subsidiary	—	—	(96)
Proceeds from the issuance of short-term debt with original maturities greater than 90 days	379	1,066	—
Payments for the redemption of short-term debt with original maturities greater than 90 days	(931)	(564)	—
Notes payable and commercial paper	1,797	1,186	93
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(9)	(65)	(15)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	9
Dividends paid	(2,254)	(2,234)	(2,188)
Repurchase of common shares	(1,500)	—	—
Other	(3)	31	21
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,578)	(678)	(1,327)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,179)	535	77
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,036	1,501	1,424
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 857	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,501
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,659	\$ 1,665
Cash paid for (received from) income taxes	170	158	(202)
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	771	664	594

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Duke Energy Corporation Stockholders' Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss										
	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Net Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities	Pension and OPEB Adjustments	Total Duke Energy Corporation Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2012	704	\$ 1	\$39,279	\$ 1,889	\$(116)	\$(100)	\$ —	\$ (90)	\$40,863	\$ 78	\$40,941
Net income	—	—	—	2,665	—	—	—	—	2,665	11	2,676
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(191)	60	—	38	(93)	(6)	(99)
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits	2	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	86
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	(2,188)	—	—	—	—	(2,188)	—	(2,188)
Premium on the redemption of preferred stock of subsidiaries	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Contribution from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Changes in noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	(14)
Balance at December 31, 2013	706	\$ 1	\$39,365	\$ 2,363	\$(307)	\$(40)	\$ —	\$ (52)	\$41,330	\$ 78	\$41,408
Net income	—	—	—	1,883	—	—	—	—	1,883	6	1,889
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(132)	(19)	3	4	(144)	8	(136)
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits	1	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	(2,234)	—	—	—	—	(2,234)	—	(2,234)
Changes in noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(65)	(65)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2014	707	\$ 1	\$39,405	\$ 2,012	\$(439)	\$(59)	\$ 3	\$ (48)	\$40,875	\$ 24	\$40,899
Net income	—	—	—	2,816	—	—	—	—	2,816	15	2,831
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(253)	9	(6)	(13)	(263)	(11)	(274)
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits	1	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	63
Stock repurchase	(20)	—	(1,500)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,500)	—	(1,500)
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	(2,254)	—	—	—	—	(2,254)	—	(2,254)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9)	(9)
Other ^(b)	—	—	—	(10)	—	—	—	—	(10)	25	15
Balance at December 31, 2015	688	\$ 1	\$37,968	\$ 2,564	\$(692)	\$(50)	\$ (3)	\$ (61)	\$39,727	\$ 44	\$39,771

(a) This decrease primarily relates to cash distributions to noncontrolling interests.

(b) The \$25 million change in Noncontrolling Interests is primarily related to the acquisitions of a majority interest in a provider of energy management systems and services for commercial customers and a solar company.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and subsidiaries adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$ 7,229	\$ 7,351	\$ 6,954
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	1,881	2,133	1,982
Operation, maintenance and other	2,066	1,995	1,868
Depreciation and amortization	1,051	1,009	921
Property and other taxes	269	316	374
Impairment charges	1	3	—
Total operating expenses	5,268	5,456	5,145
Losses on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	(1)	—	—
Operating Income	1,960	1,895	1,809
Other Income and Expenses, net	160	172	120
Interest Expense	412	407	359
Income Before Income Taxes	1,708	1,660	1,570
Income Tax Expense	627	588	594
Net Income	\$ 1,081	\$ 1,072	\$ 976
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax			
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges	1	2	1
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	1	—	—
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	2	2	1
Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,074	\$ 977

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13	\$ 13
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3 at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014)	142	129
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$7 at December 31, 2015 and \$6 at December 31, 2014)	596	647
Receivables from affiliated companies	107	75
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	163	150
Inventory	1,276	1,124
Regulatory assets	305	399
Other	128	77
Total current assets	2,730	2,614
Investments and Other Assets		
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	3,050	3,042
Other	999	959
Total investments and other assets	4,049	4,001
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	39,398	37,372
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(13,521)	(12,700)
Net property, plant and equipment	25,877	24,672
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	2,766	2,465
Other	4	4
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	2,770	2,469
Total Assets	\$ 35,426	\$ 33,756
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 753	\$ 709
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	229	154
Taxes accrued	25	146
Interest accrued	95	95
Current maturities of long-term debt	356	507
Regulatory liabilities	39	34
Other	519	434
Total current liabilities	2,016	2,079
Long-Term Debt	7,711	7,546
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	300	300
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	6,146	5,812
Investment tax credits	199	204
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	107	111
Asset retirement obligations	3,918	3,428
Regulatory liabilities	2,802	2,710
Other	621	642
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	13,793	12,907
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Member's Equity	11,617	10,937
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11)	(13)
Total equity	11,606	10,924
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 35,426	\$ 33,756

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 1,081	\$ 1,072	\$ 976
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	1,361	1,273	1,167
Equity component of AFUDC	(96)	(91)	(91)
FERC mitigation costs	—	3	14
Losses on sales of other assets and other, net	1	—	—
Impairment charges	1	—	—
Deferred income taxes	397	376	534
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	15	22	38
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(91)	—	—
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(167)	—	—
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	—	—	(9)
Receivables	42	48	(12)
Receivables from affiliated companies	(32)	—	(72)
Inventory	(157)	(60)	(9)
Other current assets	(51)	(236)	(1)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(4)	10	58
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	75	(7)	33
Taxes accrued	(128)	(15)	4
Other current liabilities	127	(10)	(40)
Other assets	76	17	(102)
Other liabilities	(77)	(22)	(77)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,373	2,380	2,411
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(1,933)	(1,879)	(1,695)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(2,555)	(2,064)	(2,405)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	2,555	2,044	2,363
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	(13)	72	160
Other	(35)	(18)	(24)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,981)	(1,845)	(1,601)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	516	—	100
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(506)	(45)	(405)
Distributions to parent	(401)	(500)	(499)
Other	(1)	—	(2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(392)	(545)	(806)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	(10)	4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	13	23	19
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 23
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 389	\$ 388	\$ 336
Cash paid for (received from) income taxes	342	305	(7)
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	239	194	199

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Member's Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Total Equity
		Net Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Losses Available- for-Sale Securities	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 9,888	\$ (15)	\$ (1)	\$ 9,872
Net income	976	—	—	976
Other comprehensive income		1	—	1
Distributions to parent	(499)	—	—	(499)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$10,365	\$ (14)	\$ (1)	\$10,350
Net income	1,072	—	—	1,072
Other comprehensive income		2	—	2
Distributions to parent	(500)	—	—	(500)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$10,937	\$ (12)	\$ (1)	\$10,924
Net income	1,081	—	—	1,081
Other comprehensive income		1	1	2
Distributions to parent	(401)	—	—	(401)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$11,617	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$11,606

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Progress Energy, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Progress Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Progress Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Progress Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$ 10,277	\$ 10,166	\$ 9,533
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	4,224	4,195	3,851
Operation, maintenance and other	2,298	2,335	2,247
Depreciation and amortization	1,116	1,128	883
Property and other taxes	492	517	557
Impairment charges	12	(16)	380
Total operating expenses	8,142	8,159	7,918
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	25	11	3
Operating Income	2,160	2,018	1,618
Other Income and Expenses, net	97	77	94
Interest Expense	670	675	680
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	1,587	1,420	1,032
Income Tax Expense From Continuing Operations	522	540	373
Income From Continuing Operations	1,065	880	659
(Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	(3)	(6)	16
Net Income	1,062	874	675
Less: Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	11	5	3
Net Income Attributable to Parent	\$ 1,051	\$ 869	\$ 672
Net Income	\$ 1,062	\$ 874	\$ 675
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, net of tax			
Pension and OPEB adjustments	(10)	9	9
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges	4	8	(1)
Unrealized (losses) gains on investments in available-for-sale securities	(1)	1	—
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, net of tax	(7)	18	8
Comprehensive Income	1,055	892	683
Less: Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	11	5	3
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Parent	\$ 1,044	\$ 887	\$ 680

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44	\$ 42
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6 at December 31, 2015 and \$8 at December 31, 2014)	151	129
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8 at December 31, 2015 and 2014)	658	741
Receivables from affiliated companies	375	59
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	—	220
Inventory	1,751	1,590
Regulatory assets	362	491
Other	156	1,285
Total current assets	3,497	4,557
Investments and Other Assets		
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	2,775	2,503
Goodwill	3,655	3,655
Other	834	670
Total investments and other assets	7,264	6,828
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	42,666	38,650
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(14,867)	(13,506)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	548	—
Net property, plant and equipment	28,347	25,144
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	5,435	5,408
Other	5	5
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	5,440	5,413
Total Assets	\$ 44,548	\$ 41,942

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 722	\$ 847
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	311	203
Notes payable to affiliated companies	1,308	835
Taxes accrued	53	114
Interest accrued	195	184
Current maturities of long-term debt	315	1,507
Regulatory liabilities	286	106
Other	891	1,021
Total current liabilities	4,081	4,817
Long-Term Debt	13,999	13,161
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	150	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	4,790	4,759
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	536	533
Asset retirement obligations	5,369	4,711
Regulatory liabilities	2,387	2,379
Other	383	406
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	13,465	12,788
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100 shares authorized and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	8,092	7,467
Retained earnings	4,831	3,782
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(48)	(41)
Total Progress Energy, Inc. stockholders' equity	12,875	11,208
Noncontrolling interests	(22)	(32)
Total equity	12,853	11,176
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 44,548	\$ 41,942

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 1,062	\$ 874	\$ 675
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	1,312	1,313	1,041
Equity component of AFUDC	(54)	(26)	(50)
FERC mitigation costs	—	(18)	—
Community support and charitable contributions expense	—	—	20
(Gains) losses on sales of other assets	(31)	(6)	2
Impairment charges	12	2	380
Deferred income taxes	714	1,014	616
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	(5)	27	172
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(83)	—	(250)
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(156)	(68)	(12)
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	(6)	12	55
Receivables	105	(31)	(148)
Receivables from affiliated companies	(316)	(56)	11
Inventory	(67)	(101)	17
Other current assets	553	(934)	(156)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(193)	6	(81)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	108	80	93
Taxes accrued	(63)	(20)	22
Other current liabilities	136	(144)	61
Other assets	(167)	(14)	(243)
Other liabilities	(112)	56	(103)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,749	1,966	2,122
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(2,698)	(1,940)	(2,490)
Asset acquisition	(1,249)	—	—
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(1,174)	(1,689)	(2,558)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	1,211	1,652	2,513
Proceeds from the sale of nuclear fuel	102	—	—
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	220	(145)	(75)
Other	(34)	(44)	13
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,622)	(2,166)	(2,597)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – (Continued)

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	1,186	1,572	845
Payments for the:			
Redemption of long-term debt	(1,553)	(931)	(1,196)
Redemption of preferred stock of subsidiaries	—	—	(96)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	623	(378)	758
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(4)	(37)	(3)
Capital contribution from parent	625	—	—
Other	(2)	(42)	(6)
Net cash provided by financing activities	875	184	302
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2	(16)	(173)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	42	58	231
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 44	\$ 42	\$ 58
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 649	\$ 664	\$ 678
Cash (received from) paid for income taxes	(426)	141	(167)
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	329	294	255

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss			Total Progress Energy, Inc. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
				Net Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains on Available-for- Sale Securities	Pension and OPEB Adjustments			
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ 7,465	\$ 2,783	\$ (42)	\$ —	\$ (25)	\$ 10,181	\$ 4	\$ 10,185
Net income	—	—	672	—	—	—	672	3	675
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	—	(1)	—	9	8	—	8
Premium on the redemption of preferred stock of subsidiaries	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Other	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ —	\$ 7,467	\$ 3,452	\$ (43)	\$ —	\$ (16)	\$ 10,860	\$ 4	\$ 10,864
Net income	—	—	869	—	—	—	869	5	874
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	8	1	9	18	—	18
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(37)	(37)
Transfer of service company net assets to Duke Energy	—	—	(539)	—	—	—	(539)	—	(539)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ —	\$ 7,467	\$ 3,782	\$ (35)	\$ 1	\$ (7)	\$ 11,208	\$ (32)	\$ 11,176
Net income	—	—	1,051	—	—	—	1,051	11	1,062
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	4	(1)	(10)	(7)	—	(7)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Capital contribution from parent	—	625	—	—	—	—	625	—	625
Other	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	(2)	3	1
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ 8,092	\$ 4,831	\$ (31)	\$ —	\$ (17)	\$ 12,875	\$ (22)	\$ 12,853

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Duke Energy Progress, LLC
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy Progress, LLC and subsidiaries (the "Company") (formerly Duke Energy Progress, Inc. and subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Duke Energy Progress, LLC and subsidiaries (formerly Duke Energy Progress, Inc.) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Duke Energy Progress, LLC and subsidiaries adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$5,290	\$5,176	\$4,992
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	2,029	2,036	1,925
Operation, maintenance and other	1,452	1,470	1,357
Depreciation and amortization	643	582	534
Property and other taxes	140	174	223
Impairment charges	5	(18)	22
Total operating expenses	4,269	4,244	4,061
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	3	3	1
Operating Income	1,024	935	932
Other Income and Expenses, net	71	51	57
Interest Expense	235	234	201
Income Before Income Taxes	860	752	788
Income Tax Expense	294	285	288
Net Income and Comprehensive Income	\$ 566	\$ 467	\$ 500

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15	\$ 9
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4 at December 31, 2015 and \$7 at December 31, 2014)	87	43
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5 at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014)	349	436
Receivables from affiliated companies	16	10
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	—	237
Inventory	1,088	966
Regulatory assets	264	287
Other	121	384
Total current assets	1,940	2,372
Investments and Other Assets		
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	2,035	1,701
Other	486	412
Total investments and other assets	2,521	2,113
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	27,313	24,207
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(10,141)	(9,021)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	548	—
Net property, plant and equipment	17,720	15,186
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	2,710	2,675
Other	3	3
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	2,713	2,678
Total Assets	\$ 24,894	\$22,349
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 399	\$ 481
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	190	120
Notes payable to affiliated companies	209	—
Taxes accrued	15	47
Interest accrued	96	81
Current maturities of long-term debt	2	945
Regulatory liabilities	85	71
Other	412	409
Total current liabilities	1,408	2,154
Long-Term Debt	6,366	5,225
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	150	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	3,027	2,908
Investment tax credits	132	79
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	262	290
Asset retirement obligations	4,567	3,905
Regulatory liabilities	1,878	1,832
Other	45	89
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	9,911	9,103
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Member's Equity	7,059	—
Common stock, no par; 200 million shares authorized; 160 million shares outstanding at December 31, 2014	—	2,159
Retained earnings	—	3,708
Total equity	7,059	5,867
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 24,894	\$22,349

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 566	\$ 467	\$ 500
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	821	761	685
Equity component of AFUDC	(47)	(25)	(42)
FERC mitigation costs	—	(18)	—
Community support and charitable contributions expense	—	—	20
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	(7)	(3)	(1)
Impairment charges	5	—	22
Deferred income taxes	354	455	368
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	(14)	(7)	72
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(42)	—	(63)
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(109)	—	—
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	(3)	13	(9)
Receivables	43	78	(88)
Receivables from affiliated companies	(6)	(8)	3
Inventory	(50)	(65)	(26)
Other current assets	185	(416)	(39)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(65)	27	(18)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	70	17	27
Taxes accrued	(34)	10	15
Other current liabilities	76	(68)	(86)
Other assets	(83)	48	(74)
Other liabilities	(66)	(21)	(78)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,594	1,245	1,188
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(1,669)	(1,241)	(1,567)
Asset acquisition	(1,249)	—	—
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(727)	(499)	(901)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	672	458	856
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	237	(237)	—
Other	(30)	(12)	4
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,766)	(1,531)	(1,608)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	1,186	1,347	845
Payments for the:			
Redemption of long-term debt	(991)	(379)	(451)
Redemption of preferred stock	—	—	(62)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	359	(462)	98
Capital contribution from parent	626	—	—
Dividends to parent	—	(225)	—
Other	(2)	(7)	(7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,178	274	423
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6	(12)	3
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	9	21	18
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 15	\$ 9	\$ 21
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 218	\$ 220	\$ 217
Cash (received from) paid for income taxes	(197)	81	(94)
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	143	194	166

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Member's Equity	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 2,159	\$ 2,968	\$ —	\$ 5,127
Net income	—	500	—	500
Premium on the redemption of preferred stock	—	(2)	—	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,159	\$ 3,466	\$ —	\$ 5,625
Net income	—	467	—	467
Dividends to parent	—	(225)	—	(225)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 2,159	\$ 3,708	\$ —	\$ 5,867
Net income	—	355	211	566
Transfer to Member's Equity	(2,159)	(4,063)	6,222	—
Capital contribution from parent	—	—	626	626
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,059	\$ 7,059

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Duke Energy Florida, LLC
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy Florida, LLC and subsidiaries (the "Company") (formerly Duke Energy Florida, Inc. and subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Duke Energy Florida, LLC and subsidiaries (formerly Duke Energy Florida, Inc.) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Duke Energy Florida, LLC and subsidiaries adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$ 4,977	\$ 4,975	\$ 4,527
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	2,195	2,158	1,927
Operation, maintenance and other	835	850	898
Depreciation and amortization	473	545	330
Property and other taxes	352	343	327
Impairment charges	7	2	358
Total operating expenses	3,862	3,898	3,840
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	—	1	1
Operating Income	1,115	1,078	688
Other Income and Expenses, net	24	20	30
Interest Expense	198	201	180
Income Before Income Taxes	941	897	538
Income Tax Expense	342	349	213
Net Income	\$ 599	\$ 548	\$ 325
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax			
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	—	—	(1)
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges	—	1	—
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	—	1	(1)
Comprehensive Income	\$ 599	\$ 549	\$ 324

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8	\$ 8
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2 at December 31, 2015 and 2014)	60	84
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3 at December 31, 2015 and 2014)	308	305
Receivables from affiliated companies	84	40
Inventory	663	623
Regulatory assets	98	203
Other	21	521
Total current assets	1,242	1,784
Investments and Other Assets		
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	740	803
Other	292	204
Total investments and other assets	1,032	1,007
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	15,343	14,433
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,720)	(4,478)
Net property, plant and equipment	10,623	9,955
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	2,725	2,733
Other	2	2
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	2,727	2,735
Total Assets	\$ 15,624	\$ 15,481
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 322	\$ 365
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	116	70
Notes payable to affiliated companies	813	84
Taxes accrued	132	65
Interest accrued	43	47
Current maturities of long-term debt	13	562
Regulatory liabilities	200	35
Other	452	586
Total current liabilities	2,091	1,814
Long-Term Debt	4,253	4,261
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	2,460	2,452
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	242	221
Asset retirement obligations	802	806
Regulatory liabilities	509	547
Other	146	158
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	4,159	4,184
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Member's equity	5,121	—
Common Stock, no par; 60 million shares authorized; 100 shares outstanding at December 31, 2014	—	1,762
Retained earnings	—	3,460
Total equity	5,121	5,222
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 15,624	\$ 15,481

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 599	\$ 548	\$ 325
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	480	550	335
Equity component of AFUDC	(7)	—	(8)
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	—	(1)	(1)
Impairment charges	7	2	358
Deferred income taxes	348	400	368
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	5	29	79
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(40)	—	(133)
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(47)	(68)	(12)
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	(3)	(9)	55
Receivables	61	(33)	(44)
Receivables from affiliated companies	(44)	(37)	17
Inventory	(17)	(36)	42
Other current assets	116	(269)	(109)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(127)	18	(22)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	46	32	(6)
Taxes accrued	67	(31)	18
Other current liabilities	57	(80)	159
Other assets	(84)	(59)	(154)
Other liabilities	(44)	10	(62)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,373	966	1,205
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(1,029)	(699)	(915)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(447)	(1,189)	(1,656)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	538	1,195	1,658
Proceeds from the sale of nuclear fuel	102	—	—
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	—	—	207
Other	(3)	(31)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(839)	(724)	(706)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	—	225	—
Payments for the:			
Redemption of long-term debt	(562)	(252)	(435)
Redemption of preferred stock	—	—	(34)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	729	(97)	181
Dividends to parent	(350)	(124)	(325)
Distribution to parent	(350)	—	—
Other	(1)	(2)	(1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(534)	(250)	(614)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	—	(8)	(115)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	8	16	131
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 16
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 205	\$ 203	\$ 201
Cash (received from) paid for income taxes	(229)	59	(84)
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	186	100	88

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC (formerly DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Member's Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Equity
				Net Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 1,762	\$ 3,037	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,799
Net income	—	325	—	—	325
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Dividend to parent	—	(325)	—	—	(325)
Premium on the redemption of preferred stock	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,762	\$ 3,036	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 4,797
Net income	—	548	—	—	548
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1	1
Dividend to parent	—	(124)	—	—	(124)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,762	\$ 3,460	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,222
Net income	—	351	248	—	599
Dividends to parent	—	(350)	—	—	(350)
Distribution to parent	—	—	(350)	—	(350)
Transfer to Member's Equity	(1,762)	(3,461)	5,223	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,121	\$ —	\$ 5,121

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and subsidiaries adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues			
Regulated electric	\$1,331	\$1,316	\$1,258
Nonregulated electric and other	33	19	34
Regulated natural gas	541	578	513
Total operating revenues	1,905	1,913	1,805
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power – regulated	446	459	428
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power – nonregulated	47	25	41
Cost of natural gas	141	185	152
Operation, maintenance and other	495	516	546
Depreciation and amortization	227	214	213
Property and other taxes	254	234	242
Impairment charges	—	94	5
Total operating expenses	1,610	1,727	1,627
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	8	1	4
Operating Income	303	187	182
Other Income and Expenses, net	6	10	2
Interest Expense	79	86	74
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	230	111	110
Income Tax Expense From Continuing Operations	81	43	43
Income From Continuing Operations	149	68	67
Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	23	(563)	35
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 172	\$ (495)	\$ 102
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax			
Pension and OPEB adjustments	—	—	1
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 172	\$ (495)	\$ 103

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14	\$ 20
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2 at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014)	66	93
Receivables from affiliated companies	84	107
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	—	145
Inventory	105	97
Assets held for sale	—	316
Regulatory assets	36	49
Other	110	167
Total current assets	415	994
Investments and Other Assets		
Goodwill	920	920
Assets held for sale	—	2,605
Other	20	23
Total investments and other assets	940	3,548
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	7,750	7,141
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,507)	(2,213)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	—	9
Net property, plant and equipment	5,243	4,937
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	497	512
Other	2	2
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	499	514
Total Assets	\$ 7,097	\$ 9,993
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 207	\$ 209
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	53	74
Notes payable to affiliated companies	103	491
Taxes accrued	171	163
Interest accrued	18	19
Current maturities of long-term debt	106	157
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	—	246
Regulatory liabilities	12	10
Other	153	66
Total current liabilities	823	1,435
Long-Term Debt	1,467	1,578
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	25	25
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	1,407	1,765
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	56	48
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	—	34
Asset retirement obligations	125	27
Regulatory liabilities	245	241
Other	165	166
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	1,998	2,281
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Common stock, \$8.50 par value, 120,000,000 shares authorized; 89,663,086 shares outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014	762	762
Additional paid-in capital	2,720	4,782
Accumulated deficit	(698)	(870)
Total equity	2,784	4,674
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 7,097	\$ 9,993

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ 172	\$ (495)	\$ 102
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	230	258	357
Equity component of AFUDC	(3)	(4)	(1)
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	(8)	(1)	(5)
Impairment charges	40	941	5
Deferred income taxes	206	(219)	98
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	9	8	17
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(8)	—	—
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(4)	—	—
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	(10)	27	17
Receivables	23	(56)	(15)
Receivables from affiliated companies	23	14	(39)
Inventory	—	8	(3)
Other current assets	—	(5)	(1)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(1)	27	13
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(21)	(3)	15
Taxes accrued	(21)	(9)	1
Other current liabilities	88	27	14
Other assets	25	(4)	(6)
Other liabilities	(73)	(33)	(73)
Net cash provided by operating activities	667	481	496
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(399)	(322)	(434)
Net proceeds from the sales of other assets	—	—	11
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	145	(88)	(56)
Other	(15)	(12)	1
Net cash used in investing activities	(269)	(422)	(478)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	—	—	450
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(157)	(449)	(258)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	(95)	473	(202)
Dividends to parent	(150)	(100)	—
Other	(2)	1	(3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(404)	(75)	(13)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(16)	5
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	20	36	31
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	14	20	36
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 76	\$ 76	\$ 71
Cash paid for (received from) income taxes	410	(5)	9
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	20	24	27
Distribution of membership interest of Duke Energy SAM, LLC to parent	1,912	—	—

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Equity
				Pension and OPEB Related Adjustments	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$762	\$ 4,882	\$ (477)	\$ (1)	\$ 5,166
Net income	—	—	102	—	102
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1	1
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$762	\$ 4,882	\$ (375)	\$ —	\$ 5,269
Net loss	—	—	(495)	—	(495)
Dividends to parent	—	(100)	—	—	(100)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$762	\$ 4,782	\$ (870)	\$ —	\$ 4,674
Net income	—	—	172	—	172
Dividends to parent	—	(150)	—	—	(150)
Distribution of membership interest of Duke Energy SAM, LLC to parent	—	(1,912)	—	—	(1,912)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$762	\$ 2,720	\$ (698)	—	\$ 2,784

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Duke Energy Indiana, LLC
Charlotte, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. and subsidiary (the "Company") (subsequently Duke Energy Indiana, LLC and subsidiary effective as of January 1, 2016) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. and subsidiary at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. and subsidiary adopted ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740); Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes effective December 31, 2015, on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 25, 2016

PART II

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC. (subsequently DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,890	\$ 3,175	\$ 2,926
Operating Expenses			
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	982	1,259	1,131
Operation, maintenance and other	682	670	649
Depreciation and amortization	434	413	342
Property and other taxes	61	128	71
Impairment charges	88	—	—
Total operating expenses	2,247	2,470	2,193
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	1	—	—
Operating Income	644	705	733
Other Income and Expenses, net	11	22	18
Interest Expense	176	171	170
Income Before Income Taxes	479	556	581
Income Tax Expense	163	197	223
Net Income	\$ 316	\$ 359	\$ 358
Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax			
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges	(2)	—	(2)
Comprehensive Income	\$ 314	\$ 359	\$ 356

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC. (subsequently DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9	\$ 6
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1 at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014)	96	87
Receivables from affiliated companies	71	115
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	83	—
Inventory	570	537
Regulatory assets	102	93
Other	15	326
Total current assets	946	1,164
Investments and Other Assets	212	251
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	14,007	13,034
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,484)	(4,219)
Net property, plant and equipment	9,523	8,815
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Regulatory assets	716	685
Other	2	2
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	718	687
Total Assets	\$ 11,399	\$ 10,917
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 189	\$ 179
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	83	58
Notes payable to affiliated companies	—	71
Taxes accrued	89	54
Interest accrued	56	56
Current maturities of long-term debt	547	5
Regulatory liabilities	62	54
Other	97	98
Total current liabilities	1,123	575
Long-Term Debt	3,071	3,614
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	150	150
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	1,657	1,591
Investment tax credits	138	139
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	80	82
Asset retirement obligations	525	32
Regulatory liabilities	754	796
Other	65	90
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	3,219	2,730
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Common Stock, no par; \$0.01 stated value, 60,000,000 shares authorized; 53,913,701 shares outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,384	1,384
Retained earnings	2,450	2,460
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1	3
Total equity	3,836	3,848
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 11,399	\$ 10,917

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC. (subsequently DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 316	\$ 359	\$ 358
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	439	416	346
Equity component of AFUDC	(11)	(14)	(15)
Gains on sales of other assets and other, net	(1)	—	—
Impairment charges	88	—	—
Deferred income taxes	262	308	304
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	13	16	25
Contributions to qualified pension plans	(19)	—	—
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(19)	—	—
(Increase) decrease in			
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	—	—	(30)
Receivables	(7)	(35)	3
Receivables from affiliated companies	44	36	(47)
Inventory	(21)	(103)	(53)
Other current assets	90	(8)	(40)
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	33	(41)	32
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	25	2	(4)
Taxes accrued	35	(32)	(30)
Other current liabilities	26	5	(5)
Other assets	(82)	(21)	(16)
Other liabilities	(35)	17	(84)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,176	905	744
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(690)	(625)	(545)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(9)	(20)	(11)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	11	16	7
Proceeds from the sales of other assets	17	—	—
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	(83)	96	(96)
Other	(17)	4	(3)
Net cash used in investing activities	(771)	(529)	(648)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	—	—	498
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(5)	(5)	(405)
Notes payable to affiliated companies	(71)	71	(81)
Dividends to parent	(326)	(450)	(125)
Other	—	(1)	(4)
Net cash used in financing activities	(402)	(385)	(117)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3	(9)	(21)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6	15	36
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 15
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 175	\$ 169	\$ 194
Cash (received from) paid for income taxes	(253)	(61)	46
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	64	87	73

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART II

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC. (subsequently DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
				Net Gains on Cash Flow Hedges	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 1	\$1,384	\$2,318	\$ 5	\$3,708
Net income	—	—	358	—	358
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Dividend to parent	—	—	(125)	—	(125)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1	\$1,384	\$2,551	\$ 3	\$3,939
Net income	—	—	359	—	359
Dividend to parent	—	—	(450)	—	(450)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1	\$1,384	\$2,460	\$ 3	\$3,848
Net income	—	—	316	—	316
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Dividends to parent	—	—	(326)	—	(326)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 1	\$1,384	\$2,450	\$ 1	\$3,836

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Index to Combined Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are a combined presentation. The following list indicates the registrants to which the notes apply. Tables within the notes may not sum across due to Progress Energy's consolidation of Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and other subsidiaries that are not registrants as the Duke Energy amounts include balances from subsidiaries that are not registrants.

Registrant	Applicable Notes																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Duke Energy Corporation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Progress Energy, Inc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duke Energy Progress, LLC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duke Energy Florida, LLC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Duke Energy Corporation (collectively with its subsidiaries, Duke Energy) is an energy company headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina, subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Duke Energy operates in the United States (U.S.) and Latin America primarily through its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Duke Energy's subsidiaries include its subsidiary registrants, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy Carolinas); Progress Energy, Inc. (Progress Energy); Duke Energy Progress, LLC (formerly Duke Energy Progress, Inc.) (Duke Energy Progress); Duke Energy Florida, LLC (formerly Duke Energy Florida, Inc.) (Duke Energy Florida); Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio) and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (subsequently Duke Energy Indiana, LLC) (Duke Energy Indiana). When discussing Duke Energy's consolidated financial information, it necessarily includes the results of its six separate subsidiary registrants (collectively referred to as the Subsidiary Registrants), which, along with Duke Energy, are collectively referred to as the Duke Energy Registrants (Duke Energy Registrants).

The information in these combined notes relate to each of the Duke Energy Registrants as noted in the Index to the Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. However, none of the registrants makes any representations as to information related solely to Duke Energy or the subsidiaries of Duke Energy other than itself.

These Consolidated Financial Statements include, after eliminating intercompany transactions and balances, the accounts of the Duke Energy Registrants and subsidiaries where the respective Duke Energy Registrants have control. These Consolidated Financial Statements also reflect the Duke Energy Registrants' proportionate share of certain jointly owned generation and transmission facilities.

Duke 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. Duke Energy Carolinas is subject to the regulatory provisions of the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC), Public Service Commission of South Carolina (PSCSC), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and FERC. Substantially all of Duke Energy Carolinas' operations qualify for regulatory accounting.

Progress Energy is a public utility holding company headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina, subject to regulation by the FERC. Progress Energy conducts operations through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Duke Energy

Progress and Duke Energy Florida. Substantially all of Progress Energy's operations qualify for regulatory accounting.

Duke Energy Progress is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in portions of North Carolina and South Carolina. Duke Energy Progress is subject to the regulatory provisions of the NCUC, PSCSC, NRC and FERC. Substantially all of Duke Energy Progress' operations qualify for regulatory accounting. On August 1, 2015, Duke Energy Progress, a North Carolina corporation, converted into a North Carolina limited liability company.

Duke Energy Florida is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in portions of Florida. Duke Energy Florida is subject to the regulatory provisions of the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC), NRC and FERC. Substantially all of Duke Energy Florida's operations qualify for regulatory accounting. On August 1, 2015, Duke Energy Florida, a Florida corporation, converted into a Florida limited liability company.

Duke Energy Ohio is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the transmission and distribution of electricity in portions of Ohio and Kentucky, the generation and sale of electricity in portions of Kentucky and the transportation and sale of natural gas in portions of Ohio and Kentucky. Duke Energy Ohio also conducts competitive auctions for retail electricity supply in Ohio whereby recovery of the energy price is from retail customers and recorded in Operating Revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. Operations in Kentucky are conducted through its wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. (Duke Energy Kentucky). References herein to *Duke Energy Ohio* include *Duke Energy Ohio* and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise noted. Duke Energy Ohio is subject to the regulatory provisions of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO), Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC) and FERC. On April 2, 2015, Duke Energy completed the sale of its nonregulated Midwest generation business, which sold power into wholesale energy markets, to a subsidiary of Dynegy Inc. (Dynegy). For further information about the sale of the Midwest Generation business, refer to Note 2 "Acquisitions and Dispositions." Substantially all of Duke Energy Ohio's operations that remain after the sale qualify for regulatory accounting.

Duke Energy Indiana is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in portions of Indiana. Duke Energy Indiana is subject to the regulatory provisions of the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) and FERC. Substantially all of Duke Energy Indiana's operations qualify for regulatory accounting. On January 1, 2016, Duke Energy Indiana, an Indiana corporation, converted into an Indiana limited liability company.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Other Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

The following table provides detail of amounts included in Other within Current Assets or Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

		December 31,	
(in millions)	Location	2015	2014
Duke Energy			
Accrued compensation	Current Liabilities	\$ 621	\$ 638
Duke Energy Carolinas			
Accrued compensation	Current Liabilities	\$ 213	\$ 216
Collateral liabilities	Current Liabilities	141	128
Progress Energy			
Income taxes receivable	Current Assets	\$ 129	\$ 718
Customer deposits	Current Liabilities	373	360
Derivative liabilities	Current Liabilities	201	271
Duke Energy Progress			
Income taxes receivable	Current Assets	\$ 111	\$ 272
Customer deposits	Current Liabilities	141	135
Accrued compensation	Current Liabilities	108	116
Derivative liabilities	Current Liabilities	76	108
Duke Energy Florida			
Income taxes receivable	Current Assets	\$ —	\$ 177
Customer deposits	Current Liabilities	232	225
Derivative liabilities	Current Liabilities	125	163
Duke Energy Ohio			
Income taxes receivable	Current Assets	\$ 59	\$ 40
Other receivable	Current Assets	33	39
Accrued litigation reserve	Current Liabilities	80	—
Collateral Liabilities	Current Liabilities	48	42
Duke Energy Indiana			
Income taxes receivable	Current Assets	\$ —	\$ 98
Collateral liabilities	Current Liabilities	44	43

The current portion of deferred tax assets is included within Other in Current Assets at December 31, 2014. Due to the adoption of new accounting guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) related to

the balance sheet classification of deferred taxes, all deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent at December 31, 2015. See Note 22 for information related to the presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Discontinued Operations

The results of operations of the nonregulated Midwest generation business have been classified as Discontinued Operations on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Duke Energy has elected to present cash flows of discontinued operations combined with cash flows of continuing operations. Unless otherwise noted, the notes to these consolidated financial statements exclude amounts related to discontinued operations for all periods presented, assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale as of December 31, 2014. See Note 2 for additional information.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, Duke Energy's Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax was primarily related to results of operations of the nonregulated Midwest generation business and Duke Energy Retail Sales, LLC (collectively, the Disposal Group) prior to its sale on April 2, 2015, partially offset by a charge for a litigation reserve related to the Disposal Group. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Duke Energy's Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax was primarily related to a write-down of the carrying amount of the assets to the estimated fair value of the Disposal Group, based on the transaction price included in the purchase sale agreement, and the operations of the Disposal Group. For the years ended December 31, 2013, Duke Energy's Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax was primarily related to the operations of the Disposal Group. See Note 2 for additional information.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, Progress Energy's (Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax was primarily due to tax impacts related to prior sales of diversified businesses.

Amounts Attributable to Controlling Interests

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the amount of Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations is fully attributable to controlling interests.

During 2014, Duke Energy and Progress Energy's amount of Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, net of tax presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations includes amounts attributable to noncontrolling interest. The following table presents Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation for continuing operations and discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(in millions)	Years ended December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	Duke Energy	Progress Energy	Duke Energy	Progress Energy
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 2,465	\$ 880	2,590	659
Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	14	5	16	3
Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 2,451	\$ 875	\$ 2,574	\$ 656
(Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	\$ (576)	\$ (6)	86	16
Loss from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests, net of tax	(8)	—	(5)	—
(Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation, net of tax	\$ (568)	\$ (6)	\$ 91	\$ 16
Net Income	\$ 1,889	\$ 874	\$ 2,676	\$ 675
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	6	5	11	3
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 1,883	\$ 869	\$ 2,665	\$ 672

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements that conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S., the Duke Energy Registrants 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.

Regulatory Accounting

The majority of the Duke Energy Registrants' operations are subject to price regulation for the sale of electricity and gas by state utility commissions or FERC. When prices are set on the basis of specific costs of the regulated operations and an effective franchise is in place such that sufficient gas or electric services can be sold to recover those costs, the Duke Energy Registrants apply regulatory accounting. Regulatory accounting changes the timing of the recognition of costs or revenues relative to a company that does not apply regulatory accounting. As a result, Regulatory assets and Regulatory liabilities are recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized consistent with the treatment of the related cost in the ratemaking process. See Note 4 for further information.

Regulatory accounting rules also require recognition of a disallowance (also called "impairment") loss if it becomes probable that part of the cost of a plant under construction (or a recently completed plant or an abandoned plant) will be disallowed for ratemaking purposes and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the disallowance can be made. Other disallowances can require judgments on allowed future rate recovery.

When it becomes probable that regulated generation, transmission or distribution assets will be abandoned, the cost of the asset is removed from plant in service. The value that may be retained as a regulatory asset on the balance sheet for the abandoned property is dependent upon amounts that may be recovered through regulated rates, including any return. As such, an impairment charge could be offset by the establishment of a regulatory asset

if rate recovery is probable. The impairment for a disallowance of costs for regulated plants under construction, recently completed or abandoned is based on discounted cash flows.

Regulated Fuel Costs and Purchased Power

The Duke Energy Registrants utilize cost-tracking mechanisms, commonly referred to as fuel adjustment clauses. These clauses allow for the recovery of fuel and fuel-related costs and portions of purchased power costs through surcharges on customer rates. The difference between the costs incurred and the surcharge revenues is recorded either as an adjustment to Operating Revenues – Regulated electric or Operating Expenses – Fuel used in electric generation on the Consolidated Statements of Operations with an off-setting impact on regulatory assets or liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition are considered cash equivalents. At December 31, 2015, \$534 million of Duke Energy's total cash and cash equivalents is held by entities domiciled in foreign jurisdictions. During the fourth quarter of 2014, Duke Energy declared a taxable dividend of historical foreign earnings in the form of notes payable that will result in the repatriation of approximately \$2.7 billion in cash held and expected to be generated by International Energy over a period of up to eight years. Approximately \$1.5 billion was remitted in 2015. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Income Taxes," for additional information.

Restricted Cash

The Duke Energy Registrants have restricted cash related primarily to collateral assets, escrow deposits and variable interest entities (VIEs). Restricted cash balances are reflected in Other within Current Assets and in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, Duke Energy had restricted cash totaling \$108 million and \$298 million, respectively.

Inventory

Inventory is used for operations and is recorded primarily using the average cost method. Inventory related to regulated operations is valued at historical cost. Inventory related to nonregulated operations is valued at the lower of cost or market. Materials and supplies are recorded as inventory when purchased and subsequently charged to expense or capitalized to property, plant and equipment when installed. Reserves are established for excess and obsolete inventory. Inventory reserves were not material at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The components of inventory are presented in the tables below.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Materials and supplies	\$ 2,389	\$ 785	\$ 1,133	\$ 776	\$ 357	\$ 81	\$ 301
Coal held for electric generation	1,114	451	370	192	178	16	267
Oil, gas and other fuel held for electric generation	307	40	248	120	128	8	2
Total inventory	\$ 3,810	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,751	\$ 1,088	\$ 663	\$ 105	\$ 570

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Materials and supplies	\$ 2,102	\$ 719	\$ 981	\$ 676	\$ 305	\$ 67	\$ 258
Coal held for electric generation	997	362	329	150	178	21	275
Oil, gas and other fuel held for electric generation	360	43	280	140	140	9	4
Total inventory	\$ 3,459	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,590	\$ 966	\$ 623	\$ 97	\$ 537

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

The Duke Energy Registrants classify investments into two categories – trading and available-for-sale. Both categories are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on trading securities are included in earnings. For certain investments of regulated operations such as the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Fund (NDTF), realized and unrealized gains and losses (including any other-than-temporary impairments) on available-for-sale securities are recorded as a regulatory asset or liability. Otherwise, unrealized gains and losses are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI), unless other-than-temporarily impaired. Other-than-temporary impairments for equity securities and the credit loss portion of debt securities of nonregulated operations are included in earnings. Investments in debt and equity securities are classified as either current or noncurrent based on management's intent and ability to sell these securities, taking into consideration current market liquidity. See Note 15 for further information.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Duke Energy, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Ohio perform annual goodwill impairment tests as of August 31 each year at the reporting unit level, which is determined to be an operating segment or one level below. Duke Energy, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Ohio update these tests 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.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are included in Other Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Generally, intangible assets are amortized using an amortization method that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset are consumed, or on a straight-line basis if that pattern is not readily determinable. Amortization of intangibles is reflected in Depreciation and amortization on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Intangible assets are subject to impairment testing and if impaired, the carrying value is accordingly reduced.

Emission allowances permit the holder of the allowance to emit certain gaseous byproducts of fossil fuel combustion, including sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x). Allowances are issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at zero cost and may also be bought and sold via third-party transactions. Allowances allocated to or acquired by the Duke Energy Registrants are held primarily for consumption. Carrying amounts for emission allowances are based on the cost to acquire the allowances or, in the case

of a business combination, on the fair value assigned in the allocation of the purchase price of the acquired business. Emission allowances are expensed to Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power – regulated on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Renewable energy certificates are used to measure compliance with renewable energy standards and are held primarily for consumption. See Note 11 for further information.

Long-Lived Asset Impairments

The Duke Energy Registrants evaluate long-lived assets, excluding goodwill, for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when a long-lived asset's carrying value exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. The estimated cash flows may be based on alternative expected outcomes that are probability weighted. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset is not recoverable based on these estimated future undiscounted cash flows, the carrying value of the asset is written-down to its then-current estimated fair value and an impairment charge is recognized.

The Duke Energy Registrants assess fair value of long-lived assets using various methods, including recent comparable third-party sales, internally developed discounted cash flow analysis and analysis from outside advisers. Significant changes in commodity prices, the condition of an asset or management's interest in selling the asset are generally viewed as triggering events to reassess cash flows.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the lower of depreciated historical cost net of any disallowances or fair value, if impaired. The Duke Energy Registrants capitalize all construction-related direct labor and material costs, as well as indirect construction costs such as general engineering, taxes and financing costs. See "Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) and Interest Capitalized" for information on capitalized financing costs. Costs of renewals and betterments that extend the useful life of property, plant and equipment are also capitalized. The cost of repairs, replacements and major maintenance projects, which do not extend the useful life or increase the expected output of the asset, are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is generally computed over the estimated useful life of the asset using the composite straight-line method. Depreciation studies are conducted periodically to update composite rates and are approved by state utility commissions and/or the FERC when required. The composite weighted average depreciation rates, excluding nuclear fuel, are included in the table that follows.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Duke Energy Carolinas	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%
Progress Energy	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
Duke Energy Progress	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
Duke Energy Florida	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%
Duke Energy Ohio	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%
Duke Energy Indiana	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%

In general, when the Duke Energy Registrants retire regulated property, plant and equipment, original cost plus the cost of retirement, less salvage value, is charged to accumulated depreciation. However, when it becomes probable a regulated asset will be retired substantially in advance of its original expected useful life or is abandoned, the cost of the asset and the corresponding accumulated depreciation is recognized as a separate asset. If the asset is still in operation, the net amount is classified as Generation facilities to be retired, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. If the asset is no longer operating, the net amount is classified in Regulatory Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The carrying value of the asset is based on historical cost if the Duke Energy Registrants are allowed to recover the remaining net book value and a return equal to at least the incremental borrowing rate. If not, an impairment is recognized to the extent the net book value of the asset exceeds the present value of future revenues discounted at the incremental borrowing rate.

When the Duke Energy Registrants sell entire regulated operating units, or retire or sell nonregulated properties, the original cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization balances are removed from Property, Plant and Equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Any gain or loss is recorded in earnings, unless otherwise required by the applicable regulatory body.

See Note 10 for further information.

Nuclear Fuel

Nuclear fuel is classified as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, except for Duke Energy Florida. Refer to Note 4, "Regulatory Matters," for additional information on Crystal River Unit 3 investments, including nuclear fuel.

Nuclear fuel in the front-end fuel processing phase is considered work in progress and not amortized until placed in service. Amortization of nuclear fuel is included within Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power – regulated in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amortization is recorded using the units-of-production method.

Allowance for Funds Used During Construction and Interest Capitalized

For regulated operations, the debt and equity costs of financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are reflected as AFUDC and capitalized as a component of the cost of property, plant and equipment. AFUDC equity is reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as non-cash income in Other income and expenses, net. AFUDC debt is reported as a non-cash offset to Interest Expense. After construction is completed, the Duke Energy Registrants are permitted to recover these costs through their inclusion in rate base and the corresponding subsequent depreciation or amortization of those regulated assets.

AFUDC equity, a permanent difference for income taxes, reduces the effective tax rate when capitalized and increases the effective tax rate when depreciated or amortized. See Note 22 for additional information.

For nonregulated operations, interest is capitalized during the construction phase with an offsetting non-cash credit to Interest Expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations are recognized for legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment. Substantially all asset retirement obligations are related to regulated operations. When recording an asset retirement obligation, the present value of the projected liability is recognized in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The liability is accreted over time. For operating plants, the present value of the liability is added to the cost of the associated asset and depreciated over the remaining life of the asset. For retired plants, the present value of the liability is recorded as a regulatory asset.

The present value of the initial obligation and subsequent updates are based on discounted cash flows, which include estimates regarding timing of future cash flows, selection of discount rates and cost escalation rates, among other factors. These estimates are subject to change. Depreciation expense is adjusted prospectively for any changes to the carrying amount of the associated asset. The Duke Energy Registrants receive amounts to fund the cost of the asset retirement obligation for regulated operations through a combination of regulated revenues and earnings on the NDTF. As a result, amounts recovered in regulated revenues, earnings on the NDTF, accretion expense and depreciation of the associated asset are all deferred as a regulatory asset or liability.

Obligations for nuclear decommissioning are based on-site-specific cost studies. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress assume prompt dismantlement of the nuclear facilities after operations are ceased. Duke Energy Florida assumes Crystal River Unit 3 will be placed into a safe storage configuration until eventual dismantlement is completed by 2074. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida also assume that spent fuel will be stored on-site until such time that it can be transferred to a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facility.

Obligations for closure of ash basins are based upon discounted cash flows of estimated costs for site specific plans, if known, or probability weightings of the potential closure methods if the closure plans are under development and multiple closure options are being considered and evaluated on a site-by-site basis. See Note 9 for additional information.

Revenue Recognition and Unbilled Revenue

Revenues on sales of electricity and gas are recognized when service is provided or the product is delivered. Unbilled revenues are recognized by applying customer billing rates to the estimated volumes of energy delivered but not yet billed. Unbilled revenues can vary significantly from period to period as a result of seasonality, weather, customer usage patterns, customer mix, average price in effect for customer classes, timing of rendering customer bills and meter reading schedules.

Unbilled revenues are included within Receivables and Restricted receivables of variable interest entities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as shown in the following table. This table excludes amounts included in assets held for sale (AHFS) at December 31, 2014.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Duke Energy	\$ 748	\$ 827
Duke Energy Carolinas	283	295
Progress Energy	172	217
Duke Energy Progress	102	135
Duke Energy Florida	70	82
Duke Energy Ohio	3	—
Duke Energy Indiana	31	27

Additionally, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana sell, on a revolving basis, nearly all of their retail accounts receivable, including receivables for unbilled revenues, to an affiliate, Cinergy Receivables Company, LLC (CRC) and account for the transfers of receivables as sales. Accordingly, the receivables sold are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. See Note 17 for further information. These receivables for unbilled revenues are shown in the table below.

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Duke Energy Ohio	\$ 71	\$ 79
Duke Energy Indiana	97	112

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Allowances for doubtful accounts are presented in the following table.

(in millions)	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			
Duke Energy	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ 30
Duke Energy Carolinas	3	3	3
Progress Energy	6	8	14
Duke Energy Progress	4	7	10
Duke Energy Florida	2	2	4
Duke Energy Ohio	2	2	2
Duke Energy Indiana	1	1	1
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – VIEs			
Duke Energy	\$ 53	\$ 51	\$ 43
Duke Energy Carolinas	7	6	6
Progress Energy	8	8	—
Duke Energy Progress	5	5	—
Duke Energy Florida	3	3	—

Derivatives and Hedging

Derivative and non-derivative instruments may be used in connection with commodity price, interest rate and foreign currency risk management activities, including swaps, futures, forwards and options. All derivative instruments, except those that qualify for the normal purchase/normal sale (NPNS) exception, are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Qualifying derivative instruments may be designated as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges. Other derivative instruments (undesignated contracts) either have not been designated or do not qualify as hedges. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of cash flow hedges is recorded in AOCI. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of a fair value hedge

is offset in net income by changes in the hedged item. For activity subject to regulatory accounting, gains and losses on derivative contracts are reflected as regulatory assets or liabilities and not as other comprehensive income or current period income. As a result, changes in fair value of these derivatives have no immediate earnings impact.

Formal documentation, including transaction type and risk management strategy, is maintained for all contracts accounted for as a hedge. At inception and at least every three months thereafter, the hedge contract is assessed to see if it is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows or fair values of hedged items.

See Note 14 for further information.

Captive Insurance Reserves

Duke Energy has captive insurance subsidiaries that provide coverage, on an indemnity basis, to the Subsidiary Registrants as well as certain third parties, on a limited basis, for various business risks and losses, such as property, workers' compensation and general liability. Liabilities include provisions for estimated losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR), as well as estimated provisions for known claims. IBNR reserve estimates are primarily based upon historical loss experience, industry data and other actuarial assumptions. Reserve estimates are adjusted in future periods as actual losses differ from experience.

Duke Energy, through its captive insurance entities, also has reinsurance coverage with third parties for certain losses above a per occurrence and/or aggregate retention. Receivables for reinsurance coverage are recognized when realization is deemed probable.

Unamortized Debt Premium, Discount and Expense

Premiums, discounts and expenses incurred with the issuance of outstanding long-term debt are amortized over the term of the debt issue. Call premiums and unamortized expenses associated with refinancing higher-cost debt obligations in the regulated operations are amortized. Amortization expense is recorded as Interest Expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and is reflected as Depreciation, amortization and accretion within Net cash provided by operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

During 2015, Duke Energy retrospectively adopted revised accounting guidance related to the presentation of debt issuance costs. Unamortized debt issuance cost are presented as a reduction of the debt amount and included in Long-Term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets presented. See discussion of New Accounting Standards below for further information.

Loss Contingencies and Environmental Liabilities

Contingent losses are recorded when it is probable a loss has occurred and can be reasonably estimated. When a range of the probable loss exists and *no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount*, the minimum amount in the range is recorded. Unless otherwise required by GAAP, legal fees are expensed as incurred.

Environmental liabilities are recorded on an undiscounted basis when environmental remediation or other liabilities become probable and can be reasonably estimated. Environmental expenditures related to past operations that do not generate current or future revenues are expensed. Environmental expenditures related to operations that generate current or future revenues are expensed or capitalized, as appropriate. Certain environmental expenditures receive regulatory accounting treatment and are recorded as regulatory assets.

See Notes 4 and 5 for further information.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)**Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans**

Duke Energy maintains qualified, non-qualified and other post-retirement benefit plans. Eligible employees of the Subsidiary Registrants participate in the respective qualified, non-qualified and other post-retirement benefit plans and the Subsidiary Registrants are allocated their proportionate share of benefit costs. See Note 21 for further information, including significant accounting policies associated with these plans.

Severance and Special Termination Benefits

Duke Energy has a severance plan under which, in general, the longer a terminated employee worked prior to termination the greater the amount of severance benefits. A liability for involuntary severance is recorded once an involuntary severance plan is committed to by management if involuntary severances are probable and can be reasonably estimated. For involuntary severance benefits incremental to its ongoing severance plan benefits, the fair value of the obligation is expensed at the communication date if there are no future service requirements, or over the required future service period. From time to time, Duke Energy offers special termination benefits under voluntary severance programs. Special termination benefits are recorded immediately upon employee acceptance absent a significant retention period. Otherwise, the cost is recorded over the remaining service period. Employee acceptance of voluntary severance benefits is determined by management based on the facts and circumstances of the benefits being offered. See Note 19 for further information.

Guarantees

Liabilities are recognized at the time of issuance or material modification of a guarantee for the estimated fair value of the obligation it assumes. Fair value is estimated using a probability-weighted approach. The obligation is reduced over the term of the guarantee or related contract in a systematic and rational method as risk is reduced. Any additional contingent loss for guarantee contracts subsequent to the initial recognition of a liability is accounted for and recognized at the time a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. See Note 7 for further information.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation represents costs related to stock-based awards granted to employees and Duke Energy Board of Directors (Board of Directors) members. Duke Energy recognizes stock-based compensation based upon the estimated fair value of awards, net of estimated forfeitures at the date of issuance. The recognition period for these costs begins at either the applicable service inception date or grant date and continues throughout the requisite service period, or, for certain share-based awards, until the employee becomes retirement eligible, if earlier. Compensation cost is recognized as expense or capitalized as a component of property, plant and equipment. See Note 20 for further information.

Income Taxes

Duke Energy and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return and other state and foreign jurisdictional returns. The Subsidiary Registrants entered into a tax-sharing agreement with Duke Energy. Income taxes recorded represent amounts the Subsidiary Registrants would incur as separate C-Corporations. Deferred income taxes have been provided for temporary differences between GAAP and tax bases of assets and liabilities because the differences create taxable or tax-deductible amounts for future periods. Deferred taxes are not provided on translation gains and losses when

earnings of a foreign operation are expected to be indefinitely reinvested.

Investment tax credits (ITC) associated with regulated operations are deferred and amortized as a reduction of income tax expense over the estimated useful lives of the related properties.

Positions taken or expected to be taken on tax returns, including the decision to exclude certain income or transactions from a return, are recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not the tax position can be sustained based solely on the technical merits of the position. The largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being effectively settled is recorded. Management considers a tax position effectively settled when: (i) the taxing authority has completed its examination procedures, including all appeals and administrative reviews; (ii) the Duke Energy Registrants do not intend to appeal or litigate the tax position included in the completed examination; and (iii) it is remote the taxing authority would examine or re-examine the tax position. The amount of a tax return position that is not recognized in the financial statements is disclosed as an unrecognized tax benefit. If these unrecognized tax benefits are later recognized, then there will be a decrease in income taxes payable, an income tax refund or a reclassification between deferred and current taxes payable. If the portion of tax benefits that has been recognized changes and those tax benefits are subsequently unrecognized, then the previously recognized tax benefits may impact the financial statements through increasing income taxes payable, reducing income tax refunds receivable or changing deferred taxes. Changes in assumptions on tax benefits may also impact interest expense or interest income and may result in the recognition of tax penalties.

Tax-related interest and penalties are recorded in Interest Expense and Other Income and Expenses, net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 22 for further information.

Accounting for Renewable Energy Tax Credits and Cash Grants

When Duke Energy receives ITC or cash grants on wind or solar facilities, it reduces the basis of the property recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets by the amount of the ITC or cash grant and, therefore, the ITC or grant benefit is recognized through reduced depreciation expense. Additionally, certain tax credits and government grants result in an initial tax depreciable base in excess of the book carrying value by an amount equal to one half of the ITC or government grant. Deferred tax benefits are recorded as a reduction to income tax expense in the period that the basis difference is created.

Excise Taxes

Certain excise taxes levied by state or local governments are required to be paid even if not collected from the customer. These taxes are recognized on a gross basis. Otherwise, the taxes are accounted for net. Excise taxes accounted for on a gross basis as both operating revenues and property and other taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	\$ 396	\$ 498	\$ 602
Duke Energy Carolinas	31	94	164
Progress Energy	229	263	304
Duke Energy Progress	16	56	115
Duke Energy Florida	213	207	189
Duke Energy Ohio	102	103	105
Duke Energy Indiana	34	38	29

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

On July 23, 2013, North Carolina House Bill 998 (HB 998 or the North Carolina Tax Simplification and Rate Reduction Act) was signed into law. HB 998 repealed the utility franchise tax effective July 1, 2014. The utility franchise tax was 3.22 percent gross receipts tax on sales of electricity. The result of this change in law is an annual reduction in excise taxes of approximately \$160 million for Duke Energy Carolinas and approximately \$110 million for Duke Energy Progress. HB 998 also increases sales tax on electricity from 3 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, 2014. HB 998 requires the NCUC to adjust retail electric rates for the elimination of the utility franchise tax, changes due to the increase in sales tax on electricity, and the resulting change in liability of utility companies under the general franchise tax.

Foreign Currency Translation

The local currencies of most of Duke Energy's foreign operations have been determined to be their functional currencies. However, certain foreign operations' functional currency has been determined to be the U.S. dollar, based on an assessment of the economic circumstances of the foreign operation. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at period end. Translation adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates are included in AOCI. Revenue and expense accounts are translated at average exchange rates during the year. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the local currency are included in the results of operations when they occur.

Dividend Restrictions and Unappropriated Retained Earnings

Duke Energy does not have any legal, regulatory or other restrictions on paying common stock dividends to shareholders. However, as further described in Note 4, due to conditions established by regulators in conjunction with merger transaction approvals, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana have restrictions on paying dividends or otherwise advancing funds to Duke Energy. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, an insignificant amount of Duke Energy's consolidated Retained earnings balance represents undistributed earnings of equity method investments.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The new accounting standards that were adopted for 2015, 2014 and 2013 had no material impact on the presentation or results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Duke Energy Registrants. The following accounting standards were adopted by the Duke Energy Registrants during 2015.

Reporting Discontinued Operations. In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued revised accounting guidance for reporting discontinued operations. A discontinued operation would be either (i) a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity that represents a separate major line of business or major geographical area of operations that either has been disposed of or is part of a single coordinated plan to be classified as held for sale or (ii) a business that, upon acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

For Duke Energy, the revised accounting guidance is effective on a prospective basis for qualified disposals of components or classifications as held for sale that occurred after January 1, 2015. Under the standard, the guidance is not effective for a component classified as held for sale before the effective date even if the disposal occurs after the effective date of the guidance. Duke Energy has not reported any discontinued operations under the revised accounting guidance.

Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. In November 2015, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for the Balance Sheet classification of deferred taxes. The core principle of this revised accounting guidance is that all deferred tax assets and liabilities should be classified as noncurrent. For Duke Energy, this revised accounting guidance was adopted prospectively for December 31, 2015. The Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2014, does not reflect this reclassification of current deferred tax assets and liabilities. See Note 22 for further information on the impact from adoption of this accounting standard.

Balance Sheet Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. In April and August 2015, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for the presentation of debt issuance costs. The core principle of this revised accounting guidance is that debt issuance costs are not assets, but adjustments to the carrying cost of debt. For Duke Energy, this revised accounting guidance was adopted retrospectively to December 31, 2014.

The implementation of this accounting standard resulted in a reduction of Other within Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits and in Long-Term Debt of \$170 million and \$152 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Fair Value Disclosures for Certain Investments. In May 2015, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for investments in certain entities that use net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient to determine fair value. The core principle of this revised accounting guidance is that the valuation of investments using the practical expedient should not be categorized within the fair value hierarchy (i.e., as Level 1, 2 or 3). The practical expedient applies to investments in investment companies for which there is not a readily determinable fair value (market quote) or the investment is not in a mutual fund with a publicly available net asset value. For Duke Energy, this revised accounting guidance was adopted retrospectively.

The implementation of this guidance is reflected in Note 16: Fair Value Measurements and Note 21: Employee Benefit Plans.

The following new accounting standards have been issued, but have not yet been adopted by the Duke Energy Registrants, as of December 31, 2015.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In May 2014, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for revenue recognition from contracts with customers. The core principle of this guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The amendments in this update also require disclosure of sufficient information to allow users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

For the Duke Energy Registrants, this guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2018, although it can be early adopted for annual periods beginning as early as January 1, 2017. The guidance can be applied retroactively to all prior reporting periods presented or retrospectively with a cumulative effect as of the initial date of application. Duke Energy is currently evaluating the requirements. The ultimate impact of the new standard has not yet been determined.

Financial Instruments Classification and Measurement. In January 2016, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Changes in the fair value of all equity securities will be required to be recorded in net income. Current GAAP allows some changes in fair value for available-for-sale equity securities to be recorded in AOCI. Additional disclosures will be required to present separately the financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset. An entity's equity investments that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting are not included within the scope of the new guidance.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

For Duke Energy, the revised accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2018, by recording a cumulative effect to the balance sheet as of January 1, 2018. This guidance is expected to have minimal impact on Duke Energy's Statement of Comprehensive Income as changes in the fair value of most of Duke Energy's available-for-sale equity securities are deferred as regulatory assets or liabilities.

2. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

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.

Acquisition of Piedmont Natural Gas

On October 24, 2015, Duke Energy entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement) with Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. (Piedmont), a North Carolina corporation. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Duke Energy will acquire Piedmont for \$4.9 billion in cash. Upon closing, Piedmont will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, upon the closing of the merger, each share of Piedmont common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing will be converted automatically into the right to receive \$60 in cash per share. In addition, Duke Energy will assume Piedmont's existing debt, which was approximately \$1.9 billion at October 31, 2015, the end of Piedmont's most recent fiscal year. Duke Energy expects to finance the transaction with a combination of debt, equity issuances and other cash sources. As of December 31, 2015, Duke Energy entered into \$900 million of forward starting interest rate swaps to lock in components of interest rates for the expected financing. The change in the fair value of the swaps from inception to December 31, 2015, was not material. For additional information on the forward-starting swaps, see Note 14.

In connection with the Merger Agreement with Piedmont, Duke Energy entered into a \$4.9 billion senior unsecured bridge financing facility (Bridge Facility) with Barclays Capital, Inc. (Barclays). The Bridge Facility, if drawn upon, may be used to (i) fund the cash consideration for the transaction and (ii) pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the transaction. In November 2015, Barclays syndicated its commitment under the Bridge Facility to a broader group of lenders. Duke Energy does not expect to draw upon the Bridge Facility.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has granted early termination of the 30-day waiting period under the federal Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976. On January 22, 2016, shareholders of Piedmont Natural Gas approved the company's acquisition by Duke Energy. On January 15, 2016, Duke Energy filed for approval of the transaction and associated financing requests with the NCUC. On January 29, 2016, the NCUC approved the financing requests. On January 15, 2016, Duke Energy and Piedmont filed a joint request with the Tennessee Regulatory Authority for approval of a change in control of Piedmont that will result from Duke Energy's acquisition of Piedmont. In that request, Duke Energy and Piedmont requested that the Authority approve the change in control on or before April 30, 2016. Subject to receipt of required regulatory approvals and meeting closing conditions, Duke Energy and Piedmont target a closing by the end of 2016.

On December 11, 2015, Duke Energy Kentucky filed a declaratory request with the KPSC seeking a finding that the transaction does not

constitute a change in control of Duke Energy Kentucky requiring KPSC approval. Duke Energy also presented the transaction for information before the PSCSC on January 13, 2016.

The Merger Agreement contains certain termination rights for both Duke Energy and Piedmont, and provides that, upon termination of the Merger Agreement under specified circumstances, Duke Energy would be required to pay a termination fee of \$250 million to Piedmont and Piedmont would be required to pay Duke Energy a termination fee of \$125 million.

See Note 4 for additional information regarding Duke Energy and Piedmont's joint investment in Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (ACP).

Purchase of NCEMPA's Generation

On July 31, 2015, Duke Energy Progress completed the purchase of North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency's (NCEMPA) ownership interests in certain generating assets, fuel and spare parts inventory jointly owned with and operated by Duke Energy Progress for approximately \$1.25 billion. This purchase was accounted for as an asset acquisition. The purchase resulted in the acquisition of a total of approximately 700 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity at Brunswick Nuclear Plant, Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant, Mayo Steam Plant and Roxboro Steam Plant. In connection with this transaction, Duke Energy Progress and NCEMPA entered into a 30-year wholesale power agreement, whereby Duke Energy Progress will sell power to NCEMPA to continue to meet the needs of NCEMPA customers.

The purchase price exceeds the historical carrying value of the acquired assets by \$350 million, which was recognized as an acquisition adjustment, recorded in property, plant and equipment. Duke Energy Progress received FERC approval for inclusion of the acquisition adjustment in wholesale power formula rates on December 9, 2014. On July 8, 2015, the NCUC adopted a new rule that enables a rider mechanism for recovery of the costs to acquire, operate and maintain interests in the assets purchased as allocated to Duke Energy Progress' North Carolina retail operations, including the acquisition adjustment. Pursuant to the NCUC's approval, Duke Energy Progress implemented a rider to recover costs associated with the NCEMPA asset acquisition effective December 1, 2015. Duke Energy Progress also received an order from the PSCSC to defer the recovery of the South Carolina retail allocated costs of the asset purchased until the Company's next general rate case.

Assets Acquired

The ownership interests in generating assets acquired are subject to rate-setting authority of the FERC, NCUC and PSCSC and accordingly, the assets are recorded at historical cost. The assets acquired are presented in the following table.

(in millions)	
Inventory	\$ 56
Net property, plant and equipment	845
Total assets	901
Acquisition adjustment, recorded within property, plant and equipment	350
Total purchase price	\$ 1,251

In connection with the acquisition, Duke Energy Progress acquired NCEMPA's nuclear decommissioning trust fund assets of \$287 million and assumed asset retirement obligations of \$204 million associated with NCEMPA's interest in the generation assets. The nuclear decommissioning trust fund and the asset retirement obligation are subject to regulatory accounting treatment.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DISPOSITIONS

Potential Sale of International Energy

On February 18, 2016, Duke Energy announced it had initiated a process to divest the International Energy business segment, excluding the equity method investment in National Methanol Company (NMC). Duke Energy is in the preliminary stage and there have been no binding or non-binding offers requested or submitted. Duke Energy can provide no assurance that this process will result in a transaction and there is no specific timeline for execution of a potential transaction. Proceeds from a successful exit would be used by Duke Energy to fund the operations and growth of domestic businesses. If the potential of a sale were to progress, it could result in classification of International Energy as assets held for sale and as a discontinued operation. As of December 31, 2015, the International Energy segment had a carrying value of approximately \$2.7 billion, adjusted to include the cumulative foreign currency translation losses currently classified as accumulated other comprehensive income.

Midwest Generation Exit

Duke Energy, through indirect subsidiaries, completed the sale of the nonregulated Midwest generation business and Duke Energy Retail Sales (collectively, the Disposal Group) to a subsidiary of Dynegy on April 2, 2015, for approximately \$2.8 billion in cash. On April 1, 2015, prior to the sale, Duke Energy Ohio distributed its indirect ownership interest in the nonregulated Midwest generation business to a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation.

The assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group prior to the sale were included in the Commercial Portfolio (formerly Commercial Power) segment and classified as held for sale in Duke Energy's and Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2014. The following table presents information at the time of the sale related to the Duke Energy Ohio generation plants included in the Disposal Group.

Facility	Plant Type	Primary Fuel	Location	Total MW Capacity ^(d)	Owned MW Capacity ^(d)	Ownership Interest
Stuart ^{(a)(c)}	Fossil Steam	Coal	OH	2,308	900	39%
Zimmer ^(a)	Fossil Steam	Coal	OH	1,300	605	46.5%
Hanging Rock	Combined Cycle	Gas	OH	1,226	1,226	100%
Miami Fort (Units 7 and 8) ^(b)	Fossil Steam	Coal	OH	1,020	652	64%
Conesville ^{(a)(c)}	Fossil Steam	Coal	OH	780	312	40%
Washington	Combined Cycle	Gas	OH	617	617	100%
Fayette	Combined Cycle	Gas	PA	614	614	100%
Killen ^{(b)(c)}	Fossil Steam	Coal	OH	600	198	33%
Lee	Combustion Turbine	Gas	IL	568	568	100%
Dick's Creek	Combustion Turbine	Gas	OH	136	136	100%
Miami Fort	Combustion Turbine	Oil	OH	56	56	100%
Total Midwest Generation				9,225	5,884	

(a) Jointly owned with American Electric Power Generation Resources and The Dayton Power and Light Company

(b) Jointly owned with The Dayton Power and Light Company

(c) Not operated by Duke Energy Ohio

(d) Total MW capacity is based on summer capacity.

The Disposal Group also included a retail sales business owned by Duke Energy. In the second quarter of 2014, Duke Energy Ohio removed Ohio Valley Electric Corporation's (OVEC) purchase power agreement from the Disposal Group as it no longer intended to sell it with the Disposal Group.

The results of operations of the Disposal Group prior to the date of sale are classified as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. Certain immaterial costs that were eliminated as a result of the sale remained in continuing operations. The following table presents the results of discontinued operations.

Duke Energy

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$ 543	\$ 1,748	\$ 1,885
Loss on disposition ^(a)	(45)	(929)	—
Income (loss) before income taxes ^(b)	\$ 59	\$ (818)	\$ 141
Income tax expense (benefit)	26	(294)	56
Income (loss) from discontinued operations of the Disposal Group	33	(524)	85
Other, net of tax ^(c)	(13)	(52)	1
Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	\$ 20	\$ (576)	\$ 86

(a) The Loss on disposition includes impairments recorded to adjust the carrying amount of the assets to the estimated fair value of the business, based on the selling price to Dynegy less cost to sell.

(b) The Income (loss) before income taxes includes the pretax impact of an \$81 million charge for the settlement agreement reached in a lawsuit related to the Disposal Group for the year ended December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 5 for further information related to the lawsuit.

(c) Relates to discontinued operations of businesses not related to the Disposal Group. Amounts include indemnifications provided for certain legal, tax and environmental matters, and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Duke Energy Ohio

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues	\$ 412	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,503
Loss on disposition ^(a)	(52)	(959)	—
Income (loss) before income taxes ^(b)	\$ 44	\$ (863)	\$ 67
Income tax expense (benefit)	21	(300)	32
Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	\$ 23	\$ (563)	\$ 35

(a) The Loss on disposition includes impairments recorded to adjust the carrying amount of the assets to the estimated fair value of the business, based on the selling price to Dynegy less cost to sell.

(b) The Income (loss) before income taxes includes the pretax impact of an \$81 million charge for the settlement agreement reached in a lawsuit related to the Disposal Group for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively. Refer to Note 5 for further information related to the lawsuit.

Commercial Portfolio has a revolving credit agreement (RCA) which was used to support the operations of the nonregulated Midwest generation business. Interest expense associated with the RCA was allocated to discontinued operations. No other interest expense related to corporate level debt was allocated to discontinued operations.

Duke Energy Ohio had a power purchase agreement with the Disposal Group for a portion of its standard service offer (SSO) supply requirement. The agreement and the SSO expired in May 2015. Duke Energy received reimbursement for transition services provided to Dynegy through December 2015. The continuing cash flows were not considered direct cash flows or material. Duke Energy or Duke Energy Ohio did not significantly influence the operations of the Disposal Group during the transition service period.

See Notes 4 and 5 for a discussion of contingencies related to the Disposal Group that are retained by Duke Energy Ohio subsequent to the sale.

3. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Duke Energy evaluates 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 Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain governance costs are allocated to each segment. In addition, direct interest expense and income taxes are included in segment income.

Operating segments are determined based on information used by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and evaluate the performance.

Products and services are sold between affiliate companies and reportable segments of Duke Energy at cost. Segment assets as presented in the tables that follow exclude all intercompany assets.

DUKE ENERGY

Duke Energy has the following reportable operating segments: Regulated Utilities, International Energy and Commercial Portfolio.

Regulated Utilities conducts electric and natural gas operations that are substantially all regulated and, accordingly, qualify for regulatory accounting treatment. These operations are primarily conducted through the Subsidiary Registrants and are subject to the rules and regulations of the FERC, NRC, NCUC, PSCSC, FPSC, PUCO, IURC and KPSC.

International Energy principally operates and manages power generation facilities and engages in sales and marketing of electric power, natural gas and natural gas liquids outside the U.S. Its activities principally target power generation in Latin America. Additionally, International Energy owns a 25 percent interest in NMC, a large regional producer of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) located in Saudi Arabia. The investment in NMC is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. On February 4, 2016, Duke Energy announced it had initiated a process to divest its International Energy business segment, excluding the investment in NMC. See Note 2 for further information.

Commercial Portfolio builds, develops and operates wind and solar renewable generation and energy transmission projects throughout the U.S. The segment was renamed as a result of the sale of the Disposal Group, as discussed in Note 2. For periods subsequent to the sale, beginning in the second quarter of 2015, certain immaterial results of operations and related assets previously presented in the Commercial Portfolio segment are presented in Regulated Utilities and Other.

The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other, which is primarily comprised of unallocated corporate interest expense, unallocated corporate costs, contributions to the Duke Energy Foundation and the operations of Duke Energy's wholly owned captive insurance subsidiary, Bison Insurance Company Limited (Bison). On December 31, 2013, Duke Energy sold its interest in DukeNet Communications Holdings, LLC (DukeNet) to Time Warner Cable, Inc.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						Total
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Total Reportable Segments	Other	Eliminations	
Unaffiliated Revenues	\$ 22,024	\$ 1,088	\$ 301	\$ 23,413	\$ 46	\$ —	\$ 23,459
Intersegment Revenues	38	—	—	38	77	(115)	—
Total Revenues	\$ 22,062	\$ 1,088	\$ 301	\$ 23,451	\$ 123	\$ (115)	\$ 23,459
Interest Expense	\$ 1,097	\$ 85	\$ 44	\$ 1,226	\$ 393	\$ (6)	\$ 1,613
Depreciation and amortization	2,814	92	104	3,010	134	—	3,144
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(4)	74	(3)	67	2	—	69
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,647	74	(92)	1,629	(303)	—	1,326
Segment income (loss) ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}	2,893	225	4	3,122	(322)	(4)	2,796
Add back noncontrolling interest component							15
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax ^(e)							20
Net income							\$ 2,831
Capital investments expenditures and acquisitions	\$ 6,974	\$ 45	\$ 1,131	\$ 8,150	\$ 213	\$ —	\$ 8,363
Segment Assets	111,562	3,271	4,010	118,843	2,125	188	121,156

(a) Regulated Utilities includes an after-tax charge of \$58 million related to the Edwardsport settlement. Refer to Note 4 for further information.

(b) Commercial Portfolio includes state tax expense of \$41 million, resulting from changes to state apportionment factors due to the sale of the Disposal Group, that does not qualify for discontinued operations. Refer to Note 2 for further information related to the sale.

(c) Other includes \$60 million of after-tax costs to achieve mergers.

(d) Other includes an after-tax charge of \$77 million related to cost savings initiatives. Refer to Note 19 for further information related to the cost savings initiatives.

(e) Includes after-tax impact of \$53 million for the settlement agreement reached in a lawsuit related to the Disposal Group. Refer to Note 5 for further information related to the lawsuit.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						Total
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Total Reportable Segments	Other	Eliminations	
Unaffiliated Revenues	\$ 22,228	\$ 1,417	\$ 255	\$ 23,900	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ 23,925
Intersegment Revenues	43	—	—	43	80	(123)	—
Total Revenues	\$ 22,271	\$ 1,417	\$ 255	\$ 23,943	\$ 105	\$ (123)	\$ 23,925
Interest Expense	\$ 1,093	\$ 93	\$ 58	\$ 1,244	\$ 400	\$ (22)	\$ 1,622
Depreciation and amortization	2,759	97	92	2,948	118	—	3,066
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(3)	120	10	127	3	—	130
Income tax expense (benefit) ^(a)	1,628	449	(171)	1,906	(237)	—	1,669
Segment income (loss) ^{(b)(c)(d)}	2,795	55	(55)	2,795	(334)	(10)	2,451
Add back noncontrolling interest component							14
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax							(576)
Net income							\$ 1,889
Capital investments expenditures and acquisitions	\$ 4,744	\$ 67	\$ 555	\$ 5,366	\$ 162	\$ —	\$ 5,528
Segment Assets	106,574	5,093	6,278	117,945	2,423	189	120,557

(a) International Energy includes a tax adjustment of \$373 million related to deferred tax impact resulting from the decision to repatriate all cumulative historical undistributed foreign earnings. See Note 22 for additional information.

(b) Commercial Portfolio recorded a \$94 million pretax impairment charge related to OVEC.

(c) Other includes costs to achieve mergers.

(d) Regulated Utilities includes an increase in the litigation reserve related to the criminal investigation of the Dan River coal ash spill. See Note 5 for additional information.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						Total
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Total Reportable Segments	Other	Eliminations	
Unaffiliated Revenues ^{(a)(b)(c)}	\$ 20,871	\$ 1,546	\$ 254	\$ 22,671	\$ 85	\$ —	\$ 22,756
Intersegment Revenues	39	—	6	45	90	(135)	—
Total Revenues	\$ 20,910	\$ 1,546	\$ 260	\$ 22,716	\$ 175	\$ (135)	\$ 22,756
Interest Expense	\$ 986	\$ 86	\$ 61	\$ 1,133	\$ 416	\$ (6)	\$ 1,543
Depreciation and amortization	2,323	100	110	2,533	135	—	2,668
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(1)	110	7	116	6	—	122
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,522	166	(148)	1,540	(335)	—	1,205
Segment income (loss) ^{(f)(g)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}	2,504	408	(88)	2,824	(238)	(12)	2,574
Add back noncontrolling interest component							16
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax							86
Net income							\$ 2,676
Capital investments expenditures and acquisitions	\$ 5,049	\$ 67	\$ 268	\$ 5,384	\$ 223	\$ —	\$ 5,607
Segment Assets	99,884	4,998	6,955	111,837	2,754	188	114,779

(a) In May 2013, the PUCO approved a Duke Energy Ohio settlement agreement that provides for a net annual increase in electric distribution revenues beginning in May 2013. This rate increase impacts Regulated Utilities.

(b) In June 2013, NCUC approved a Duke Energy Progress settlement agreement that included an increase in rates in the first year beginning in June 2013. This rate increase impacts Regulated Utilities.

(c) In September 2013, Duke Energy Carolinas implemented revised customer rates approved by the NCUC and the PSCSC. These rate increases impact Regulated Utilities.

(d) Regulated Utilities recorded an impairment charge related to Duke Energy Florida's Crystal River Unit 3. See Note 4 for additional information.

(e) Regulated Utilities recorded an impairment charge related to the letter Duke Energy Progress filed with the NRC requesting the NRC to suspend its review activities associated with the combined construction and operating license (COL) at the Harris site. Regulated Utilities also recorded an impairment charge related to the write-off of the wholesale portion of the Levy investments at Duke Energy Florida in accordance with the 2013 Settlement. See Note 4 for additional information.

(f) Other includes costs to achieve mergers.

(g) Other includes gain from the sale of Duke Energy's ownership interest in DukeNet. See Note 12 for additional information on the sale of DukeNet.

Geographical Information

(in millions)	U.S.	Latin America ^(a)	Consolidated
2015			
Consolidated revenues	\$ 22,371	\$ 1,088	\$ 23,459
Consolidated long-lived assets	87,552	2,012	89,564
2014			
Consolidated revenues	\$ 22,508	\$ 1,417	\$ 23,925
Consolidated long-lived assets	80,709	2,458	83,167
2013			
Consolidated revenues	\$ 21,211	\$ 1,545	\$ 22,756
Consolidated long-lived assets	78,581	2,781	81,362

(a) Change in amounts of long-lived assets in Latin America includes foreign currency translation adjustments on property, plant and equipment and other long-lived asset balances.

Products and Services

The following table summarizes revenues of the reportable segments by type.

(in millions)	Retail Electric	Wholesale Electric	Retail Natural Gas	Wholesale Natural Gas	Other	Total Revenues
2015						
Regulated Utilities	\$ 18,695	\$ 2,014	\$ 546	\$ —	\$ 807	\$ 22,062
International Energy	—	1,025	—	63	—	1,088
Commercial Portfolio	—	260	—	—	41	301
Total Reportable Segments	\$ 18,695	\$ 3,299	\$ 546	\$ 63	\$ 848	\$ 23,451
2014						
Regulated Utilities	\$ 19,007	\$ 1,879	\$ 571	\$ —	\$ 814	\$ 22,271
International Energy	—	1,326	—	91	—	1,417
Commercial Portfolio	—	255	—	—	—	255
Total Reportable Segments	\$ 19,007	\$ 3,460	\$ 571	\$ 91	\$ 814	\$ 23,943

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

2013

Regulated Utilities	\$ 17,837	\$ 1,720	\$ 506	\$ —	\$ 847	\$ 20,910
International Energy	—	1,447	—	99	—	1,546
Commercial Portfolio	—	260	—	—	—	260
Total Reportable Segments	\$ 17,837	\$ 3,427	\$ 506	\$ 99	\$ 847	\$ 22,716

DUKE ENERGY OHIO

Duke Energy Ohio had two reportable operating segments, Regulated Utilities and Commercial Portfolio, prior to the sale of the nonregulated Midwest generation business. As a result of the sale discussed in Note 2, Commercial Portfolio no longer qualifies as a Duke Energy Ohio reportable operating segment. Therefore, for periods subsequent to the sale, beginning in the second quarter of 2015, all of the remaining assets and related results of operations previously presented in Commercial Portfolio are presented in Regulated Utilities and Other.

Regulated Utilities transmits and distributes electricity in portions of Ohio and generates, distributes and sells electricity in portions of Kentucky. Regulated Utilities also transports and sells natural gas in portions of Ohio and northern Kentucky. It conducts operations primarily through Duke Energy Ohio and its wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky.

Other is primarily comprised of governance costs allocated by its parent, Duke Energy, and revenues and expenses related to Duke Energy Ohio's contractual arrangement to buy power from OVEC's power plants. For additional information on related party transactions refer to Note 9. See Note 13 for additional information. All of Duke Energy Ohio's revenues are generated domestically and its long-lived assets are all in the U.S.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015					
	Regulated Utilities	Commercial Portfolio	Total Reportable Segments	Other	Eliminations	Total
Unaffiliated revenues	\$ 1,872	\$ 14	\$ 1,886	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 1,905
Intersegment revenues	1	—	1	—	(1)	—
Total revenues	\$ 1,873	\$ 14	\$ 1,887	\$ 19	\$ (1)	\$ 1,905
Interest expense	\$ 78	\$ —	\$ 78	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 79
Depreciation and amortization	226	—	226	1	—	227
Income tax expense (benefit)	105	(5)	100	(19)	—	81
Segment income (loss)	191	(8)	183	(33)	(1)	149
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	23
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 172
Capital expenditures	\$ 399	\$ —	\$ 399	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 399
Segment assets	7,050	—	7,050	55	(8)	7,097

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014					
	Regulated Utilities	Commercial Portfolio	Total Reportable Segments	Other	Eliminations	Total
Unaffiliated revenues	\$ 1,894	\$ 19	\$ 1,913	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,913
Intersegment revenues	1	—	1	—	(1)	—
Total revenues	\$ 1,895	\$ 19	\$ 1,914	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 1,913
Interest expense	\$ 81	\$ 5	\$ 86	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 86
Depreciation and amortization	211	2	213	1	—	214
Income tax expense (benefit)	117	(67)	50	(7)	—	43
Segment income (loss) ^(a)	202	(121)	81	(13)	—	68
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	(563)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	\$ (495)
Capital expenditures	\$ 300	\$ 22	\$ 322	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 322
Segment assets	6,902	3,187	10,089	134	(230)	9,993

(a) Commercial Portfolio recorded a \$94 million pretax impairment charge related to OVEC.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013					
	Regulated Utilities	Commercial Portfolio	Total Reportable Segments	Other	Eliminations	Total
Total revenues	\$ 1,765	\$ 40	\$ 1,805	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,805
Interest expense	\$ 74	\$ —	\$ 74	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 74
Depreciation and amortization	200	13	213	—	—	213
Income tax expense (benefit)	91	(36)	55	(12)	—	43
Segment income (loss)	151	(65)	86	(19)	—	67
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax						35
Net income						\$ 102
Capital expenditures	\$ 375	\$ 58	\$ 433	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 433
Segment assets	6,649	4,170	10,819	99	(155)	10,763

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, PROGRESS ENERGY, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA AND DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

The remaining Subsidiary Registrants each have one reportable operating segment, Regulated Utilities, which generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity. The remainder of each company's operations is classified as Other. While not considered a reportable segment for any of these companies, Other consists of certain unallocated corporate costs. Other for Progress Energy also includes interest expense on corporate debt instruments of \$240 million, \$241 million and \$300 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The following table summarizes the net loss for Other for each of these entities.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy Carolinas	\$ (95)	\$ (79)	\$ (97)
Progress Energy	(159)	(190)	(241)
Duke Energy Progress	(32)	(31)	(46)
Duke Energy Florida	(16)	(19)	(24)
Duke Energy Indiana	(10)	(11)	(16)

Duke Energy Progress earned approximately 10 percent of its consolidated operating revenues from North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation (NCEMC) in 2015. These revenues relate to wholesale contracts and transmission revenues. The assets Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Indiana are substantially all included within the Regulated Utilities segment at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

4. REGULATORY MATTERS

REGULATORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Duke Energy Registrants record regulatory assets and liabilities that result from the ratemaking process. See Note 1 for further information. The following tables present the regulatory assets and liabilities recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory Assets							
Asset retirement obligations – coal ash	\$ 2,555	\$1,120	\$1,394	\$1,386	\$ 8	\$ 4	\$ 37
Asset retirement obligations – nuclear and other	838	104	487	195	292	—	—
Accrued pension and OPEB	2,151	479	807	366	441	139	220
Retired generation facilities	509	49	409	179	230	—	51
Debt fair value adjustment	1,191	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net regulatory asset related to income taxes	1,075	564	318	106	212	55	120
Nuclear asset securitizable balance, net	1,237	—	1,237	—	1,237	—	—
Hedge costs and other deferrals	571	127	410	171	239	7	27
Demand side management (DSM)/Energy efficiency (EE)	340	80	250	237	13	10	—
Grid Modernization	68	—	—	—	—	68	—
Vacation accrual	192	79	38	38	—	5	10
Deferred fuel and purchased power	151	21	129	93	36	1	—
Nuclear deferral	245	107	138	62	76	—	—
Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expenses	383	97	38	38	—	21	227
Gasification services agreement buyout	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
Transmission expansion obligation	72	—	—	—	—	72	—
Manufactured gas plant (MGP)	104	—	—	—	—	104	—
NCEMPA deferrals	21	—	21	21	—	—	—
East Bend deferrals	16	—	—	—	—	16	—
Other	499	244	121	82	39	31	94
Total regulatory assets	12,250	3,071	5,797	2,974	2,823	533	818
Less: current portion	877	305	362	264	98	36	102
Total noncurrent regulatory assets	\$11,373	\$2,766	\$5,435	\$2,710	\$2,725	\$497	\$716

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory Liabilities							
Costs of removal	\$ 5,329	\$2,413	\$2,078	\$1,725	\$353	\$ 222	\$616
Amounts to be refunded to customers	71	—	—	—	—	—	71
Storm reserve	150	24	125	—	125	1	—
Accrued pension and OPEB	288	68	51	25	26	21	83
Deferred fuel and purchased power	311	55	255	58	197	1	—
Other	506	281	164	155	8	12	46
Total regulatory liabilities	6,655	2,841	2,673	1,963	709	257	816
Less: current portion	400	39	286	85	200	12	62
Total noncurrent regulatory liabilities	\$ 6,255	\$2,802	\$2,387	\$1,878	\$509	\$ 245	\$754

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory Assets							
Asset retirement obligations – coal ash	\$ 1,992	\$ 840	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,152	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Asset retirement obligations – nuclear and other	1,025	67	730	432	298	—	—
Accrued pension and OPEB	2,015	412	812	354	458	132	217
Retired generation facilities	1,659	58	1,545	152	1,393	—	56
Debt fair value adjustment	1,305	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net regulatory asset related to income taxes	1,144	614	354	141	213	64	111
Hedge costs and other deferrals	628	103	490	217	273	7	28
DSM/EE	330	106	203	193	10	21	—
Grid Modernization	76	—	—	—	—	76	—
Vacation accrual	213	86	46	46	—	6	12
Deferred fuel and purchased power	246	50	182	138	44	9	5
Nuclear deferral	296	141	155	43	112	—	—
Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expenses	494	124	121	28	93	21	228
Gasification services agreement buyout	55	—	—	—	—	—	55
Transmission expansion obligation	70	—	—	—	—	74	—
MGP	115	—	—	—	—	115	—
Other	494	263	109	66	42	36	66
Total regulatory assets	12,157	2,864	5,899	2,962	2,936	561	778
Less: current portion	1,115	399	491	287	203	49	93
Total noncurrent regulatory assets	\$11,042	\$2,465	\$5,408	\$2,675	\$2,733	\$512	\$685

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory Liabilities							
Costs of removal	\$ 5,221	\$ 2,420	\$ 1,975	\$ 1,692	\$ 283	\$ 222	\$ 613
Amounts to be refunded to customers	166	—	70	—	70	—	96
Storm reserve	150	25	125	—	125	—	—
Accrued pension and OPEB	379	76	121	61	60	19	91
Deferred fuel and purchased power	37	6	23	23	—	—	8
Other	444	217	171	127	44	10	42
Total regulatory liabilities	6,397	2,744	2,485	1,903	582	251	850
Less: current portion	204	34	106	71	35	10	54
Total noncurrent regulatory liabilities	\$ 6,193	\$2,710	\$ 2,379	\$1,832	\$ 547	\$ 241	\$ 796

Descriptions of regulatory assets and liabilities, summarized in the tables above, as well as their recovery and amortization periods follow. Items are excluded from rate base unless otherwise noted.

Asset retirement obligations – coal ash. Represents regulatory assets including deferred depreciation and accretion related to the legal obligation to close ash basins. The costs are deferred until recovery treatment has been determined. The recovery period for these costs has yet to be established. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Ohio earn a debt return on their expenditures. See Notes 1 and 9 for additional information.

Asset retirement obligations – nuclear and other. Represents regulatory assets, including deferred depreciation and accretion, related to legal obligations associated with the future retirement of property, plant and equipment, excluding amounts related to coal ash. The Asset retirement

obligations relate primarily to decommissioning nuclear power facilities. The amounts also include certain deferred gains on NDTF investments. The recovery period for costs related to nuclear facilities runs through the decommissioning period of each nuclear unit, the latest of which is currently estimated to be 2086. See Notes 1 and 9 for additional information.

Accrued pension and OPEB. Accrued pension and OPEB represent regulatory assets and liabilities related to each of the Duke Energy Registrants' respective shares of unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized prior service cost and credit attributable to Duke Energy's pension plans and OPEB plans. The regulatory asset or liability is amortized with the recognition of actuarial gains and losses and prior service cost and credit to net periodic benefit costs for pension and OPEB plans. See Note 21 for additional detail.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Retired generation facilities. Duke Energy Florida earns a full return on a portion of the regulatory asset related to the retired nuclear plant currently recovered in the nuclear cost recovery clause (NCRC), with the remaining portion earning a reduced return. Duke Energy Carolinas earns a return on the outstanding retail balance with recovery periods ranging from five to 10 years. Duke Energy Progress earns a return on the outstanding balance with recovery over a period of 10 years for retail purposes and over the longer of 10 years or the previously estimated planned retirement date for wholesale purposes. Duke Energy Indiana earns a return on the outstanding balances and the costs are included in rate base.

Debt fair value adjustment. Purchase accounting adjustment recorded to state the carrying value of Progress Energy at fair value in connection with the 2012 merger. Amount is amortized over the life of the related debt.

Net regulatory asset related to income taxes. Regulatory assets principally associated with the depreciation and recovery of AFUDC equity. Amounts have no impact on rate base as regulatory assets are offset by deferred tax liabilities. The recovery period is over the life of the associated assets. Amounts for Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Progress include regulatory liabilities related to the change in the North Carolina corporate tax rate discussed in Note 22.

Nuclear asset securitizable balance, net. Represents the balance associated with Crystal River Unit 3 retirement approved for recovery by the FPSC on September 15, 2015, and the deferred operating expenses expected to be securitized in 2016 upon issuance of the associated bonds. The regulatory asset balance is net of the AFUDC equity portion of the \$1.283 billion amount approved by the FPSC. The regulatory asset balance approved for recovery by the FPSC will earn a reduced return until the expected bond issuance, after which it will earn a return in rates to recover the interest costs of the associated debt. Once bonds are issued, the balance will be recovered over approximately 20 years. This regulatory asset is not included in rate base.

Hedge costs and other deferrals. Amounts relate to unrealized gains and losses on derivatives recorded as a regulatory asset or liability, respectively, until the contracts are settled. The recovery period varies for these costs and currently extends to 2048.

DSM/EE. The recovery period varies for these costs, with some currently unknown. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida are required to pay interest on the outstanding liability balance. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida collect a return on DSM/EE investments.

Grid Modernization. Represents deferred depreciation and operating expenses as well as carrying costs on the portion of capital expenditures placed in service but not yet reflected in retail rates as plant in service. Recovery period is generally one year for depreciation and operating expenses. Recovery for post-in-service carrying costs is over the life of the assets. Duke Energy Ohio is earning a return on these costs.

Vacation accrual. Generally recovered within one year.

Deferred fuel and purchased power. Represents certain energy related costs that are recoverable or refundable as approved by the applicable regulatory body. Duke Energy Florida amount includes capacity costs. Duke Energy Florida earns a return on the retail portion of under-recovered costs. Duke Energy Ohio earns a return on under-recovered costs. Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Ohio pay interest on over-recovered costs. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress amounts include certain purchased power costs in both North Carolina and South Carolina and costs of distributed energy resource programs in South Carolina. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress pay interest on over-recovered costs in North Carolina. Recovery period is generally over one year. Duke Energy Indiana recovery period is quarterly.

Nuclear deferral. Includes (i) amounts related to leveling nuclear plant outage costs at Duke Energy Carolinas in North Carolina and South Carolina, and Duke Energy Progress in North Carolina, which allows for the recognition of nuclear outage expenses over the refueling cycle rather than when the outage occurs, resulting in the deferral of operations and maintenance costs associated with refueling and (ii) certain deferred preconstruction and carrying costs at Duke Energy Florida as approved by the FPSC primarily associated with Levy, with a final true-up to be filed by May 2017.

Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expenses. Represents deferred depreciation and operating expenses as well as carrying costs on the portion of capital expenditures placed in service but not yet reflected in retail rates as plant in service. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana earn a return on the outstanding balance. Duke Energy Florida earns a return at a reduced rate. For Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, some amounts are included in rate base. Recovery is over various lives, and the latest recovery period is 2082.

Gasification services agreement buyout. The IURC authorized Duke Energy Indiana to recover costs incurred to buyout a gasification services agreement, including carrying costs through 2018.

Transmission expansion obligation. Represents transmission expansion obligations related to Duke Energy Ohio's withdrawal from Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO).

MGP. Represents remediation costs for former MGP sites. In November 2013, the PUCO approved recovery of costs incurred through 2019. Duke Energy Ohio does not earn a return on these costs.

NCEMPA deferrals. Represents retail allocated cost deferrals and returns associated with the additional ownership interest in assets acquired from NCEMPA discussed in Note 2. The North Carolina retail allocated costs are generally being recovered, over a period of time between three years and the remaining life of the assets purchased, through a rider that became effective on December 1, 2015. The South Carolina retail allocated costs are being deferred until Duke Energy Progress' next general rate case, earning a return pursuant to an order received from the PSCSC.

East Bend deferrals. Represents both deferred operating expenses and deferred depreciation as well as carrying costs on the portion of East Bend that was acquired from Dayton Power and Light and that had been previously operated as a jointly owned facility. Recovery will not commence until the settlement of the next rate case in Kentucky. Duke Energy Ohio is earning a return on these deferred costs.

Costs of removal. Represents funds received from customers to cover the future removal of property, plant and equipment from retired or abandoned sites as property is retired. Also includes certain deferred gains on NDTF investments.

Amounts to be refunded to customers. Represents required rate reductions to retail customers by the applicable regulatory body. The period of refund for Duke Energy Indiana is through 2017.

Storm reserve. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Florida are allowed to petition the PSCSC and FPSC, respectively, to seek recovery of named storms. Funds are used to offset future incurred costs.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ABILITY OF CERTAIN SUBSIDIARIES TO MAKE DIVIDENDS, ADVANCES AND LOANS TO DUKE ENERGY

As a condition to the approval of merger transactions, the NCUC, PSCSC, PUCO, KPSC and IURC imposed conditions on the ability of Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Kentucky and Duke Energy Indiana to transfer funds to Duke Energy through loans or advances, as well as restricted amounts available to pay dividends to Duke Energy. Certain subsidiaries may transfer funds to Duke

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Energy Corporation Holding Company (the parent) by obtaining approval of the respective state regulatory commissions. These conditions imposed restrictions on the ability of the public utility subsidiaries to pay cash dividends as discussed below.

Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida also have restrictions imposed by their first mortgage bond indentures and Articles of Incorporation which, in certain circumstances, limit their ability to make cash dividends or distributions on common stock. Amounts restricted as a result of these provisions were not material at December 31, 2015.

Additionally, certain other subsidiaries of Duke Energy have restrictions on their ability to dividend, loan or advance funds to Duke Energy due to specific legal or regulatory restrictions, including, but not limited to, minimum working capital and tangible net worth requirements.

Duke Energy Carolinas

Duke Energy Carolinas must limit cumulative distributions subsequent to mergers to (i) the amount of retained earnings on the day prior to the closing of the mergers, plus (ii) any future earnings recorded.

Duke Energy Progress

Duke Energy Progress must limit cumulative distributions subsequent to the merger between Duke Energy and Progress Energy to (i) the amount of retained earnings on the day prior to the closing of the merger, plus (ii) any future earnings recorded.

Duke Energy Ohio

Duke Energy Ohio will not declare and pay dividends out of capital or unearned surplus without the prior authorization of the PUCO. Duke Energy Ohio received FERC and PUCO approval to pay dividends from its equity accounts that are reflective of the amount that it would have in its retained earnings account had push-down accounting for the Cinergy Corp. (Cinergy) merger not been applied to Duke Energy Ohio's balance sheet. The conditions include a commitment from Duke Energy Ohio that equity, adjusted to remove the impacts of push-down accounting, will not fall below 30 percent of total capital.

Duke Energy Kentucky is required to pay dividends solely out of retained earnings and to maintain a minimum of 35 percent equity in its capital structure.

Duke Energy Indiana

Duke Energy Indiana must limit cumulative distributions subsequent to the merger between Duke Energy and Cinergy to (i) the amount of retained earnings on the day prior to the closing of the merger, plus (ii) any future earnings recorded. In addition, Duke Energy Indiana will not declare and pay dividends out of capital or unearned surplus without prior authorization of the IURC.

The restrictions discussed above were less than 25 percent of Duke Energy's net assets at December 31, 2015.

RATE RELATED INFORMATION

The NCUC, PSCSC, FPSC, IURC, PUCO and KPSC approve rates for retail electric and natural gas services within their states. The FERC approves rates for electric sales to wholesale customers served under cost-based rates (excluding Ohio and Indiana), as well as sales of transmission service.

Duke Energy Carolinas

FERC Transmission Return on Equity Complaint

On January 7, 2016, a customer group filed a complaint with the FERC that the rate of return on equity of 10.2 percent in Duke Energy Carolinas' transmission formula rates is excessive and should be reduced to no higher than 8.49 percent, effective upon the complaint date. The customer group requests consolidation with a similar complaint filed against Duke Energy Progress on the same day. Duke Energy Carolinas cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

William States Lee Combined Cycle Facility

On April 9, 2014, the PSCSC granted Duke Energy Carolinas and NCEMC a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Convenience and Necessity (CEPCPN) for the construction and operation of a 750 MW combined-cycle natural gas-fired generating plant at Duke Energy Carolinas' existing William States Lee Generating Station in Anderson, South Carolina. Duke Energy Carolinas began construction in July 2015 and estimates a cost to build of \$600 million for its share of the facility, including AFUDC. The project is expected to be commercially available in late 2017. NCEMC will own approximately 13 percent of the project. On July 3, 2014, the South Carolina Coastal Conservation League and Southern Alliance for Clean Energy jointly filed a Notice of Appeal with the Court of Appeals of South Carolina seeking the court's review of the PSCSC's decision, claiming the PSCSC did not properly consider a request related to a proposed solar facility prior to granting approval of the CEPCPN. The Court of Appeals affirmed the PSCSC's decision on February 10, 2016. On February 23, 2016, the South Carolina Coastal Conservation League and Southern Alliance for Clean Energy filed a petition for rehearing with the Court of Appeals.

William States Lee III Nuclear Station

In December 2007, Duke Energy Carolinas applied to the NRC for a 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. Submitting the COL application did not commit Duke Energy Carolinas to build nuclear units. Through several separate orders, the NCUC and PSCSC concurred with the prudence of Duke Energy Carolinas incurring certain project development and pre-construction costs, although recovery of costs is not guaranteed. Duke Energy Carolinas has incurred approximately \$471 million, including AFUDC through December 31, 2015. This amount is included in Net property, plant and equipment on Duke Energy Carolinas' Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Design changes have been identified in the Westinghouse AP1000 certified design that must be addressed before NRC can complete its review of the Lee Nuclear Station COL application. These design changes set the schedule for completion of the NRC COL application review and issuance of the Lee COL. Receipt of the Lee Nuclear Station COL is currently expected by late 2016.

Duke Energy Progress

FERC Transmission Return on Equity Complaint

On January 7, 2016, a customer group filed a complaint with the FERC that the rate of return on equity of 10.8 percent in Duke Energy Progress' transmission formula rates is excessive and should be reduced to no higher than 8.49 percent, effective upon the complaint date. The customer group

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

requests consolidation with a similar complaint filed against Duke Energy Carolinas on the same day. Duke Energy Progress cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Sutton Black Start Combustion Turbine CPCN

On April 15, 2015, Duke Energy Progress filed a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) application with the NCUC for approval to construct an 84 MW black start combustion turbine (CT) project at the existing Sutton Plant (Sutton Black Start CT Project). The Sutton Black Start CT Project would replace three existing CTs with total capacity of 61 MW with two new 42 MW CT units with black start and fast start capability. In addition to peaking system capacity, the Sutton Black Start CT Project will provide regional black start capability and tertiary backup power services for the Brunswick Nuclear Plant. In June 2015, the Public Staff of the NCUC recommended the NCUC approve Duke Energy Progress' application. On August 3, 2015, the NCUC issued an order granting the application and requiring annual construction and cost progress reports. The new units are expected to be commercially available in the summer of 2017.

Western Carolinas Modernization Plan

In May 2015, Duke Energy Progress announced a \$1.1 billion plan to modernize the Western Carolinas energy system. The plan included retirement of the Asheville coal-fired plant, building a 650 MW combined-cycle natural gas power plant, installing solar generation at the site, building new transmission lines, a new substation and upgrades to area substations. On June 24, 2015, the North Carolina governor signed into law the North Carolina Mountain Energy Act of 2015 (Mountain Energy Act) which provides for an expedited CPCN process for the proposed Asheville combined-cycle project and extends certain North Carolina Coal Ash Management Act of 2014 (Coal Ash Act) deadlines for the coal ash basin at the Asheville Plant site.

On November 4, 2015, in response to community feedback, Duke Energy Progress announced a revised plan. The revised plan replaces the planned 650 MW plant with two 280 MW combined-cycle natural gas plants having dual fuel capability, with the option to build a third natural gas simple cycle unit in 2023 based upon the outcome of initiatives to reduce the region's power demand. The revised plan includes upgrades to existing transmission lines and substations, but eliminates the need for a new transmission line and a new substation associated with the project in South Carolina. The revised plan has the same overall project cost as the original plan, and the plans to install solar generation remain unchanged. Duke Energy Progress has also proposed to add a pilot battery storage project. These investments will be made within the next seven years. Duke Energy Progress is also working with the local natural gas distribution company to upgrade an existing natural gas pipeline to serve the natural gas plant. The plan requires various approvals including regulatory approvals in North Carolina. Duke Energy Progress filed for a CPCN with the NCUC for the new gas units on January 15, 2016. At the NCUC's staff conference on February 22, 2016, the Public Staff recommended approval of the CPCN for the two combined-cycle natural gas plants and recommended that the NCUC not issue a CPCN for the simple cycle unit at this time. The NCUC also heard arguments from intervenors and Duke Energy Progress. Pursuant to the Mountain Energy Act, the NCUC's deadline to issue a decision on the CPCN is February 29, 2016.

The carrying value of the 376 MW Asheville coal-fired plant, including associated ash basin closure costs, of \$548 million is included in Generation facilities to be retired, net on Duke Energy Progress' Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015.

Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant Expansion

In 2006, Duke Energy Progress selected a site at Harris to evaluate for possible future nuclear expansion. On February 19, 2008, Duke Energy Progress filed its COL application with the NRC for two Westinghouse AP1000 reactors at Harris, which the NRC docketed for review. On May 2, 2013, Duke Energy Progress filed a letter with the NRC requesting the NRC to suspend its review activities associated with the COL at the Harris site. As a result of the decision to suspend the COL applications, during the second quarter of 2013, Duke Energy Progress recorded a pretax impairment charge of \$22 million which represented costs associated with the COL, which were not probable of recovery. The NCUC and PSCSC have approved deferral for \$48 million of retail costs recorded in Regulatory assets on Duke Energy Progress' Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Duke Energy Florida

FERC Transmission Return on Equity Complaint

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. and Florida Municipal Power Agency filed multiple complaints with the FERC alleging Duke Energy Florida's current rate of return on equity in transmission formula rates of 10.8 percent is unjust and unreasonable. The latest complaint, filed on August 12, 2014, claims the rate of return on equity should be reduced to 8.69 percent. The FERC consolidated all complaints for the purposes of settlement, hearing and decision. On July 21, 2015, the parties filed with the FERC for approval of a settlement agreement under which (i) Duke Energy Florida will pay a total of \$14.1 million as refunds for all periods through December 31, 2014, (ii) the rate of return on equity will be 10 percent effective January 1, 2015, and (iii) none of the parties will seek a change in the rate of return on equity prior to January 1, 2018. On November 19, 2015, the FERC approved the settlement agreement resolving all complaints. Duke Energy Florida paid \$14.1 million in refunds during December 2015.

Citrus County Combined Cycle Facility

On October 2, 2014, the FPSC granted Duke Energy Florida a Determination of Need for the construction of a 1,640 MW combined-cycle natural gas plant in Citrus County, Florida. On May 5, 2015, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approved Duke Energy Florida's Site Certification Application. The facility is expected to be commercially available in 2018 at an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion, including AFUDC. The project has received all required permits and approvals and construction began in October 2015.

Purchase of Osprey Energy Center

In December 2014, Duke Energy Florida and Osprey Energy Center, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Calpine Corporation (Calpine), entered into an Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement for the purchase of a 599 MW combined-cycle natural gas plant in Auburndale, Florida (Osprey Plant acquisition) for approximately \$166 million. On January 30, 2015, Duke Energy Florida petitioned the FPSC requesting a determination that the Osprey Plant acquisition or, alternatively, the construction of a 320 MW combustion turbine at its existing Suwannee generating facility (Suwannee project) with an estimated cost of \$197 million, is the most cost-effective generation alternative to meet Duke Energy Florida's remaining generation need prior to 2018. On July 21, 2015, the FPSC approved the Osprey Plant acquisition as the most cost-effective alternative and issued an order of approval on July 31, 2015. On July 24, 2015, the FERC issued

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

an order approving the Osprey Plant acquisition. Closing of the acquisition is contingent upon the expiration of the Hart-Scott-Rodino waiting period and is expected to occur by the first quarter of 2017, upon the expiration of an existing Power Purchase Agreement between Calpine and Duke Energy Florida.

FPSC Settlement Agreements

On February 22, 2012, the FPSC approved a settlement agreement (the 2012 Settlement) among Duke Energy Florida, the Florida Office of Public Counsel (OPC) and other customer advocates. The 2012 Settlement was to continue through the last billing cycle of December 2016. On October 17, 2013, the FPSC approved a settlement agreement (the 2013 Settlement) between Duke Energy Florida, OPC, and other customer advocates. The 2013 Settlement replaces and supplants the 2012 Settlement and substantially resolves issues related to (i) Crystal River Unit 3, (ii) Levy, (iii) Crystal River 1 and 2 coal units, and (iv) future generation needs in Florida. Refer to the remaining sections below for further discussion of these settlement agreements.

Crystal River Unit 3

On February 5, 2013, Duke Energy Florida announced the retirement of Crystal River Unit 3. On February 20, 2013, Duke Energy Florida filed with the NRC a certification of permanent cessation of power operations and permanent removal of fuel from the reactor vessel. In December 2013, and March 2014, Duke Energy Florida filed an updated site-specific decommissioning plan with the NRC and FPSC, respectively. The plan, which was approved by the FPSC in November 2014, included a decommissioning cost estimate of \$1,180 million, including amounts applicable to joint owners at that time, under the SAFSTOR option. Duke Energy Florida's decommissioning study assumes Crystal River Unit 3 will be in SAFSTOR configuration, requiring limited staffing to monitor plant conditions, until the eventual dismantling and decontamination activities to be completed by 2074. This decommissioning approach is currently utilized at a number of retired domestic nuclear power plants and is one of three accepted approaches to decommissioning approved by the NRC.

Pursuant to the 2013 Settlement, Duke Energy Florida reclassified all Crystal River Unit 3 investments, including property, plant and equipment, nuclear fuel, inventory, and other assets, to regulatory assets. Portions of the nuclear fuel balances that are under contract for sale were subsequently moved to Other within Current Assets and Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Florida agreed to forgo recovery of \$295 million of regulatory assets and an impairment charge was recorded in the second quarter of 2013 for this matter. Duke Energy Florida also accelerated cash recovery of approximately \$47 million, net of tax, of the Crystal River Unit 3 regulatory asset from retail customers during 2014 and 2015, through its fuel clause.

On May 22, 2015, Duke Energy Florida petitioned the FPSC for approval to include in base rates the revenue requirement for the projected \$1.298 billion Crystal River Unit 3 regulatory asset as authorized by the 2013 Revised and Restated Stipulation and Settlement Agreement (2013 Agreement). On September 15, 2015, the FPSC approved Duke Energy Florida's motion for approval of a settlement agreement with intervenors to reduce the value of the projected Crystal River Unit 3 regulatory asset to be recovered to \$1.283 billion as of December 31, 2015. An impairment charge of \$15 million was recognized in the third quarter of 2015 to adjust the regulatory asset balance.

In June 2015, the governor of Florida signed legislation to allow utilities to securitize certain retired nuclear generation assets, with approval of the FPSC. On November 19, 2015, the FPSC issued a financing order approving Duke Energy Florida's request to securitize its unrecovered regulatory asset related to Crystal River Unit 3 through a debt issuance at a wholly owned special

purpose entity. Securitization would replace the base rate recovery methodology authorized by the 2013 Agreement and result in a lower rate impact to customers with an approximately 20 year recovery period. On February 9, 2016, Duke Energy Florida filed a registration statement for the proposed initial public offering of the bonds. Use of the registration statement for purposes of the offering is subject to review and declaration of its effectiveness by the SEC. Duke Energy Florida expects to issue securitization bonds in the first half of 2016.

In December 2014, the FPSC approved Duke Energy Florida's decision to construct an independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) and approved Duke Energy Florida's request to defer amortization of the ISFSI pending resolution of its litigation against the federal government as a result of the Department of Energy's breach of its obligation to accept spent nuclear fuel. The return rate will be based on the currently approved AFUDC rate with a return on equity of 7.35 percent, or 70 percent of the currently approved 10.5 percent. The return rate is subject to change if the return on equity changes in the future. Through December 31, 2015 Duke Energy Florida has deferred approximately \$60 million for recovery associated with building the ISFSI.

The regulatory asset associated with the original Crystal River Unit 3 power uprate project will continue to be recovered through the NCRC over an estimated seven-year period that began in 2013 with a remaining uncollected balance at December 31, 2015 of \$169 million.

Customer Rate Matters

Pursuant to the 2013 Settlement, Duke Energy Florida will maintain base rates at the current level through the last billing period of 2018, subject to the return on equity range of 9.5 percent to 11.5 percent, with exceptions for base rate increases for the recovery of the Crystal River Unit 3 regulatory asset beginning no later than 2017, unless the regulatory asset is securitized as discussed above, and base rate increases for new generation through 2018, per the provisions of the 2013 Settlement. Duke Energy Florida is not required to file a depreciation study, fossil dismantlement study or nuclear decommissioning study until the earlier of the next rate case filing or March 31, 2019. The 2012 Settlement also provided for a \$150 million increase in base revenue effective with the first billing cycle of January 2013. If Duke 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 monthly earnings surveillance report, it may petition the FPSC to amend its base rates during the term of the 2013 Settlement.

Duke Energy Florida agreed to refund \$388 million to retail customers through its fuel clause, as required by the 2012 Settlement. At December 31, 2015, \$70 million remains to be refunded and is included in Regulatory liabilities within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Levy Nuclear Project

On July 28, 2008, Duke Energy Florida applied to the NRC for a COL for two Westinghouse AP1000 reactors at Levy. In 2008, the FPSC granted Duke Energy Florida's petition for an affirmative Determination of Need and related orders requesting cost recovery under Florida's nuclear cost-recovery rule, together with the associated facilities, including transmission lines and substation facilities. Design changes have been identified in the Westinghouse AP1000 certified design that must be addressed before the NRC can complete its review of the Levy COL application. These design changes set the schedule for completion of the NRC COL application review and issuance of the Levy COL. Based on the current review schedule, the Levy COL is currently expected by late 2016.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

On January 28, 2014, Duke Energy Florida terminated the Levy engineering, procurement and construction agreement (EPC). Duke Energy Florida may be required to pay for work performed under the EPC and to bring existing work to an orderly conclusion, including but not limited to costs to demobilize and cancel certain equipment and material orders placed. Duke Energy Florida recorded an exit obligation of \$25 million in first quarter 2014 for the termination of the EPC. This liability was recorded within Other in Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities with an offset primarily to Regulatory assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Florida is allowed to recover reasonable and prudent EPC cancellation costs from its retail customers.

The 2012 Settlement provided that Duke Energy Florida include the allocated wholesale cost of Levy as a retail regulatory asset and include this asset as a component of rate base and amortization expense for regulatory reporting. In accordance with the 2013 Settlement, Duke Energy Florida ceased amortization of the wholesale allocation of Levy investments against retail rates. In the second quarter of 2013, Duke Energy Florida recorded a pretax charge of \$65 million to write off the wholesale portion of Levy investments. This amount is included in Impairment charges on Duke Energy Florida's Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

On October 27, 2014, the FPSC approved Duke Energy Florida rates for 2015 for Levy as filed and consistent with those established in the 2013 Revised and Restated Settlement Agreement. Recovery of the remaining retail portion of the project costs may occur over five years from 2013 through 2017. Duke Energy Florida has an ongoing responsibility to demonstrate prudence related to the wind down of the Levy investment and the potential for salvage of Levy assets. As of December 31, 2015, Duke Energy Florida has a net uncollected investment in Levy of approximately \$183 million, including AFUDC. Of this amount, \$105 million related to land and the COL is included in Net, property, plant and equipment and will be recovered through base rates and \$78 million is included in Regulatory assets within Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and will be recovered through the NCRC.

On April 16, 2015, the FPSC approved Duke Energy Florida's petition to cease collection of the Levy Nuclear Project fixed charge beginning with the first billing cycle in May 2015. On August 18, 2015, the FPSC approved leaving the Levy Nuclear Project portion of the Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause charge at zero dollars for 2016 and 2017, consistent with the 2013 Settlement. Duke Energy Florida will submit by May 2017 a true-up of Levy Nuclear Project costs or credits to be recovered no earlier than January 2018. To the extent costs become known after May 2017, Duke Energy Florida will petition for recovery at that time.

Crystal River 1 and 2 Coal Units

Duke Energy Florida has evaluated Crystal River 1 and 2 coal units for retirement in order to comply with certain environmental regulations. Based on this evaluation, those units will likely be retired by 2018. Once those units are retired Duke Energy Florida will continue recovery of existing annual depreciation expense through the end of 2020. Beginning in 2021, Duke Energy Florida will be allowed to recover any remaining net book value of the assets from retail customers through the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause. In April 2014, the FPSC approved Duke Energy Florida's petition to allow for the recovery of prudently incurred costs to comply with the Mercury and Air Toxics Standard through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause.

Cost of Removal Reserve

The 2012 Settlement and the 2013 Settlement provide Duke Energy Florida the discretion to reduce cost of removal amortization expense for a certain portion of the cost of removal reserve until the earlier of its applicable

cost of removal reserve reaches zero or the expiration of the 2013 Settlement. Duke Energy Florida could not reduce amortization expense if the reduction would cause it to exceed the appropriate high point of the return on equity range. Duke Energy Florida recognized a reduction in amortization expense of \$114 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Duke Energy Florida had no cost of removal reserves eligible for amortization to income remaining after December 31, 2013.

Duke Energy Ohio

Accelerated Natural Gas Service Line Replacement Rider

On January 20, 2015, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application for approval of an accelerated natural gas service line replacement program (ASRP). The ASRP is modeled after the accelerated main replacement program (AMRP), which concluded on December 31, 2015. Under the ASRP, Duke Energy Ohio proposes to replace certain natural gas service lines on an accelerated basis. The program is proposed to last 10 years. Through the ASRP, Duke Energy Ohio also proposes to complete preliminary survey and investigation work related to natural gas service lines that are customer-owned and for which it does not have valid records and, further, to relocate interior natural gas meters to suitable exterior locations where such relocation can be accomplished. Duke Energy Ohio projects total capital and operations and maintenance expenditures under the ASRP to approximate \$320 million. The filing also seeks approval of Rider ASRP, the rider through which expenditures would be recovered. Similar to the Rider AMRP methodology, Duke Energy Ohio proposes to update Rider ASRP on an annual basis. Duke Energy Ohio's application is pending before the PUCO and it is uncertain when an order will be issued.

Intervenors oppose the ASRP, primarily because they believe the program is neither required nor necessary under federal pipeline regulation. The hearing concluded on November 19, 2015 and initial and reply briefs were filed, with briefing complete on December 23, 2015.

Duke Energy Ohio cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Energy Efficiency Cost Recovery

On March 28, 2014, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application for recovery of program costs, lost distribution revenue and performance incentives related to its energy efficiency and peak demand reduction programs. These programs are undertaken to comply with environmental mandates set forth in Ohio law. After a comment period, the PUCO approved Duke Energy Ohio's application, but found that Duke Energy Ohio was not permitted to use banked energy savings from previous years in order to calculate the amount of allowed incentive. This conclusion represented a change to the cost recovery mechanism that had been agreed to by intervenors and approved by the PUCO in previous cases. As a result of the PUCO's decision, Duke Energy Ohio reversed \$23 million in revenues deemed to be refundable for the period between January 2013 and April 2015 in second quarter 2015. The PUCO granted Duke Energy Ohio's application for rehearing on July 8, 2015. Substantive ruling on the application for rehearing is pending. The PUCO granted all applications for rehearing for future consideration. On January 6, 2016, Duke Energy Ohio and PUCO Staff entered into a stipulation, pending PUCO approval, resolving the issues related to, among other things, performance incentives and the PUCO Staff audit of 2013 costs. Based on this stipulation, in December 2015, Duke Energy Ohio re-established approximately \$20 million of the revenues that had been reversed in the second quarter. A hearing on the stipulation is scheduled for March 10, 2016. Duke Energy Ohio cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

East Bend Station

On December 30, 2014, Duke Energy Ohio acquired The Dayton Power and Light Company's (DP&L) 31 percent interest in the jointly owned East Bend Station for approximately \$12.4 million. The purchase price, in accordance with FERC guidelines, was reflected with the net purchase amount as an increase to property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2014 and with the DP&L's historical original cost as an increase to property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2015. On August 20, 2015, the KPSC approved Duke Energy Kentucky's application to use the purchase price as the value of the newly acquired interest in the East Bend Station for depreciation purposes and ratemaking.

2014 Electric Security Plan (ESP)

In April 2015, the PUCO modified and approved Duke Energy Ohio's proposed ESP, with a three-year term and an effective date of June 1, 2015. The PUCO approved a competitive procurement process for SSO load, a distribution capital investment rider and a tracking mechanism for incremental distribution expenses caused by major storms. The PUCO order also approved a placeholder tariff for a price stabilization rider, but denied Duke Energy Ohio's specific request to include Duke Energy Ohio's entitlement to generation from OVEC in the rider at this time; however, the order allows Duke Energy Ohio to submit additional information to request recovery in the future. On May 4, 2015, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application for rehearing requesting the PUCO to modify or amend certain aspects of the order. On May 28, 2015, the PUCO granted all applications for rehearing filed in the case for future consideration. Duke Energy Ohio cannot predict the outcome of the appeals in this matter.

During May and November 2015, Duke Energy Ohio completed two competitive bidding processes with results approved by the PUCO to procure a portion of the supply for its SSO load for the term of the ESP.

2012 Natural Gas Rate Case

On November 13, 2013, the PUCO issued an order approving a settlement among Duke Energy Ohio, the PUCO Staff and intervening parties (the Gas Settlement). The Gas Settlement provided for (i) no increase in base rates for natural gas distribution service and (ii) a return on equity of 9.84 percent. The Gas Settlement provided for a subsequent hearing on Duke Energy Ohio's request for rider recovery of environmental remediation costs associated with its former MGP sites. The PUCO authorized Duke Energy Ohio to recover \$56 million excluding carrying costs, of environmental remediation costs. The MGP rider became effective in April 2014 for a five-year period. On March 31, 2014, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the PUCO to adjust the MGP rider for investigation and remediation costs incurred in 2013.

Certain consumer groups appealed the PUCO's decision authorizing the MGP rider to the Ohio Supreme Court and asked the court to stay implementation of the PUCO's order and collections under the MGP rider pending their appeal. The Ohio Supreme Court granted the motion to stay and subsequently required the posting of a bond to effectuate the stay. When the bond was not posted, the PUCO approved Duke Energy Ohio's request, in January 2015, to reinstate collections under the MGP rider and Duke Energy Ohio resumed billings. Amounts collected prior to the suspension of the rider were immaterial. On March 31, 2015, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application to adjust the MGP rider to recover remediation costs incurred in 2014. Duke Energy Ohio cannot predict the outcome of the appeal of this matter.

Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) Realignment

Duke Energy Ohio, including Duke Energy Kentucky, transferred control of its transmission assets from MISO to PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM), effective December 31, 2011.

On December 22, 2010, the KPSC approved Duke Energy Kentucky's request to effect the RTO realignment, subject to a commitment not to seek double recovery in a future rate case of the transmission expansion fees that may be charged by MISO and PJM in the same period or overlapping periods.

On May 25, 2011, the PUCO approved a settlement between Duke Energy Ohio, Ohio Energy Group, the Office of Ohio Consumers' Counsel and the PUCO Staff related to Duke Energy Ohio's recovery of certain costs of the RTO realignment via a non-bypassable rider. Duke Energy Ohio is allowed to recover all MISO Transmission Expansion Planning (MTEP) costs, including but not limited to Multi Value Project (MVP) costs, directly or indirectly charged to Ohio customers. Duke Energy Ohio also agreed to vigorously defend against any charges for MVP projects from MISO.

Upon its exit from MISO on December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio recorded a liability for its exit obligation and share of MTEP costs, excluding MVP. This liability was recorded within Other in Current liabilities and Other in Deferred credits and other liabilities on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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. As of December 31, 2015, \$72 million is recorded as a Regulatory asset on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	December 31, 2014	Provision / Adjustments	Cash Reductions	December 31, 2015
Duke Energy Ohio	\$ 94	\$ 3	\$ (5)	\$ 92

MVP. MISO approved 17 MVP proposals prior to Duke Energy Ohio's exit from MISO on December 31, 2011. Construction of these projects is expected to continue through 2020. Costs of these projects, including operating and maintenance costs, property and income taxes, depreciation and an allowed return, are allocated and billed to MISO transmission owners.

On December 29, 2011, MISO filed a tariff with the FERC providing for the allocation of MVP costs to a withdrawing owner based on monthly energy usage. The FERC set for hearing (i) whether MISO's proposed cost allocation methodology to transmission owners who withdrew from MISO prior to January 1, 2012 is consistent with the tariff at the time of their withdrawal from MISO and, (ii) if not, what the amount of and methodology for calculating any MVP cost responsibility should be. In 2012, MISO estimated Duke Energy Ohio's MVP obligation over the period from 2012 to 2071 at \$2.7 billion, on an undiscounted basis. On July 16, 2013, a FERC Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) issued an initial decision. Under this initial decision, Duke Energy Ohio would be liable for MVP costs. Duke Energy Ohio filed exceptions to the initial decision, requesting FERC to overturn the ALJ's decision.

On October 29, 2015, the FERC issued an order reversing the ALJ's decision. The FERC ruled the cost allocation methodology is not consistent with the MISO tariff and that Duke Energy Ohio has no liability for MVP costs after its withdrawal from MISO. On November 30, 2015, MISO filed with the FERC a request for rehearing. Duke Energy Ohio cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

FERC Transmission Return on Equity and MTEP Cost Settlement

On October 14, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky submitted with the FERC proposed modifications to the PJM Interconnection Open Access Transmission Tariff pertaining to recovery of the transmission revenue requirement as PJM transmission owners. The filing was made in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Kentucky's move from MISO to PJM effective December 31, 2011. On April 24, 2012, the FERC issued an order accepting the proposed filing effective January 1, 2012, except that the order denied a request to recover certain costs associated with the move from MISO to PJM without prejudice to the right to submit another filing seeking such recovery and including certain additional evidence, and set the rate of return on equity of 12.38 percent for settlement and hearing. On April 16, 2015, the FERC approved a settlement agreement between Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Kentucky and six PJM transmission customers with load in the Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky zone. The principal terms of the settlement agreement are that, effective upon the date of FERC approval, (i) the return on equity for wholesale transmission service is reduced to 11.38 percent, (ii) the settling parties agreed not to seek a change in the return on equity that would be effective prior to June 1, 2017, and (iii) Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky will recover 30 percent of the wholesale portion of costs arising from their obligation to pay any portion of the costs of projects included in any MTEP that was approved prior to the date of Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Kentucky's integration into PJM.

Duke Energy Indiana

Edwardsport Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) Plant

On November 20, 2007, the IURC granted Duke Energy Indiana a CPCN for the construction of the Edwardsport IGCC Plant. The Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc., Sierra Club, Inc., Save the Valley, Inc., and Valley Watch, Inc. (collectively, the Joint Intervenors) were intervenors in several matters related to the Edwardsport IGCC Plant. The Edwardsport IGCC Plant was placed in commercial operation in June 2013. Costs for the Edwardsport IGCC Plant are recovered from retail electric customers via a tracking mechanism, the IGCC rider.

The ninth semi-annual IGCC rider order was appealed by the Joint Intervenors. On September 8, 2014, the Indiana Court of Appeals remanded the IURC order in the ninth IGCC rider proceeding back to the IURC for further findings. On February 25, 2015, the IURC issued a new order upholding its prior decision and provided additional detailed findings. Joint Intervenors appealed this remand order to the Indiana Court of Appeals. On September 23, 2015, the Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the IURC remand decision on one of the key financial issues. The Indiana Court of Appeals found that there was sufficient evidence for the IURC to find that the three-month delay in construction for this time period was not unreasonable and therefore the costs of such delay should be borne by Duke Energy Indiana customers. The Indiana Court of Appeals found that the IURC did not support its findings regarding the ratemaking impact of the tax in-service declaration and reversed and remanded this issue back to the IURC, with direction to hold further proceedings and issue additional findings on the issue. On December 10, 2015, the Indiana Court of Appeals denied a request for rehearing by Joint Intervenors, and the decision was not further appealed. The proceeding will be remanded to the IURC for further proceedings and additional findings on the tax in-service issue.

The 10th semi-annual IGCC rider order was also appealed by the Joint Intervenors. On August 21, 2014, the Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the IURC order in the 10th IGCC rider proceeding and on October 29, 2014, denied

the Joint Intervenors' request for rehearing. The Joint Intervenors requested the Indiana Supreme Court to review the decision, which was denied on April 23, 2015, concluding the appeal.

Duke Energy Indiana has filed the 14th and 15th semi-annual IGCC rider proceedings. The 11th through 15th semi-annual IGCC riders and a subdocket to Duke Energy Indiana's fuel adjustment clause are currently in various stages of approval by the IURC in the filing process. Issues in these filings include the determination whether the IGCC plant was properly declared in service for ratemaking purposes in June 2013 and a review of the operational performance of the plant. On September 17, 2015, Duke Energy Indiana, the Office of Utility Consumer Counselor, the Industrial Group and Nucor Steel Indiana reached a settlement agreement to resolve these pending issues. On January 15, 2016, The Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana, Inc., Sierra Club, Save the Valley and Valley Watch joined the settlement. The proposed settlement will result in customers not being billed for previously incurred operating costs of \$87.5 million and for additional Duke Energy Indiana payments and commitments of \$5.5 million for attorneys' fees and amounts to fund consumer programs. Attorneys' fees and expenses for the new settling parties will be addressed in a separate proceeding. Duke Energy Indiana recorded \$87.5 million within Impairment charges and \$5.5 million within Other Income and Expenses, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the 12 months ended December 31, 2015. Duke Energy Indiana also recorded an \$80.3 million reduction of Regulatory assets within Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits, an additional \$7.2 million of Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities and \$5.5 million of Accounts payable within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015. Additionally, under the proposed settlement, the operating and maintenance expenses and ongoing maintenance capital at the plant are subject to certain caps during the years of 2016 and 2017. The revised settlement includes a commitment to either retire or stop burning coal by December 31, 2022, at the Gallagher Station. Pursuant to the settlement, the in-service date used for accounting and ratemaking will remain as June 2013. Remaining deferred costs will be recovered over eight years and not earn a carrying cost. The settlement is subject to IURC approval which is expected in the first half of 2016. As of December 31, 2015, deferred costs related to the project are approximately \$128 million. Future IGCC riders will be filed annually, rather than every six months, with the next filing scheduled for first quarter 2017.

Duke Energy Indiana cannot predict the outcome of the settlement of these matters or future IGCC rider proceedings.

FERC Transmission Return on Equity Complaint

Customer groups have filed with the FERC complaints against MISO and its transmission-owning members, including Duke Energy Indiana, alleging, among other things, that the current base rate of return on equity earned by MISO transmission owners of 12.38 percent is unjust and unreasonable. The latest complaint, filed on February 12, 2015, claims the base rate of return on equity should be reduced to 8.67 percent and requests a consolidation of complaints. The motion to consolidate complaints was denied. On January 5, 2015, the FERC issued an order accepting the MISO transmission owners 0.50 percent adder to the base rate of return on equity based on participation in an RTO subject to it being applied to a return on equity that is shown to be just and reasonable in the pending return on equity complaint. A hearing in the base return on equity proceeding was held in August 2015. On December 22, 2015, the presiding FERC ALJ issued an Initial Decision in which he set the base rate of return on equity at 10.32 percent. The Initial Decision will be reviewed by the FERC. Duke Energy Indiana currently believes these matters will have an immaterial impact on its results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Grid Infrastructure Improvement Plan

On August 29, 2014, pursuant to a new statute, Duke Energy Indiana filed a seven-year grid infrastructure improvement plan with the IURC with an estimated cost of \$1.9 billion, focusing on the reliability, integrity and modernization of the transmission and distribution system. In May 2015, the IURC denied the original proposal due to an insufficient level of detailed projects and cost estimates in the plan. On December 7, 2015, Duke Energy Indiana filed a revised infrastructure improvement plan with an estimated cost of \$1.8 billion in response to guidance from IURC orders and the Indiana Court of Appeals decisions related to this new statute. The revised plan uses a combination of advanced technology and infrastructure upgrades to improve service to customers and provide them with better information about their energy use. The plan is subject to approval of the IURC, with an order expected in July 2016. Duke Energy Indiana cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Other Regulatory Matters

Atlantic Coast Pipeline

On September 2, 2014, Duke Energy, Dominion Resources (Dominion), Piedmont and AGL Resources announced the formation of a company, ACP, to build and own the proposed Atlantic Coast Pipeline (the pipeline), a 564-mile interstate natural gas pipeline. The pipeline is designed to meet the needs identified in requests for proposals by Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Piedmont. Dominion will build and operate the pipeline and has a 45 percent ownership percentage in ACP. Duke Energy has a 40 percent ownership interest in ACP through its Commercial Portfolio segment. Piedmont owns 10 percent and the remaining share is owned by AGL Resources. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, among others, will be customers of the pipeline. Purchases will be made under several 20-year supply contracts, subject to state regulatory approval. In October 2014, the NCUC and PSCSC approved the Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress requests to enter into certain affiliate agreements, pay compensation to ACP and to grant a waiver of certain Code of Conduct provisions relating to contractual and jurisdictional matters. On September 18, 2015, ACP filed an application with the FERC requesting a CPCN authorizing ACP to construct the pipeline. ACP requested approval of the application by July 1, 2016, to enable construction to begin by September 2016, with an in-service date of on or before November 1, 2018. ACP is working with various agencies to develop the final pipeline route. ACP also requested approval of an open access tariff and the precedent agreements it entered into with future pipeline customers, including Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress.

On October 24, 2015, Duke Energy entered into a Merger Agreement with Piedmont. The ACP partnership agreement includes provisions to allow Dominion an option to purchase additional ownership interest in ACP to maintain a leading ownership percentage. Any change in ownership interests is not expected to be material to Duke Energy. Refer to Note 2 for further information related to Duke Energy's proposed acquisition of Piedmont.

Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC (Sabal Trail) Pipeline

On May 4, 2015, Duke Energy acquired a 7.5 percent ownership interest from Spectra Energy in the proposed 500-mile Sabal Trail natural gas pipeline. Spectra Energy will continue to own 59.5 percent of the Sabal Trail pipeline and NextEra Energy will own the remaining 33 percent. The Sabal Trail pipeline will traverse Alabama, Georgia and Florida to meet rapidly growing demand for natural gas in those states. The primary customers of the Sabal Trail pipeline, Duke Energy Florida and Florida Power & Light Company, have each contracted

to buy pipeline capacity for 25-year initial terms. On February 3, 2016, the FERC issued an order granting the request for a CPCN to construct and operate the pipeline. The Sabal Trail pipeline requires additional regulatory approvals and is scheduled to begin service in 2017.

NC WARN FERC Complaint

On December 16, 2014, North Carolina Waste Awareness and Reduction Network (NC WARN) filed a complaint with the FERC against Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress that alleged (i) Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress manipulated the electricity market by constructing costly and unneeded generation facilities leading to unjust and unreasonable rates; (ii) Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress failed to comply with Order 1000 by not effectively connecting their transmission systems with neighboring utilities which also have excess capacity; (iii) the plans of Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress for unrealistic future growth lead to unnecessary and expensive generating plants; (iv) the FERC should investigate the practices of Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress and the potential benefits of having them enter into a regional transmission organization; and (v) the FERC should force Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress to purchase power from other utilities rather than construct wasteful and redundant power plants. NC WARN also filed a copy of the complaint with the PSCSC on January 6, 2015. In April 2015, the FERC and the PSCSC issued separate orders dismissing the NC WARN petition. On May 14, 2015, NC WARN filed with FERC a motion for reconsideration which the FERC denied on November 19, 2015. This matter is now closed.

Progress Energy Merger FERC Mitigation

In June 2012, the FERC approved the merger with Progress Energy, including Duke Energy and Progress Energy's revised market power mitigation plan, the Joint Dispatch Agreement (UDA) and the joint Open Access Transmission Tariff. Several intervenors filed requests for rehearing challenging various aspects of the FERC approval. On October 29, 2014, FERC denied all of the requests for rehearing.

The revised market power mitigation plan provided for the acceleration of one transmission project and the completion of seven other transmission projects (Long-Term FERC Mitigation) and interim firm power sale agreements during the completion of the transmission projects (Interim FERC Mitigation). The Long-Term FERC Mitigation was expected to increase power imported into the Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress service areas and enhance competitive power supply options in the service areas. All of these projects were completed in or before 2014. On May 30, 2014, the Independent Monitor filed with FERC a final report stating that the Long-Term FERC Mitigation is complete. Therefore, Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Progress' obligations associated with the Interim FERC Mitigation have terminated. In the second quarter of 2014, Duke Energy Progress recorded an \$18 million partial reversal of an impairment recorded in the third quarter of 2012. This reversal adjusts the initial disallowance from the Long-Term FERC mitigation and reflects updated information on the construction costs and in-service dates of the transmission projects.

Following the closing of the merger, outside counsel reviewed Duke Energy's mitigation plan and discovered a technical error in the calculations. On December 6, 2013, Duke Energy submitted a filing to the FERC disclosing the error and arguing that no additional mitigation is necessary. The city of New Bern filed a protest and requested that FERC order additional mitigation. On October 29, 2014, FERC ordered that the amount of the stub mitigation be increased from 25 MW to 129 MW. The stub mitigation is Duke Energy's commitment to set aside for third parties a certain quantity of firm transmission

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

capacity from Duke Energy Carolinas to Duke Energy Progress during summer off-peak hours. FERC also ordered that Duke Energy operate certain phase shifters to create additional import capability and that such operation be monitored by an independent monitor. Duke Energy does not expect the costs to comply with this order to be material. FERC also referred Duke Energy's failure to expressly designate the phase shifter reactivation as a mitigation project in Duke Energy's original mitigation plan filing in March 2012 to the FERC Office of Enforcement for further inquiry. Duke Energy cannot predict the outcome of this additional inquiry.

Potential Coal 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 (10 to 20 years), and options being considered to meet those needs. Recent IRPs filed by the Subsidiary Registrants included planning assumptions to potentially retire certain coal-fired generating facilities in Florida and Indiana earlier than their current estimated useful lives. These facilities do not have the requisite emission control equipment, primarily to meet EPA regulations recently approved or proposed.

The table below contains the net carrying value of generating facilities planned for retirement or included in recent IRPs as evaluated for potential retirement due to a lack of requisite environmental control equipment. Dollar amounts in the table below are included in Net property, plant and equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31, 2015		
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Florida ^(b)	Duke Energy Indiana ^(c)
Capacity (in MW)	1,821	873	948
Remaining net book value (in millions) ^(a)	\$ 352	\$ 131	\$ 221

(a) Remaining net book value amounts presented exclude any capitalized asset retirement costs related to closure of ash basins.

(b) Includes Crystal River Units 1 and 2. Progress Energy amounts are equal to Duke Energy Florida amounts.

(c) Includes Wabash River Units 2 through 6 and Gallagher Units 2 and 4. Wabash River Unit 6 is being evaluated for potential conversion to natural gas. Duke Energy Indiana committed to retire or convert the Wabash River Units 2 through 6 by June 2018 in conjunction with a settlement agreement associated with the Edwardsport air permit. Duke Energy Indiana committed to either retire or stop burning coal at Gallagher Units 2 and 4 by December 31, 2022, as part of the proposed settlement of Edwardsport IGCC matters.

On October 23, 2015, the EPA published in the Federal Register the Clean Power Plan (CPP) rule for regulating carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units (EGUs). The CPP establishes CO₂ emission rates and mass cap goals that apply to fossil fuel-fired generation. Under the CPP, states are required to develop and submit a final compliance plan, or an initial plan with an extension request, to the EPA by September 6, 2016, or no later than September 6, 2018, with an approved extension. These state plans are subject to EPA approval, with a federal plan applied to states that fail to submit a plan to the EPA or if a state plan is not approved. Legal challenges to the CPP have been filed by stakeholders and motions to stay the requirements of the rule pending the outcome of the litigation were granted by the U.S. Supreme Court in February 2016. Final resolution of these legal challenges could take several years. Compliance with CPP could cause the industry to replace coal generation with natural gas and renewables, especially in states that have significant CO₂ reduction targets under the rule. Costs to operate coal-fired generation plants continue to grow due to increasing environmental compliance requirements, including ash management costs unrelated to CPP, and this may result in the retirement of coal-fired generation

plants earlier than the current useful lives. Duke Energy continues to evaluate the need to retire generating facilities and plans to seek regulatory recovery, where appropriate, for amounts that have not been recovered upon asset retirements. However, recovery is subject to future regulatory approval, including the recovery of carrying costs on remaining book values, and therefore cannot be assured.

Refer to the "Western Carolinas Modernization Plan" discussion above for details of Duke Energy Progress' planned retirements.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**GENERAL INSURANCE**

The Duke Energy Registrants have insurance and reinsurance coverage either directly or through indemnification from Duke Energy's captive insurance company, Bison, and its affiliates, consistent with companies engaged in similar commercial operations with similar type properties. The Duke Energy Registrants' coverage includes (i) commercial general liability coverage for liabilities arising to third parties for bodily injury and property damage; (ii) workers' compensation; (iii) automobile liability coverage; and (iv) property coverage for all real and personal property damage. Real and personal property damage coverage excludes electric transmission and distribution lines, but includes damages arising from boiler and machinery breakdowns, earthquakes, flood damage and extra expense, but not outage or replacement power coverage. All coverage is subject to certain deductibles or retentions, sublimits, exclusions, terms and conditions common for companies with similar types of operations.

The Duke Energy Registrants self-insure their electric transmission and distribution lines against loss due to storm damage and other natural disasters. As discussed further in Note 4, Duke Energy Florida maintains a storm damage reserve and has a regulatory mechanism to recover the cost of named storms on an expedited basis.

The cost of the Duke Energy Registrants' coverage can fluctuate year to year reflecting claims history and conditions of the insurance and reinsurance markets.

In the event of a loss, terms and amounts of insurance and reinsurance available might not be adequate to cover claims and other expenses incurred. Uninsured losses and other expenses, to the extent not recovered by other sources, could have a material effect on the Duke Energy Registrants' results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Each company is responsible to the extent losses may be excluded or exceed limits of the coverage available.

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

Duke Energy Carolinas owns and operates the McGuire Nuclear Station (McGuire) and the Oconee Nuclear Station (Oconee) and operates and has a partial ownership interest in the Catawba Nuclear Station (Catawba). McGuire and Catawba each have two reactors. Oconee has three reactors. The other joint owners of Catawba reimburse Duke Energy Carolinas for certain expenses associated with nuclear insurance per the Catawba joint owner agreements.

Duke Energy Progress owns and operates the Robinson Nuclear Plant (Robinson), Brunswick and Harris. Robinson and Harris each have one reactor. Brunswick has two reactors.

Duke Energy Florida manages and has a partial ownership interest in Crystal River Unit 3, which has been retired. The other joint owner of Crystal River Unit 3 reimburses Duke Energy Florida for certain expenses associated with nuclear insurance per the Crystal River Unit 3 joint owner agreement.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

In the event of a loss, terms and amounts of insurance available might not be adequate to cover property damage and other expenses incurred. Uninsured losses and other expenses, to the extent not recovered by other sources, could have a material effect on Duke Energy Carolinas', Duke Energy Progress' and Duke Energy Florida's results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Each company is responsible to the extent losses may be excluded or exceed limits of the coverage available.

Nuclear Liability Coverage

The Price-Anderson Act requires owners of nuclear reactors to provide for public nuclear liability protection per nuclear incident up to a maximum total financial protection liability. The maximum total financial protection liability, which is currently \$13.5 billion, is subject to change every five years for inflation and for the number of licensed reactors. Total nuclear liability coverage consists of a combination of private primary nuclear liability insurance coverage and a mandatory industry risk-sharing program to provide for excess nuclear liability coverage above the maximum reasonably available private primary coverage. The United States Congress could impose revenue-raising measures on the nuclear industry to pay claims.

Primary Liability Insurance

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida have purchased the maximum reasonably available private primary nuclear liability insurance as required by law, which currently is \$375 million per station.

Excess Liability Program

This program provides \$13.1 billion of coverage per incident through the Price-Anderson Act's mandatory industrywide excess secondary financial protection program of risk pooling. This amount is the product of potential cumulative retrospective premium assessments of \$127 million times the current 103 licensed commercial nuclear reactors in the U.S. Under this program, licensees could be assessed retrospective premiums to compensate for public nuclear liability damages in the event of a nuclear incident at any licensed facility in the U.S. Retrospective premiums may be assessed at a rate not to exceed \$19 million per year per licensed reactor for each incident. The assessment may be subject to state premium taxes.

Nuclear Property and Accidental Outage Coverage

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida are members of Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited (NEIL), an industry mutual insurance company, which provides "all risk" property damage, decontamination, and premature decommissioning insurance for each station for losses resulting from damage to its nuclear plants, either due to accidents or acts of terrorism. Additionally, NEIL provides some replacement power cost insurance for each station for losses in the event of a major accidental outage at an insured nuclear station. NEIL requires its members to maintain an investment grade credit rating or to ensure collectability of their annual retrospective premium obligation by providing a financial guarantee, letter of credit, deposit premium or other means of assurance. The companies are required each year to report to the NRC the current levels and sources of insurance that demonstrate it possesses sufficient financial resources to stabilize and decontaminate its reactors and reactor station sites in the event of an accident.

Pursuant to regulations of the NRC, each company's property damage insurance policies provide that all proceeds from such insurance be applied,

first, to place the plant in a safe and stable condition after a qualifying accident, and second, to decontaminate the plant before any proceeds can be used for decommissioning, plant repair or restoration.

Losses resulting from acts of terrorism are covered as common occurrences, such that if terrorist acts occur against one or more commercial nuclear power plants insured by NEIL within a 12-month period, they would be treated as one event and the owners of the plants where the act occurred would share one full limit of liability. The full limit of liability is currently \$3.2 billion. NEIL sublimits the total aggregate for all of their policies for non-nuclear terrorist events to approximately \$1.83 billion.

Each nuclear facility has accident property damage, decontamination and premature decommissioning liability insurance from NEIL with limits of \$1.5 billion, except for Crystal River Unit 3. Crystal River Unit 3's limit is \$1 billion and is on an actual cash value basis. NEIL coverage for Crystal River Unit 3 does not include property damage to or resulting from the containment structure although the coverage does apply to decontamination and debris removal, if required following an accident, to ensure public health and safety or if property damage results from a terrorism event. All nuclear facilities except for Catawba and Crystal River Unit 3 also share an additional \$1.25 billion nuclear accident insurance limit above their dedicated underlying limit. This shared additional excess limit is not subject to reinstatement in the event of a loss. Catawba has a dedicated \$1.25 billion of additional nuclear accident insurance limit above its dedicated underlying limit. Catawba and Oconee also have an additional \$750 million of non-nuclear accident property damage limit. All coverages are subject to sublimits and significant deductibles.

NEIL's Accidental Outage policy provides some replacement power cost insurance for losses in the event of a major accident property damage outage of a nuclear unit. Coverage is provided on a weekly limit basis after a significant waiting period deductible and at 100 percent of the available weekly limits for 52 weeks and 80 percent of the available weekly limits for the next 110 weeks. Coverage is provided until these available weekly periods are met where the accidental outage policy limit will not exceed \$490 million for McGuire, Catawba, Oconee, Brunswick, and Harris and \$457 million for Robinson. NEIL sublimits the accidental outage recovery to the first 104 weeks of coverage not to exceed \$328 million from non-nuclear accidental property damage. Coverage amounts decrease in the event more than one unit at a station is out of service due to a common accident. All coverages are subject to sublimits and significant deductibles.

Potential Retroactive Premium Assessments

In the event of NEIL losses, NEIL's board of directors may assess member companies retroactive premiums of amounts up to 10 times their annual premiums for up to six years after a loss. NEIL has never exercised this assessment. The maximum aggregate annual retrospective premium obligations for Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida are \$159 million, \$108 million and \$7 million, respectively. The maximum assessment amounts include 100 percent of Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Florida's potential obligations to NEIL for their share of jointly owned reactors.

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. The Subsidiary Registrants are subject to federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

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

In addition to the Asset Retirement Obligations discussed in Note 9, the Duke Energy Registrants are responsible for environmental remediation at various sites. These include certain properties that are part of ongoing operations and sites formerly owned or used by Duke Energy entities. These sites are in various stages of investigation, remediation and monitoring. Managed in conjunction with relevant federal, state and local agencies, remediation activities vary based upon site conditions and location, remediation requirements, complexity and sharing of responsibility. If remediation activities involve joint and several liability provisions, strict liability, or cost recovery

or contribution actions, the Duke Energy Registrants could potentially be held responsible for environmental impacts caused by other potentially responsible parties, and may also benefit from insurance policies or contractual indemnities that cover some or all cleanup costs. Liabilities are recorded when losses become probable and are reasonably estimable. The total costs that may be incurred cannot be estimated because the extent of environmental impact, allocation among potentially responsible parties, remediation alternatives and/or regulatory decisions have not yet been determined. Additional costs associated with remediation activities are likely to be incurred in the future and could be significant. Costs are typically expensed as Operation, maintenance and other in the Consolidated Statements of Operations unless regulatory recovery of the costs is deemed probable.

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

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 75	\$ 12	\$ 33	\$ 14	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 8
Provisions / adjustments	26	—	4	(1)	5	20	1
Cash reductions	(22)	(1)	(10)	(5)	(5)	(8)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2013	79	11	27	8	19	27	7
Provisions / adjustments	32	(1)	1	4	(3)	28	4
Cash reductions	(14)	—	(11)	(7)	(4)	(1)	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2014	97	10	17	5	12	54	10
Provisions / adjustments	9	1	4	—	4	1	5
Cash reductions	(9)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 97	\$ 10	\$ 17	\$ 3	\$ 14	\$ 54	\$ 12

Additional losses in excess of recorded reserves that could be incurred for the stages of investigation, remediation and monitoring for environmental sites that have been evaluated at this time are not material except as presented in the table below.

(in millions)	
Duke Energy	\$ 74
Duke Energy Carolinas	22
Duke Energy Ohio	42
Duke Energy Indiana	7

North Carolina and South Carolina Ash Basins

On February 2, 2014, a break in a stormwater pipe beneath an ash basin at Duke Energy Carolinas' retired Dan River Steam Station caused a release of ash basin water and ash into the Dan River. On February 8, 2014, a permanent plug was installed in the stormwater pipe, stopping the release of materials into the river. Duke Energy Carolinas estimates 30,000 to 39,000 tons of ash and 24 million to 27 million gallons of basin water were released into the river. In July 2014, Duke Energy completed remediation work identified by the EPA and continues to cooperate with the EPA's civil enforcement process. During 2014, Duke Energy Carolinas incurred repairs and remediation expenses related to the release of approximately \$24 million. No additional expenses were recorded in 2015. Duke Energy Carolinas will not seek recovery of these costs from customers. Other costs related to the Dan River release, including pending or

future state or federal civil enforcement proceedings, future regulatory directives, natural resources damages, additional pending litigation, future claims or litigation and long-term environmental impact costs, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), formerly the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, has historically assessed Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress with Notice of Violations (NOV) for violations that were most often resolved through satisfactory corrective actions and minor, if any, fines or penalties. Subsequent to the Dan River matter discussed above, Duke Energy Carolina and Duke Energy Progress have been served with a higher level of NOV's, including for violations at L.V. Sutton Plant and Dan River Steam Station. In August 2014, NCDEQ issued an NOV for alleged groundwater violations at Duke Energy Progress' L.V. Sutton Plant. On March 10, 2015, NCDEQ issued a civil penalty of approximately \$25 million to Duke Energy Progress for environmental damages related to groundwater contamination at the L.V. Sutton Plant. See "Litigation" section below for information related to the resolution of this civil penalty. On February 8, 2016, NCDEQ assessed a penalty of approximately \$6.8 million, including enforcement costs, against Duke Energy Carolinas related to storm water pipes and associated discharges at the Dan River Steam Station. Duke Energy Carolinas recorded a charge to Operation, maintenance and other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income in December 2015. Duke Energy Carolinas is reviewing the NCDEQ action to determine next steps and cannot predict the outcome of this matter. These fines and penalties are unprecedented and were not consistent with historic enforcement practices

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

of NCDEQ. Based on historic practices the expected liability of any existing notice of violations would not be material. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress cannot predict whether the NCDEQ will assess future penalties related to existing NOV's and if such penalties would be material.

See the "Litigation" section below for additional information on litigation, investigations and enforcement actions related to ash basins, including the Memorandum of Plea Agreement (Plea Agreements) in connection to the North Carolina Ash Basin Grand Jury Investigation and NCDEQ matters.

LITIGATION**Duke Energy****Ash Basin Shareholder Derivative Litigation**

Five shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed in Delaware Chancery Court relating to the release at Dan River and to the management of Duke Energy's ash basins. On October 31, 2014, the five lawsuits were consolidated in a single proceeding titled "In Re Duke Energy Corporation Coal Ash Derivative Litigation." On December 2, 2014, plaintiffs filed a Corrected Verified Consolidated Shareholder Derivative Complaint (Consolidated Complaint). The Consolidated Complaint names as defendants several current and former Duke Energy officers and directors (collectively, the "Duke Energy Defendants"). Duke Energy is named as a nominal defendant.

The Consolidated Complaint alleges the Duke Energy Defendants breached their fiduciary duties by failing to adequately oversee Duke Energy's ash basins and that these breaches of fiduciary duty may have contributed to the incident at Dan River and continued thereafter. The lawsuit also asserts claims against the Duke Energy Defendants for corporate waste (relating to the money Duke Energy has spent and will spend as a result of the fines, penalties and coal ash removal) and unjust enrichment (relating to the compensation and director remuneration that was received despite these alleged breaches of fiduciary duty). The lawsuit seeks both injunctive relief against Duke Energy and restitution from the Duke Energy Defendants. On January 21, 2015, the Duke Energy Defendants filed a Motion to Stay and an alternative Motion to Dismiss. On August 31, 2015, the court issued an order staying the case through November 15, 2015. A ruling on defendants' motion to further extend the stay remains pending.

On March 5, 2015, shareholder Judy Mesirov filed a shareholder derivative complaint (Mesirov Complaint) in North Carolina state court. The lawsuit, styled *Mesirov v. Good*, is similar to the consolidated derivative action pending in Delaware Chancery Court and was filed against the same current directors and former directors and officers as the Delaware litigation. Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Carolinas are named as nominal defendants. The Mesirov Complaint alleges that the Duke Energy Board of Directors was aware of Clean Water Act (CWA) compliance issues and failures to maintain structures in ash basins, but that the Board of Directors did not require Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress to take action to remedy deficiencies. The Mesirov Complaint further alleges that the Board of Directors sanctioned activities to avoid compliance with the law by allowing improper influence of NCDEQ to minimize regulation and by opposing previously anticipated citizen suit litigation. The Mesirov Complaint seeks corporate governance reforms and damages relating to costs associated with the Dan River release, remediation of ash basins that are out of compliance with the CWA and defending and payment of fines, penalties and settlements relating to criminal and civil investigations and lawsuits. On December 7, 2015, the Duke Energy Defendants filed a Motion to Stay the proceedings. A hearing was held on February 17, 2016, and a ruling on this motion is pending.

In addition to the above derivative complaints, in 2014, Duke Energy also received two shareholder litigation demand letters. The letters allege that the members of the Board of Directors and certain officers breached their fiduciary duties by allowing the company to illegally dispose of and store coal ash pollutants. One of the letters also alleges a breach of fiduciary duty in the decision-making relating to the leadership changes following the close of the Progress Energy merger in July 2012.

By letter dated September 4, 2015, attorneys for the shareholders were informed that, on the recommendation of the Demand Review Committee formed to consider such matters, the Board of Directors concluded not to pursue potential claims against individuals. One of the shareholders, Mitchell Pinsky, sent a formal demand for records and Duke Energy is responding to this request.

On October 30, 2015, shareholder Saul Bresalier filed a shareholder derivative complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The lawsuit alleges that several current and former Duke Energy officers and directors (Bresalier Defendants) breached their fiduciary duties in connection with coal ash environmental issues, the post-merger change in Chief Executive Officer and oversight of political contributions. Duke Energy is named as a nominal defendant. The Bresalier Complaint contends that the Demand Review Committee failed to appropriately consider the shareholder's earlier demand for litigation and improperly decided not to pursue claims against the Bresalier Defendants. The Bresalier Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Bresalier litigation on January 15, 2016.

It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, it might incur in connection with these matters.

Progress Energy Merger Shareholder Litigation

Duke Energy, the 11 members of the Board of Directors who were also members of the pre-merger Board of Directors (Legacy Duke Energy Directors) and certain Duke Energy officers are defendants in a purported securities class action lawsuit (*Nieman v. Duke Energy Corporation, et al*). This lawsuit consolidates three lawsuits originally filed in July 2012 and is pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. The plaintiffs allege federal Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) claims based on allegations of materially false and misleading representations and omissions in the Registration Statement filed on July 7, 2011, and purportedly incorporated into other documents, all in connection with the post-merger change in Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

On August 15, 2014, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the litigation. On March 10, 2015, the parties filed a Stipulation of Settlement and a Motion for Preliminary Approval of the Settlement. The court issued an order for preliminary approval of the settlement on March 25, 2015. Under the terms of the agreement, Duke Energy agreed to pay \$146 million to settle the claim. On April 22, 2015, Duke Energy made a payment of \$25 million into the settlement escrow account. The remainder of \$121 million was paid by insurers into the settlement escrow account. Notice has been sent to members of the class and a final approval hearing was held on August 12, 2015. The final order approving the settlement was issued on November 2, 2015, thus closing the matter.

On May 31, 2013, the Delaware Chancery Court consolidated four shareholder derivative lawsuits filed in 2012. The Court also appointed a lead plaintiff and counsel for plaintiffs and designated the case as *In Re Duke Energy Corporation Derivative Litigation*. The lawsuit names as defendants the Legacy Duke Energy Directors. Duke Energy is named as a nominal defendant. The case alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duties of loyalty and care in connection with the post-merger change in CEO. On December 10, 2015, the Duke Energy defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the litigation.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Two shareholder Derivative Complaints, filed in 2012 in federal district court in Delaware, were consolidated as *Tansey v. Rogers, et al.* The case alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duty and waste of corporate assets, as well as claims under Section 14(a) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act. Duke Energy is named as a nominal defendant. On December 21, 2015, Plaintiff filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint asserting the same claims contained in the original complaints. Duke Energy filed a Motion to Dismiss on February 19, 2016.

It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, it might incur in connection with the remaining litigation.

Price Reporting Cases

Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, LLC (DETM), a non-operating Duke Energy affiliate, is a defendant, along with numerous other energy companies, in four class-action lawsuits and a fifth single-plaintiff lawsuit pending in a consolidated federal court proceeding in Nevada. Each of these lawsuits contains similar claims that defendants allegedly manipulated 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.

On July 18, 2011, the judge granted a defendant's motion for summary judgment in two of five cases. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit subsequently reversed the lower court's decision. On April 21, 2015, the Supreme Court affirmed the U.S. Court of Appeals decision. The case has been reassigned to the same consolidated federal court proceeding in Nevada for further proceedings. In February 2016, DETM reached agreements in principle to settle all of the pending lawsuits. The class-action settlements will be subject to court approval, which is pending. The settlement amount is not material to Duke Energy.

Brazil Expansion Lawsuit

On August 9, 2011, the State of São Paulo sued Duke Energy International Geracao Paranapanema S.A. (DEIGP) in Brazilian state court. The lawsuit claims DEIGP is under a continuing obligation to expand installed generation capacity in the State of São Paulo by 15 percent 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 percent obligation. DEIGP has previously taken a position that the expansion obligation is no longer viable given changes that have occurred in the electric energy sector since privatization. DEIGP submitted its proposed expansion plan on November 11, 2011, but reserved objections regarding enforceability. In January 2013, DEIGP filed appeals in the federal courts, which are still pending, regarding various procedural issues. A decision on the merits in the first instance court is also pending. It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, it might incur in connection with this matter.

Brazil Generation

Record drought conditions in Brazil continue to impact Duke Energy International, Geracao Paranapanema S.A. (DEIGP). A number of electric generators have filed lawsuits seeking relief in the Brazilian courts to mitigate hydrological exposure and diminishing dispatch levels. Some courts have granted injunction orders to limit the financial exposure of certain generators. The implication of these orders is that other electricity market participants not

covered by the injunctions may be required to compensate for the financial impact of the liability limitations. The Independent Power Producer Association (APINE) filed one such lawsuit on behalf of DEIGP and other hydroelectric generators against the Brazilian electric regulatory agency. On July 2, 2015, an injunction was granted in favor of APINE limiting the financial exposure of DEIGP and the other plaintiff generators, until the merits of the lawsuit are determined. The APINE decision is subject to appeal and the outcome of these lawsuits is uncertain. It is not possible to predict the impact to Duke Energy from the outcome of these matters.

Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress

NCDEQ Notice of Violation (NOV)

In August 2014, NCDEQ issued an NOV for alleged groundwater violations at Duke Energy Progress' L.V. Sutton Plant. On March 10, 2015, NCDEQ issued a civil penalty of approximately \$25 million to Duke Energy Progress for environmental damages related to the groundwater contamination at the L.V. Sutton Plant. On April 9, 2015, Duke Energy Progress filed a Petition for Contested Case hearing in the Office of Administrative Hearings. In February 2015, NCDEQ issued an NOV for alleged groundwater violations at Duke Energy Progress' Asheville Plant. Duke Energy Progress responded to NCDEQ regarding this NOV.

On September 29, 2015, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Carolinas entered into a settlement agreement with NCDEQ resolving all former, current and future groundwater penalties at all Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress coal facilities in North Carolina. Under the agreement, Duke Energy Progress paid approximately \$6 million and Duke Energy Carolinas paid approximately \$1 million. In addition to these payments, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Carolinas will accelerate remediation actions at the Sutton, Asheville, Belews Creek and H.F. Lee plants. The court entered a consent order resolving the contested case relating to the Sutton Plant and NCDEQ rescinded the NOV's relating to alleged groundwater violations at both the Sutton and Asheville plants.

On October 13, 2015, the Southern Environmental Law Center (SELC), representing multiple conservation groups, filed a lawsuit in North Carolina Superior Court seeking judicial review of the order approving the settlement agreement with NCDEQ. The conservation groups contend that the Administrative Law Judge exceeded his statutory authority in approving a settlement that provided for past, present, and future resolution of groundwater issues at facilities which were not at issue in the penalty appeal. On December 18, 2015, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress filed a Motion to Dismiss the complaint. At a hearing held on February 12, 2016, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress stated that a proposed revised order would be submitted to the Administrative Law Judge to address the court's and SELC's concerns. It is not possible to predict the outcome of this matter.

NCDEQ State Enforcement Actions

In the first quarter of 2013, SELC sent notices of intent to sue Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress related to alleged groundwater violations and CWA violations from coal ash basins at two of their coal-fired power plants in North Carolina. NCDEQ filed enforcement actions against Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress alleging violations of water discharge permits and North Carolina groundwater standards. The cases have been consolidated and are being heard before a single judge.

On August 16, 2013, NCDEQ filed an enforcement action against Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress related to their remaining plants in North Carolina, alleging violations of the CWA and violations of the North Carolina

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

groundwater standards. Both of these cases have been assigned to the judge handling the enforcement actions discussed above. SELC, on behalf of several environmental groups, has been permitted to intervene in these cases.

On July 10, 2015, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress filed Motions for Partial Summary Judgment in the case on the basis that there is no longer either a genuine controversy or disputed material facts about the relief for seven of the 14 North Carolina plants with coal ash basins. On September 14, 2015, the court granted the Motions for Partial Summary Judgment pending court approval of the terms through an order. In November 2015, NCDEQ submitted a proposed order. On November 23, 2015, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and SELC filed separate objections to portions of the NCDEQ filing. The parties are drafting a consolidated order to comply with the ruling made by the judge at a hearing held on February 12, 2016.

It is not possible to predict any liability or estimate any damages Duke Energy Carolinas or Duke Energy Progress might incur in connection with these matters.

North Carolina Declaratory Judgment Action

On October 10, 2012, the SELC, on behalf of the same environmental groups that are involved in the state enforcement actions discussed above, filed a petition with the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission (EMC) asking for a declaratory ruling seeking to clarify the application of the state's groundwater protection rules to coal ash basins. The petition sought to change the interpretation of regulations that permitted NCDEQ to assess the extent, cause and significance of any groundwater contamination before ordering action to eliminate the source of contamination, among other issues. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress were both permitted to intervene in the matter. On December 3, 2012, the EMC affirmed this interpretation of the regulations.

On March 6, 2014, a North Carolina Superior Court judge overturned the ruling of the EMC holding that in the case of groundwater contamination, NCDEQ was required to issue an order to immediately eliminate the source of the contamination before an assessment of the nature, significance and extent of the contamination or the continuing damage to the groundwater was conducted. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and the EMC appealed the ruling in April 2014. On May 16, 2014, the North Carolina Court of Appeals denied a petition to stay the case during the appeal. On October 10, 2014, the parties were notified the case has been transferred to the North Carolina Supreme Court (NCSC). Oral argument was held on March 16, 2015. On June 11, 2015, the NCSC issued its opinion in favor of Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and the EMC and remanded the matter to the state court judge with instructions to dismiss the case. This matter is now closed.

Federal Citizens Suits

There are currently five cases filed in various North Carolina federal courts related to the Riverbend, Sutton, Cape Fear, H.F. Lee and Buck plants.

On June 11, 2013, Catawba Riverkeeper Foundation, Inc. (Catawba Riverkeeper) filed a separate action in the United States Court for the Western District of North Carolina. The lawsuit contends the state enforcement action discussed above does not adequately address issues raised in Catawba Riverkeeper's notice of intent to sue relating to the Riverbend Steam Station. On April 11, 2014, the Court denied Catawba Riverkeeper's objections to the Magistrate Judge's recommendation that plaintiff's case be dismissed as well as Duke Energy Carolinas' motion to dismiss. On August 13, 2015, the court issued an order suspending all proceedings until further order from the court.

On September 12, 2013, Cape Fear River Watch, Inc., Sierra Club and Waterkeeper Alliance filed a citizen suit in the Federal District Court for the

Eastern District of North Carolina. The lawsuit alleges unpermitted discharges to surface water and groundwater violations at the Sutton Plant. On June 9, 2014, the court granted Duke Energy Progress' request to dismiss the groundwater claims but rejected its request to dismiss the surface water claims. In response to a motion filed by the SELC, on August 1, 2014, the court modified the original June 9 order to dismiss only the plaintiff's federal law claim based on hydrologic connections at Sutton Lake. The claims related to the alleged state court violations of the permits are back in the case. On August 26, 2015, the court suspended the proceedings until further order from the court.

On September 3, 2014, three citizen suits were filed by various environmental groups: (i) a citizen suit in the United States Court for the Middle District of North Carolina alleging unpermitted discharges to surface water and groundwater violations at the Cape Fear Plant; (ii) in the United States Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina alleging unpermitted discharges to surface water and groundwater violations at the H.F. Lee Plant; and (iii) in the United States Court for the Middle District of North Carolina alleging unpermitted discharges to surface water and groundwater violations at the Buck Steam Station. Motions to Stay or Dismiss the proceedings were filed in each of the three cases. The proceedings related to Cape Fear and H.F. Lee have been stayed. On October 20, 2015, the court issued an order denying the motions in the Buck proceedings. Duke Energy Carolinas' motion seeking appellate review of the District Court's decision was denied on January 29, 2016.

It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy Carolinas or Duke Energy Progress will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, they might incur in connection with these matters.

North Carolina Ash Basin Grand Jury Investigation

As a result of the Dan River ash basin water release discussed above, NCDEQ issued a Notice of Violation and Recommendation of Assessment of Civil Penalties with respect to this matter on February 28, 2014, which the company responded to on March 13, 2014. Duke Energy and certain Duke Energy employees received subpoenas issued by the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina in connection with a criminal investigation related to all 14 of the North Carolina facilities with ash basins and the nature of Duke Energy's contacts with NCDEQ with respect to those facilities. This was a multidistrict investigation that also involves state law enforcement authorities.

On February 20, 2015, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Business Services LLC (DEBS), a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, each entered into Plea Agreements in connection with the investigation initiated by the United States Department of Justice Environmental Crimes Section and the United States Attorneys for the Eastern District of North Carolina, the Middle District of North Carolina and the Western District of North Carolina (collectively, USDOJ). On May 14, 2015, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina approved the Plea Agreements.

Under the Plea Agreements, DEBS and Duke Energy Progress pleaded guilty to four misdemeanor CWA violations related to violations at Duke Energy Progress' H.F. Lee Steam Electric Plant, Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant and Asheville Steam Electric Generating Plant. Duke Energy Carolinas and DEBS pleaded guilty to five misdemeanor CWA violations related to violations at Duke Energy Carolinas' Dan River Steam Station and Riverbend Steam Station. DEBS, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress also agreed (i) to a five-year probation period, (ii) to pay a total of approximately \$68 million in fines and restitution and \$34 million for community service and mitigation (the Payments), (iii) to fund and establish environmental compliance plans subject to the oversight of a court-appointed monitor in addition to certain other conditions set out in the Plea Agreements. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress also agree to each maintain \$250 million under their Master Credit Facility as

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

security to meet their obligations under the Plea Agreements. Payments under the Plea Agreements will be borne by shareholders and are not tax deductible. Duke Energy Corporation has agreed to issue a guarantee of all payments and performance due from DEBS, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, including but not limited to payments for fines, restitution, community service, mitigation and the funding of, and obligations under, the environmental compliance plans. As a result of the Plea Agreements, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress recognized charges of \$72 million and \$30 million, respectively, in Operation, maintenance and other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income during 2014. Payment of the amounts relating to fines and restitution were made between May and July 2015. The Plea Agreements do not cover pending civil claims related to the Dan River coal ash release and operations at other North Carolina coal plants.

On May 14, 2015, Duke Energy reached an Interim Administrative Agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Suspension and Debarment that avoids debarment of DEBS, Duke Energy Carolinas or Duke Energy Progress with respect to all active generating facilities. The Interim Administrative Agreement imposes a number of requirements relating to environmental and ethical compliance, subject to the oversight of an independent monitor.

Potential Groundwater Contamination Claims

Beginning in May 2015, a number of residents living in the vicinity of the North Carolina facilities with ash basins received letters from NCDEQ advising them not to drink water from the private wells on their land tested by NCDEQ as the samples were found to have certain substances at levels higher than the criteria set by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The criteria, in some cases, are considerably more stringent than federal drinking water standards established to protect human health and welfare. The Coal Ash Act requires additional groundwater monitoring and assessments for each of the 14 coal-fired plants in North Carolina, including sampling of private water supply wells. The data gathered through these Comprehensive Site Assessments (CSAs) will be used by NCDEQ to determine whether the water quality of these private water supply wells has been adversely impacted by the ash basins. Duke Energy has submitted CSAs documenting the results of extensive groundwater monitoring around coal ash basins at all 14 of the plants with coal ash basins. Generally, the data gathered through the installation of new monitoring wells and soil and water samples across the state have been consistent with historical data provided to state regulators over many years. The DHHS and NCDEQ sent follow-up letters on October 15, 2015, to residents near coal ash basins who have had their wells tested, stating that private well samplings at a considerable distance from coal ash impoundments, as well as some municipal water supplies, contain similar levels of vanadium and hexavalent chromium which leads investigators to believe these constituents are naturally occurring. It is not possible to estimate the maximum exposure of loss, if any, that may occur in connection with claims which might be made by these residents.

Duke Energy Carolinas

New Source Review

In 1999-2000, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) on behalf of the EPA filed a number of complaints and notices of violation against multiple utilities, including Duke Energy Carolinas, for alleged violations of the New Source Review (NSR) provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The government alleges the utilities violated the CAA when undertaking certain maintenance and repair projects at certain coal plants without (i) obtaining NSR permits and (ii) installing the best

available emission controls for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulate matter. The complaints sought the installation of pollution control technology on generating units that allegedly violated the CAA, and unspecified civil penalties in amounts of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation.

In 2000, the government sued Duke Energy Carolinas in the U.S. District Court in Greensboro, North Carolina, claiming NSR violations for 29 projects performed at 25 of Duke Energy Carolinas' coal-fired units. Duke Energy Carolinas asserted there were no CAA violations because the applicable regulations do not require NSR permitting in cases where the projects undertaken are routine or otherwise do not result in an increase in emissions. In 2011, the parties filed a stipulation agreeing to dismiss with prejudice all but 13 claims at 13 generating units, 11 of which have since been retired. On October 20, 2015, the Court approved and entered a consent decree to resolve this matter. Under the consent decree, Duke Energy Carolinas will retire by the end of 2024, the remaining units at the Allen plant that are part of the litigation as well as a third unit that is not part of the litigation. Prior to closure, Duke Energy Carolinas will comply with new, lower emissions limits at the Allen units named in the litigation. Additionally, Duke Energy Carolinas will spend approximately \$4 million on environmental projects and donations and pay a civil penalty of \$975,000. This matter is now closed.

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims

Duke Energy Carolinas has experienced numerous claims for indemnification and medical cost reimbursement related to asbestos exposure. These claims relate to damages for bodily injuries alleged to have arisen from exposure to or use of asbestos in connection with construction and maintenance activities conducted on its electric generation plants prior to 1985. As of December 31, 2015, there were 156 asserted claims for non-malignant cases with the cumulative relief sought of up to \$37 million, and 70 asserted claims for malignant cases with the cumulative relief sought of up to \$11 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.

Duke Energy Carolinas has recognized asbestos-related reserves of \$536 million and \$575 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These reserves are classified in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities and Other within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These reserves are based upon the minimum amount of the range of loss for current and future asbestos claims through 2033, are recorded on an undiscounted basis and incorporate anticipated inflation. In light of the uncertainties inherent in a longer-term forecast, management does not believe they can reasonably estimate the indemnity and medical costs that might be incurred after 2033 related to such potential claims. It is possible Duke Energy Carolinas may incur asbestos liabilities in excess of the recorded reserves.

Duke Energy Carolinas has third-party insurance to cover certain losses related to asbestos-related injuries and damages above an aggregate self-insured retention. Duke Energy Carolinas' cumulative payments began to exceed the self-insurance retention in 2008. Future payments up to the policy limit will be reimbursed by the third-party insurance carrier. The insurance policy limit for potential future insurance recoveries indemnification and medical cost claim payments is \$847 million in excess of the self-insured retention. Receivables for insurance recoveries were \$599 million and \$616 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts are classified in Other within Investments and Other Assets and Receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Carolinas is not aware of any uncertainties regarding the legal sufficiency of insurance claims. Duke Energy Carolinas believes the insurance recovery asset is probable of recovery as the insurance carrier continues to have a strong financial strength rating.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)**Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida*****Spent Nuclear Fuel Matters***

On December 12, 2011, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida sued the United States in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. The lawsuit claimed the Department of Energy breached a contract in failing to accept spent nuclear fuel under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and asserted damages for the cost of on-site storage. Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida asserted damages for the period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010. Claims for all periods prior to 2006 have been resolved. On March 24, 2014, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims issued a judgment in favor of Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida on this matter, awarding amounts of \$83 million and \$21 million, respectively. The majority of the awards were recorded as a reduction to capital costs associated with construction of on-site storage facilities. Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida received payment of the award in September 2014. On October 16, 2014, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida filed a new action for costs incurred from 2011 through 2013 of \$48 million and \$25 million, respectively.

Duke Energy Florida***Class Action Lawsuit***

On February 22, 2016, Newton, et al v. Duke Energy Florida, LLC and Florida Power & Light Company, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida on behalf of a putative class of Duke Energy Florida and Florida Power & Light Company's customers in Florida. Plaintiffs allege that Florida's Nuclear Cost Recovery Statutes are unconstitutional and are pre-empted by federal law. Duke Energy Florida has not yet been served with the lawsuit.

Westinghouse Contract Litigation

On March 28, 2014, Duke Energy Florida filed a lawsuit against Westinghouse in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. The lawsuit seeks recovery of \$54 million in milestone payments in excess of work performed under the terminated EPC for Levy as well as a determination by the court of the amounts due to Westinghouse as a result of the termination of the EPC. Duke Energy Florida recognized an exit obligation as a result of the termination of the EPC contract.

On March 31, 2014, Westinghouse filed a lawsuit against Duke Energy Florida in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania lawsuit alleged damages under the EPC in excess of \$510 million for engineering and design work, costs to end supplier contracts and an alleged termination fee.

On June 9, 2014, the judge in the North Carolina case ruled that the litigation will proceed in the Western District of North Carolina. In November 2014, Westinghouse filed a Motion for Partial Judgment on the pleadings, which was denied on March 30, 2015. The case is to be ready for trial on September 19, 2016. It is not possible to predict the outcome of the litigation, whether Duke Energy Florida will ultimately have any liability for terminating the EPC contract or to estimate the damages, if any, it might incur in connection with these matters. Ultimate resolution of these matters could have a material effect on the results of operations, financial position or cash flows of Duke Energy Florida. However, appropriate regulatory recovery will be pursued for the retail portion of any costs incurred in connection with such resolution.

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 Duke Energy Ohio conspired to provide inequitable and unfair price advantages for certain large business consumers by entering into nonpublic option agreements in exchange for their withdrawal of challenges to Duke Energy Ohio's Rate Stabilization Plan implemented in early 2005. In March 2014, a federal judge certified this matter as a class action. Plaintiffs allege claims for antitrust violations under the federal Robinson Patman Act as well as fraud and conspiracy allegations under the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute and the Ohio Corrupt Practices Act.

On October 21, 2015, the parties received preliminary court approval for a settlement agreement. A litigation settlement reserve was recorded for the full amount of \$81 million and classified in Other within Current Liabilities on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015. Duke Energy Ohio recognized the full amount in (Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the 12 months ended December 31, 2015. A hearing to consider objections to the settlement is scheduled for April 2016.

See Note 2 for further discussion on the Midwest Generation Exit.

W.C. Beckjord Fuel Release

On August 18, 2014, approximately 9,000 gallons of fuel oil were inadvertently discharged into the Ohio River during a fuel oil transfer at the W.C. Beckjord generating station. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) issued a Notice of Violation related to the discharge. Duke Energy Ohio is cooperating with the Ohio EPA, the EPA and the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. No Notice of Violation has been issued by the EPA and no penalty has been assessed. Total repair and remediation costs related to the release were not material. Other costs related to the release, including state or federal civil or criminal enforcement proceedings, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Duke Energy Indiana***Edwardsport IGCC***

On December 11, 2012, Duke Energy Indiana filed an arbitration action against General Electric Company and Bechtel Corporation in connection with their work at the Edwardsport IGCC facility. Duke Energy Indiana sought damages equaling some or all of the additional costs incurred in the construction of the project not recovered at the IURC. The arbitration hearing concluded in December 2014. On May 6, 2015, the arbitration panel issued its final decision unanimously dismissing all of Duke Energy Indiana's claims. This ruling resolves all outstanding issues in the arbitration.

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 significant amounts. The Duke Energy Registrants believe the final disposition of these proceedings will not have a material effect on their results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The table below presents recorded reserves based on management's best estimate of probable loss for legal matters, excluding asbestos-related reserves and the exit obligation discussed above related to the termination of an EPC contract. Reserves are classified on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities and Accounts payable and Other within Current Liabilities. The reasonably possible range of loss in excess of recorded reserves is not material, other than as described above.

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Reserves for Legal Matters		
Duke Energy	\$166	\$323
Duke Energy Carolinas	11	72
Progress Energy	54	93
Duke Energy Progress	6	37
Duke Energy Florida	31	36
Duke Energy Ohio	80	—

OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

General

As part of their normal business, the Duke Energy Registrants are 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. These guarantees involve elements of performance and credit risk, which are not fully recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and have unlimited maximum potential payments. However, the Duke Energy Registrants do not believe these guarantees will have a material effect on their results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Purchase Obligations

Purchased Power

Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida have ongoing purchased power contracts, including renewable energy contracts, with other utilities, wholesale marketers, co-generators, and qualified facilities. These purchased power contracts generally provide for capacity and energy payments. In addition, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida have various contracts to secure transmission rights.

The following table presents executory purchased power contracts with terms exceeding one year, excluding contracts classified as leases.

(in millions)	Contract Expiration	Minimum Purchase Amount at December 31, 2015						Total
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	
Duke Energy Progress ^(a)	2019-2031	\$ 54	\$ 60	\$ 61	\$ 62	\$ 49	\$ 363	\$ 649
Duke Energy Florida ^(b)	2021-2043	305	345	360	377	394	1,591	3,372
Duke Energy Ohio ^{(c)(d)}	2017-2018	236	195	59	—	—	—	490

(a) Contracts represent between 15 percent and 100 percent of net plant output.

(b) Contracts represent between 80 percent and 100 percent of net plant output.

(c) Contracts represent between 1 percent and 11 percent of net plant output.

(d) Excludes purchase power agreement with OVEC. See Note 17 for additional information.

Operating and Capital Lease Commitments

The Duke Energy Registrants lease office buildings, railcars, vehicles, computer equipment and other property and equipment with various terms and expiration dates. Additionally, Duke Energy Progress has a capital lease related to firm gas pipeline transportation capacity. Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida have entered into certain purchased power agreements, which are classified as leases. Consolidated capitalized lease obligations are classified as Long-Term Debt or Other within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included in Depreciation and amortization and Fuel used in electric generation — regulated on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table presents rental expense for operating leases. These amounts are included in Operation, maintenance and other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	\$318	\$355	\$321
Duke Energy Carolinas	41	41	39
Progress Energy	230	257	225
Duke Energy Progress	149	161	153
Duke Energy Florida	81	96	72
Duke Energy Ohio	13	17	14
Duke Energy Indiana	20	21	22

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table presents future minimum lease payments under operating leases, which at inception had a non-cancelable term of more than one year.

	December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
2016	\$ 219	\$ 41	\$ 132	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 13	\$ 20
2017	182	33	111	63	48	9	15
2018	161	24	108	61	47	6	12
2019	146	21	102	56	46	4	8
2020	127	16	93	48	45	3	5
Thereafter	864	51	622	365	257	5	8
Total	\$1,699	\$186	\$ 1,168	\$ 659	\$ 509	\$ 40	\$ 68

The following table presents future minimum lease payments under capital leases.

	December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
2016	\$ 173	\$ 6	\$ 46	\$ 20	\$ 26	\$ 7	\$ 3
2017	171	6	46	21	25	1	1
2018	180	6	46	21	25	5	2
2019	178	6	45	22	25	1	1
2020	182	5	46	21	25	—	1
Thereafter	1,176	30	367	272	95	1	43
Minimum annual payments	2,060	59	596	377	221	15	51
Less: amount representing interest	(724)	(35)	(295)	(230)	(65)	(2)	(38)
Total	\$ 1,336	\$ 24	\$ 301	\$ 147	\$ 156	\$ 13	\$ 13

6. DEBT AND CREDIT FACILITIES

SUMMARY OF DEBT AND RELATED TERMS

The following tables summarize outstanding debt.

	December 31, 2015							
(in millions)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Unsecured debt, maturing 2016 - 2073	4.99%	\$ 13,392	\$ 1,152	\$ 3,850	\$ —	\$ 150	\$ 765	\$ 740
Secured debt, maturing 2016 - 2037	2.57%	2,635	425	479	254	225	—	—
First mortgage bonds, maturing 2016 - 2045 ^(a)	4.74%	18,980	6,161	9,750	5,975	3,775	750	2,319
Capital leases, maturing 2016 - 2051 ^(b)	5.38%	1,336	24	300	144	156	13	14
Tax-exempt bonds, maturing 2017 - 2041 ^(c)	2.59%	1,053	355	48	48	—	77	572
Notes payable and commercial paper ^(d)	0.88%	4,258	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money pool/intercompany borrowings	—	—	300	1,458	359	813	128	150
Fair value hedge carrying value adjustment	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Unamortized debt discount and premium, net ^(e)	—	1,712	(17)	(28)	(16)	(8)	(28)	(8)
Unamortized debt issuance costs ^(f)	—	(170)	(39)	(85)	(37)	(32)	(4)	(19)
Total debt	4.25%	\$ 43,202	\$ 8,367	\$ 15,772	\$ 6,727	\$ 5,079	\$ 1,701	\$ 3,768
Short-term notes payable and commercial paper	—	(3,633)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term money pool/intercompany borrowings	—	—	—	(1,308)	(209)	(813)	(103)	—
Current maturities of long-term debt ^(g)	—	(2,074)	(356)	(315)	(2)	(13)	(106)	(547)
Total long-term debt ^(g)	—	\$ 37,495	\$ 8,011	\$ 14,149	\$ 6,516	\$ 4,253	\$ 1,492	\$ 3,221

(a) Substantially all electric utility property is mortgaged under mortgage bond indentures.

(b) Duke Energy includes \$114 million and \$731 million of capital lease purchase accounting adjustments related to Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida, respectively, related to power purchase agreements that are not accounted for as capital leases in their respective financial statements because of grandfathering provisions in GAAP.

(c) Substantially all tax-exempt bonds are secured by first mortgage bonds or letters of credit.

(d) Includes \$625 million that was classified as Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets due to the existence of long-term credit facilities that back-stop these commercial paper balances, along with Duke Energy's ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis. The weighted average days to maturity for commercial paper was 15 days.

(e) Duke Energy includes \$1,798 million in purchase accounting adjustments related to the merger with Progress Energy.

(f) Duke Energy includes \$59 million in purchase accounting adjustments primarily related to the merger with Progress Energy.

(g) Refer to Note 17 for additional information on amounts from consolidated VIEs.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014							
	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Unsecured debt, maturing 2015 - 2073	4.92%	\$ 12,937	\$ 1,155	\$ 3,850	\$ —	\$ 150	\$ 773	\$ 742
Secured debt, maturing 2016 - 2037	2.50%	2,806	400	525	300	225	—	—
First mortgage bonds, maturing 2015 - 2044 ^(a)	4.76%	19,180	6,161	9,800	5,475	4,325	900	2,319
Capital leases, maturing 2015 - 2051 ^(b)	5.30%	1,428	27	314	146	168	20	16
Tax-exempt bonds, maturing 2015 - 2041 ^(c)	2.13%	1,296	355	291	291	—	77	573
Notes payable and commercial paper ^(d)	0.70%	2,989	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money pool/intercompany borrowings	—	—	300	835	—	84	516	221
Fair value hedge carrying value adjustment	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Unamortized debt discount and premium, net ^(e)	—	1,890	(15)	(26)	(11)	(8)	(29)	(9)
Unamortized debt issuance costs	—	(152)	(38)	(86)	(31)	(37)	(6)	(22)
Total debt	4.29%	\$ 42,382	\$ 8,353	\$ 15,503	\$ 6,170	\$ 4,907	\$ 2,251	\$ 3,840
Short-term notes payable and commercial paper	—	(2,514)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term money pool/intercompany borrowings	—	—	—	(835)	—	(84)	(491)	(71)
Current maturities of long-term debt ^(f)	—	(2,807)	(507)	(1,507)	(945)	(562)	(157)	(5)
Total long-term debt^(g)	—	\$ 37,061	\$ 7,846	\$ 13,161	\$ 5,225	\$ 4,261	\$ 1,603	\$ 3,764

(a) Substantially all electric utility property is mortgaged under mortgage bond indentures.

(b) Duke Energy includes \$129 million and \$787 million of capital lease purchase accounting adjustments related to Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida, respectively, related to power purchase agreements that are not accounted for as capital leases in their respective financial statements because of grandfathering provisions in GAAP.

(c) Substantially all tax-exempt bonds are secured by first mortgage bonds or letters of credit.

(d) Includes \$475 million that was classified as Long-Term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets due to the existence of long-term credit facilities that back-stop these commercial paper balances, along with Duke Energy's ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis. The weighted average days to maturity for commercial paper was 27 days.

(e) Duke Energy includes \$1,975 million in purchase accounting adjustments related to the merger with Progress Energy.

(f) Refer to Note 17 for additional information on amounts from consolidated VIEs.

CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM DEBT

The following table shows the significant components of Current maturities of long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Duke Energy Registrants currently anticipate satisfying these obligations with cash on hand and proceeds from additional borrowings.

(in millions)	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	December 31, 2015
Unsecured Debt			
Progress Energy (Parent)	January 2016	5.625%	\$ 300
Duke Energy Indiana	June 2016	6.05%	325
Duke Energy (Parent)	November 2016	2.150%	500
First Mortgage Bonds			
Duke Energy Indiana	July 2016	0.670%	150
Duke Energy Carolinas	December 2016	1.750%	350
Other			449
Current maturities of long-term debt			\$ 2,074

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Maturities and Call Options

The following table shows the annual maturities of long-term debt for the next five years and thereafter. Amounts presented exclude short-term notes payable and commercial paper and money pool borrowings for the Subsidiary Registrants.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy ^(a)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
2016	\$ 2,074	\$ 356	\$ 315	\$ 2	\$ 13	\$ 106	\$ 547
2017	2,468	115	923	446	482	1	2
2018	3,441	1,629	510	—	512	5	3
2019	3,022	5	1,667	855	14	552	63
2020	2,091	755	415	152	265	25	653
Thereafter	24,616	5,507	10,634	5,063	2,980	909	2,500
Total long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 37,712	\$ 8,367	\$ 14,464	\$ 6,518	\$ 4,266	\$ 1,598	\$ 3,768

(a) Excludes \$1,857 million in purchase accounting adjustments related to the merger with Progress Energy

The Duke Energy Registrants have the ability under certain debt facilities to call and repay the obligation prior to its scheduled maturity. Therefore, the actual timing of future cash repayments could be materially different than as presented above.

Short-Term Obligations Classified as Long-Term Debt

Tax-exempt bonds that may be put to the Duke Energy Registrants at the option of the holder and certain commercial paper issuances and money pool borrowings are classified as Long-Term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These tax-exempt bonds, commercial paper issuances and money pool borrowings, which are short-term obligations by nature, are classified as long term due to Duke Energy's intent and ability to utilize such borrowings as long-term financing. As Duke Energy's Master Credit Facility and other bilateral letter of credit agreements have non-cancelable terms in excess of one year as of the balance sheet date, Duke Energy has the ability to refinance these short-term obligations on a long-term basis. The following tables show short-term obligations classified as long-term debt.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015				
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Tax-exempt bonds	\$ 347	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ 285
Commercial paper ^(a)	625	300	150	25	150
Total	\$ 972	\$ 335	\$ 150	\$ 52	\$ 435

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Tax-exempt bonds	\$ 347	\$ 35	\$ 27	\$ 285
Commercial paper	475	300	25	150
Secured debt ^(b)	200	—	—	—
Total	\$ 1,022	\$ 335	\$ 52	\$ 435

(a) Progress Energy amounts are equal to Duke Energy Progress amounts

(b) In December 2015, Duke Energy used cash held by the lender to repay debt. Instrument had a term of less than one year with the right to extend the maturity date for additional one-year periods with a final maturity date no later than December 2026.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DEBT ISSUANCES

In January 2016, Duke Energy Kentucky issued \$95 million of unsecured debentures, of which \$45 million carry a fixed interest rate of 3.42 percent and mature January 15, 2026 and \$50 million carry a fixed interest rate of 4.45 percent and mature January 15, 2046. Proceeds will primarily be used to refinance existing debt, including money pool borrowings, capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

The following tables summarize significant debt issuances (in millions).

			Year Ended December 31, 2015			
Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Duke Energy	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress
Unsecured Debt						
November 2015 ^{(a)(b)}	April 2024	3.750%	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ —	\$ —
November 2015 ^{(a)(b)}	December 2045	4.800%	600	600	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds						
March 2015 ^(c)	June 2045	3.750%	500	—	500	—
August 2015 ^{(a)(d)}	August 2025	3.250%	500	—	—	500
August 2015 ^{(a)(d)}	August 2045	4.200%	700	—	—	700
Total issuances			\$ 2,700	\$ 1,000	\$ 500	\$ 1,200

(a) Proceeds were used to repay short-term money pool and commercial paper borrowing issued to fund a portion of the NCEMPA acquisition, see Note 2 for further information.

(b) Proceeds were used to refinance at maturity \$300 million of unsecured notes at Progress Energy due January 2016.

(c) Proceeds were used to redeem at maturity \$500 million of first mortgage bonds due October 2015.

(d) Proceeds were used to refinance at maturity \$400 million of first mortgage bonds due December 2015.

			Year Ended December 31, 2014			
Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Duke Energy	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida
Unsecured Debt						
April 2014 ^(a)	April 2024	3.750 %	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ —	\$ —
April 2014 ^{(a)(b)}	April 2017	0.613 %	400	400	—	—
June 2014 ^(c)	May 2019	11.970 %	108	—	—	—
June 2014 ^(c)	May 2021	13.680 %	110	—	—	—
Secured Debt						
March 2014 ^(d)	March 2017	0.863 %	225	—	—	225
July 2014 ^(e)	July 2036	5.340 %	129	—	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds						
March 2014 ^(f)	March 2044	4.375 %	400	—	400	—
March 2014 ^{(f)(g)}	March 2017	0.435 %	250	—	250	—
November 2014 ^(h)	December 2044	4.150 %	500	—	500	—
November 2014 ^{(g)(h)}	November 2017	0.432 %	200	—	200	—
Total issuances			\$ 2,922	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,350	\$ 225

(a) Proceeds were used to redeem \$402 million of tax-exempt bonds at Duke Energy Ohio, the repayment of outstanding commercial paper and for general corporate purposes. See Note 13 for additional information related to the redemption of Duke Energy Ohio's tax-exempt bonds.

(b) The debt is floating rate based on three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a fixed credit spread of 38 basis points.

(c) Proceeds were used to repay \$196 million of debt for International Energy and for general corporate purposes. The interest rates include country specific risk premiums.

(d) Relates to the securitization of accounts receivable at a subsidiary of Duke Energy Florida. Proceeds were used to repay short-term borrowings under the intercompany money pool borrowing arrangement and for general corporate purposes. See Note 17 for further details.

(e) Proceeds were used to fund a portion of Duke Energy's prior investment in the existing Wind Star renewables portfolio.

(f) Proceeds were used to repay short-term borrowings under the intercompany money pool borrowing arrangement and for general corporate purposes.

(g) The debt is floating rate based on three-month LIBOR plus a fixed credit spread of 20 basis points.

(h) Proceeds were used to redeem \$450 million of tax-exempt bonds, repay short-term borrowings under the intercompany money pool borrowing arrangement and for general corporate purposes.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

AVAILABLE CREDIT FACILITIES

Duke Energy has a Master Credit Facility with a capacity of \$7.5 billion through January 2020. The Duke Energy Registrants, excluding Progress Energy (Parent), have borrowing capacity under the Master Credit Facility up to specified sublimits for each borrower. 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. The amount available under the Master Credit Facility has been reduced to backstop the issuances of commercial paper, certain letters of credit and variable-rate demand tax-exempt bonds that may be put to the Duke Energy Registrants at the option of the holder and as security to meet obligations under the Plea Agreements. The table below includes the current borrowing sublimits and available capacity under the Master Credit Facility.

	December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Facility size ^(a)	\$ 7,500	\$ 3,475	\$ 800	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,200	\$ 425	\$ 600
Reduction to backstop issuances							
Commercial paper ^(b)	(3,138)	(1,531)	(300)	(333)	(709)	(115)	(150)
Outstanding letters of credit	(72)	(65)	(4)	(2)	(1)	—	—
Tax-exempt bonds	(116)	—	(35)	—	—	—	(81)
Coal ash set-aside ^(c)	(500)	—	(250)	(250)	—	—	—
Available capacity	\$ 3,674	\$ 1,879	\$ 211	\$ 415	\$ 490	\$ 310	\$ 369

(a) Represents the sublimit of each borrower

(b) Duke Energy issued \$625 million of commercial paper and loaned the proceeds through the money pool to Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. The balances are classified as Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(c) On May 14, 2015, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina approved the separate Plea Agreements entered into by Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and DEBS, a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, in connection with the investigation initiated by the USDOJ. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress are required to each maintain \$250 million of available capacity under the Master Credit Facility as security to meet their obligations under the Plea Agreements, in addition to certain other conditions. See Note 5 for further details.

In connection with the Merger Agreement with Piedmont, Duke Energy entered into a \$4.9 billion senior unsecured bridge financing facility (Bridge Facility) with Barclays Capital, Inc. (Barclays). The Bridge Facility, if drawn upon, may be used (i) to fund the cash consideration for the transaction and (ii) to pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the transaction. In November 2015, Barclays syndicated its commitment under the Bridge Facility to a broader group of lenders. Duke Energy intends to finance the transaction with proceeds raised through the issuance of debt, equity, and other sources and, therefore, does not expect to draw upon the Bridge Facility. See Note 2 for further details.

On February 22, 2016, Duke Energy entered into a six-month term loan facility (Term Loan) with commitments totaling \$1 billion to provide additional flexibility in managing short-term liquidity. The Term Loan can be drawn upon in a single borrowing of up to \$1 billion, which must occur no later than 45 calendar days following February 22, 2016. As of February 24, 2016, no amounts have been drawn under the Term Loan. Amounts drawn under this facility, if any, will be due on August 19, 2016. The terms and conditions of this Term Loan are generally consistent with those governing the Master Credit Facility discussed above.

OTHER DEBT MATTERS

Duke Energy Florida expects to issue \$1.3 billion of securitization bonds related to Crystal River Unit 3 in the first half of 2016. See Note 4 for additional details.

In September 2013, Duke Energy filed a registration statement (Form S-3) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Under this Form S-3, which is uncapped, the Duke Energy Registrants, excluding Progress Energy, may issue debt and other securities in the future at amounts, prices and with terms to be determined at the time of future offerings. The registration statement also allows for the issuance of common stock by Duke Energy.

Duke Energy has an effective Form S-3 with the SEC to sell up to \$3 billion of variable denomination floating-rate demand notes, called PremierNotes. The Form S-3 states that no more than \$1.5 billion 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, are non-transferable and may be redeemed in whole or in part by Duke Energy or at the investor's option at any time. The balance as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$1,121 million and \$968 million, respectively. The notes are short-term debt obligations of Duke Energy and are reflected as Notes payable and commercial paper on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, \$767 million of debt issued by Duke Energy Carolinas was guaranteed by Duke Energy.

Money Pool

The Subsidiary Registrants, excluding Progress Energy, 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 in this arrangement. The money pool is structured such that the Subsidiary Registrants, excluding Progress Energy, separately manage their cash needs and working capital requirements. Accordingly, there is no net settlement of receivables and payables between money pool participants. Duke Energy (Parent), 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 Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Money pool receivable balances are reflected within Notes receivable from affiliated companies on the Subsidiary Registrants' Consolidated Balance Sheets. Money pool payable balances are reflected within either Notes payable to affiliated companies or Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies on the Subsidiary Registrants' Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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 percent 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 December 31, 2015, each of the Duke Energy Registrants were in compliance with all covenants related to their debt agreements. In addition, some credit agreements may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements due to nonpayment, or acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the borrower or some of its subsidiaries. None of the debt or credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses.

Other Loans

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, Duke Energy had loans outstanding of \$629 million, including \$41 million at Duke Energy Progress and \$603 million, including \$44 million at Duke Energy Progress, respectively, against the cash surrender value of life insurance policies it owns on the lives of its executives. The amounts outstanding were carried as a reduction of the related cash surrender value that is included in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

7. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

Duke Energy and Progress Energy 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 Progress Energy enter into these arrangements to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties by enhancing the value of the transaction to the third party. At December 31, 2015, Duke Energy and Progress Energy do not believe conditions are likely for significant performance under these guarantees. To the extent liabilities are incurred as a result of the activities covered by the guarantees, such liabilities are included on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

On January 2, 2007, Duke Energy completed the spin-off of its natural gas businesses to shareholders. Guarantees issued by Duke Energy or its affiliates, or 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, formerly known as Duke Capital LLC, (Spectra Capital) or its affiliates prior to the spin-off remained with Spectra Capital subsequent to the spin-off, except for guarantees that were later assigned to Duke Energy. Duke Energy has indemnified Spectra Capital against any losses incurred under certain of the guarantee obligations that remain with Spectra Capital. At December 31, 2015, the maximum potential amount of future payments associated with these guarantees was \$205 million, the majority of which expires by 2028.

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 required under these guarantees as of December 31, 2015, was \$253 million. Of this amount, \$15 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, \$112 million of the guarantees expire between 2016 and 2033, with the remaining performance guarantees having no contractual expiration.

Duke Energy has guaranteed certain issuers of surety bonds, obligating itself to make payment upon the failure of a wholly owned and former non-wholly owned entity to honor its obligations to a third party. Under these arrangements, Duke Energy has payment obligations that are triggered by a draw by the third party or customer due to the failure of the wholly owned or former non-wholly owned entity to perform according to the terms of its underlying contract. At December 31, 2015, Duke Energy had guaranteed \$47 million of outstanding surety bonds, most of which have no set expiration.

Duke Energy uses bank-issued stand-by letters of credit to secure the performance of wholly owned and non-wholly owned entities to a third party or customer. Under these arrangements, Duke Energy has payment obligations to the issuing bank which are triggered by a draw by the third party or customer due to the failure of the wholly owned or non-wholly owned entity to perform according to the terms of its underlying contract. At December 31, 2015, Duke Energy had issued a total of \$427 million in letters of credit, which expire between 2016 and 2020. The unused amount under these letters of credit was \$58 million.

Duke Energy and Progress Energy have issued indemnifications for certain asset performance, legal, tax and environmental matters to third parties, including indemnifications made in connection with sales of businesses. At December 31, 2015, the estimated maximum exposure for these indemnifications was \$97 million, the majority of which expires in 2017. Of this amount, \$7 million has no contractual expiration. 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.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table includes the liabilities recognized for the guarantees discussed above. These amounts are primarily recorded in Other within Deferred Credits and other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As current estimates change, additional losses related to guarantees and indemnifications to third parties, which could be material, may be recorded by the Duke Energy Registrants in the future.

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Duke Energy	\$21	\$28
Progress Energy	7	13
Duke Energy Florida	7	7

8. JOINT OWNERSHIP OF GENERATING AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

The Duke Energy Registrants maintain ownership interests in certain jointly owned generating and transmission facilities. The Duke Energy Registrants are entitled to a share of the generating capacity and output of each unit equal to their respective ownership interests, except as otherwise noted below. The Duke Energy Registrants pay their ownership share of additional construction costs, fuel inventory purchases and operating expenses, except in certain instances where agreements have been executed to limit certain joint owners' maximum exposure to the additional costs. The Duke Energy Registrants share of revenues and operating costs of the jointly owned facilities is included within the corresponding line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Each participant in the jointly owned facilities must provide its own financing, except in certain instances where agreements have been executed to limit certain joint owners' maximum exposure to the additional costs.

The following table presents the Duke Energy Registrants' interest of jointly owned plant or facilities and amounts included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. All facilities are operated by the Duke Energy Registrants and are included in the Regulated Utilities segment unless otherwise noted.

	December 31, 2015			
	Ownership Interest	Property, Plant and Equipment	Accumulated Depreciation	Construction Work in Progress
Duke Energy Carolinas				
Catawba Nuclear Station (units 1 and 2) ^(a)	19.25%	\$ 926	\$ 567	\$ 9
Duke Energy Florida				
Intercession City Plant (unit 11)	(b)	24	15	—
Duke Energy Ohio				
Transmission facilities ^(c)	Various	85	50	1
Duke Energy Indiana				
Gibson Station (unit 5) ^(d)	50.05%	329	151	5
Vermillion ^(e)	62.5%	153	108	—
Transmission and local facilities ^(d)	Various	4,094	1,688	—
International Energy				
Brazil – Canoas I and II ^(f)	41.2%	160	57	—

(a) Jointly owned with North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number One, NCEMC and Piedmont Municipal Power Agency.

(b) Jointly owned with Georgia Power Company (GPC). GPC has exclusive rights to the output of the unit during the months of June through September and pays all fuel and water costs during this period. Duke Energy Florida pays all fuel and water costs during the remaining months. Other costs are allocated 66.67 percent to Duke Energy Florida and the remainder to GPC.

(c) Jointly owned with America Electric Power Generation Resources and The Dayton Power and Light Company.

(d) Jointly owned with Wabash Valley Power Association, Inc. (WVPA) and Indiana Municipal Power Agency.

(e) Jointly owned with WVPA.

(f) Jointly owned with Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio and included in the International segment.

On July 31, 2015, Duke Energy Progress completed the purchase of NCEMPA's ownership interests in jointly owned facilities. See Note 2 for additional information.

Duke Energy Florida owns 98.3 percent interest in the retired Crystal River Unit 3 nuclear plant and is in the process of obtaining the remaining 1.7 percent interest from Seminole Electric Cooperative. On October 30, 2015, Duke Energy Florida completed the purchase of 6.52 percent ownership interest in Crystal River Unit 3 from the Florida Municipal Joint Owners (FMJO) and settled other disputes for \$55 million. All costs associated with Crystal River Unit 3 are included within Regulatory assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Florida. See Note 4 for additional information.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

9. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Duke Energy records an asset retirement obligation (ARO) when it has a legal obligation to incur retirement costs associated with the retirement of a long-lived asset and the obligation can be reasonably estimated. Certain assets of the Duke Energy Registrants' have an indeterminate life, such as transmission and distribution facilities, and thus the fair value of the retirement obligation is not reasonably estimable. A liability for these asset retirement obligations will be recorded when a fair value is determinable.

The Duke Energy Registrants' regulated operations accrue costs of removal for property that does not have an associated legal retirement obligation based on regulatory orders from state commissions. These costs of removal are recorded as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting treatment. The Duke Energy Registrants do not accrue the estimated cost of removal for any nonregulated assets. See Note 4 for the estimated cost of removal for assets without an associated legal retirement obligation, which are included in Regulatory liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table presents the AROs recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Facilities	\$ 5,072	\$ 1,730	\$ 3,093	\$ 2,349	\$ 744	\$ —	\$ —
Closure of Ash Impoundments	4,958	2,161	2,196	2,188	7	94	507
Other ^(a)	234	27	80	30	51	31	18
Total Asset retirement obligation	\$ 10,264	\$ 3,918	\$ 5,369	\$ 4,567	\$ 802	\$ 125	\$ 525

(a) Includes obligations related to asbestos removal and the closure of certain landfills at fossil generation facilities. Duke Energy Ohio also includes AROs related to the retirement of natural gas mains. Duke Energy also includes AROs related to the removal of renewable energy generation assets.

North Carolina and South Carolina Ash Impoundments

On September 20, 2014, the Coal Ash Act became law and was amended on June 24, 2015, by the Mountain Energy Act. The Coal Ash Act, as amended, (i) establishes a Coal Ash Management Commission (Coal Ash Commission) to oversee handling of coal ash within the state; (ii) prohibits construction of new and expansion of existing ash impoundments and use of existing impoundments at retired facilities; (iii) requires closure of ash impoundments at Duke Energy Progress' Asheville and Sutton plants and Duke Energy Carolinas' Riverbend and Dan River stations no later than August 1, 2019 (the Mountain Energy Act provides for the potential extension of closure of the Asheville impoundment until 2022); (iv) requires dry disposal of fly ash at active plants, excluding the Asheville Plant, not retired by December 31, 2018; (v) requires dry disposal of bottom ash at active plants, excluding the Asheville Plant, by December 31, 2019, or retirement of active plants; (vi) requires all remaining ash impoundments in North Carolina to be categorized as high-risk, intermediate-risk or low-risk no later than December 31, 2015, by the NCDEQ with the method of closure and timing to be based upon the assigned risk, with closure no later than December 31, 2029; (vii) establishes requirements to deal with groundwater and surface water impacts from impoundments; and (viii) increases the level of regulation for structural fills utilizing coal ash.

In January 2016, NCDEQ published its draft risk classifications. These risk rankings were generally determined based on three primary criteria: structural integrity of the impoundments and impact to both surface and groundwaters. NCDEQ categorized 12 basins at four sites as intermediate risk and four basins at three plants as low risk. NCDEQ also categorized nine basins at six plants as "low-to-intermediate" risk, thereby not assigning a proposed risk ranking at this time. The risk rankings of these sites will be based upon receipt of additional data primarily related to groundwater quality and the completion of specific modifications and repairs to the impoundments. NCDEQ is expected to finalize its risk classifications as part of a public comment process. Duke Energy cannot predict the final classification.

The Coal Ash Act includes a variance procedure for compliance deadlines and modification of requirements regarding structural fills and compliance boundaries. Provisions of the Coal Ash Act prohibit cost recovery in customer

rates for unlawful discharge of ash impoundment waters occurring after January 1, 2014. The Coal Ash Act leaves the decision on cost recovery determinations related to closure of ash impoundments to the normal ratemaking processes before utility regulatory commissions. Duke Energy has and will periodically submit to NCDEQ site-specific coal ash impoundment closure plans or excavation plans in advance of closure. These plans and all associated permits must be approved by NCDEQ before any excavation or closure work can begin.

In September 2014, Duke Energy Carolinas executed a consent agreement with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) requiring the excavation of an inactive ash basin and ash fill area at the W.S. Lee Steam Station. As part of this agreement, in December 2014, Duke Energy Carolinas filed an ash removal plan and schedule with SCDHEC. In April 2015, the federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rules were published and Duke Energy Carolinas subsequently executed an agreement with the conservation groups Upstate Forever and Save Our Saluda that requires Duke Energy Carolinas to remediate all active and inactive ash storage areas at the W.S. Lee Steam Station. Coal-fired generation at W.S. Lee ceased in 2014 and unit 3 was converted to natural gas in March 2015. In July 2015, Duke Energy Progress executed a consent agreement with the SCDHEC requiring the excavation of an inactive ash fill area at the Robinson Plant within eight years. Coal ash impoundments at the Robinson Plant and W.S. Lee Station sites are required to be closed pursuant to the recently issued CCR rule and the provisions of these consent agreements are consistent with the federal CCR closure requirements.

Coal Combustion Residuals

On April 17, 2015, the EPA published in the Federal Register a rule to regulate the disposal of CCR from electric utilities as solid waste. The federal regulation, which became effective in October 2015, classifies CCR as nonhazardous waste under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and allows for beneficial use of CCR with some restrictions. The regulation applies to all new and existing landfills, new and existing surface impoundments receiving CCR and existing surface impoundments that are no longer receiving CCR but contain liquid located at stations currently generating electricity (regardless

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

of fuel source). The rule establishes requirements regarding landfill design, structural integrity design and assessment criteria for surface impoundments, groundwater monitoring and protection procedures and other operational and reporting procedures to ensure the safe disposal and management of CCR. In addition to the requirements of the federal CCR regulation, CCR landfills and surface impoundments will continue to be independently regulated by most states. As a result of the EPA rule, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana recorded additional asset retirement obligation amounts during 2015.

Coal Ash Liability

The ARO amount recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets is based upon estimated closure costs for impacted ash impoundments. The amount recorded represents the discounted cash flows for estimated closure costs based upon either specific closure plans or the probability weightings of the potential closure methods as evaluated on a site-by-site basis. Actual costs to be incurred will be dependent upon factors that vary from site to site. The most significant factors are the method and time frame of closure at the individual sites. Closure methods considered include removing the water from the basins, consolidating material as necessary, and capping the ash with a synthetic barrier, excavating and relocating the ash to a lined structural fill or

lined landfill, or recycling the ash for concrete or some other beneficial use. The ultimate method and timetable for closure will be in compliance with standards set by federal and state regulations. The ARO amount will be adjusted as additional information is gained through the closure process, including acceptance and approval of compliance approaches which may change management assumptions, and may result in a material change to the balance.

Asset retirement costs associated with the asset retirement obligations for operating plants and retired plants are included in Net property, plant and equipment, and Regulatory assets, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 4 for additional information on Regulatory assets related to AROs.

Cost recovery for future expenditures will be pursued through the normal ratemaking process with federal and state utility commissions, which permit recovery of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with Duke Energy's regulated operations.

Nuclear Decommissioning Liability

Asset retirement obligations related to nuclear decommissioning are based on site-specific cost studies. The NCUC, PSCSC, and FPSC require updated cost estimates for decommissioning nuclear plants every five years.

The following table summarizes information about the most recent site-specific nuclear decommissioning cost studies. Decommissioning costs in the table below are presented in dollars of the year of the cost study and include costs to decommission plant components not subject to radioactive contamination.

(in millions)	Annual Funding Requirement ^(a)	Decommissioning Costs ^{(a)(b)}	Year of Cost Study
Duke Energy	\$ 14	\$ 8,130	2013 and 2014
Duke Energy Carolinas	—	3,420	2013
Duke Energy Progress	14	3,550	2014
Duke Energy Florida	—	1,160	2013

(a) Amounts for Progress Energy equal the sum of Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida.

(b) Amounts include the Subsidiary Registrant's ownership interest in jointly owned reactors. Other joint owners are responsible for decommissioning costs related to their interest in the reactors.

Duke Energy Progress' site-specific nuclear decommissioning cost studies were filed with the NCUC and PSCSC in 2015. New funding studies were completed and filed with the NCUC and PSCSC in 2015 as well. Accordingly, in January 2016 Duke Energy Progress received approval from the PSCSC to reduce the annual funding requirement. The NCUC will decide on the appropriate funding level in 2016. Duke Energy Progress will complete and file new funding studies with the FERC in 2016.

Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds (NTDF)

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida each maintain Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds (NTDF) that are intended to pay for the decommissioning costs of the respective nuclear power plants. The NTDF investments are managed and invested in accordance with applicable requirements of various regulatory bodies including the NRC, FERC, NCUC, PSCSC, FPSC and the Internal Revenue Service. Use of the NTDF investments is restricted to nuclear decommissioning activities including license termination, spent fuel and site restoration. The license termination and spent fuel obligations relate to contaminated decommissioning and are recorded as AROs. The site restoration obligation relates to non-contaminated decommissioning and is recorded to cost of removal within Regulatory liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table presents the fair value of NTDF assets legally restricted for purposes of settling asset retirement obligations associated with nuclear decommissioning.

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Duke Energy	\$ 4,670	\$ 5,182
Duke Energy Carolinas	2,686	2,678
Duke Energy Progress ^(a)	1,984	1,701
Duke Energy Florida ^{(a)(b)}	—	803

(a) Amounts for Progress Energy equal the sum of Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida.

(b) Duke Energy Florida is actively decommissioning Crystal River Unit 3 and was granted an exemption from the NRC which allows for unrestricted use of the NTDF. Therefore, the entire balance of Duke Energy Florida's NTDF may be applied toward license termination, spent fuel and site restoration costs incurred to decommission Crystal River Unit 3.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Nuclear Operating Licenses

Operating licenses for nuclear units are potentially subject to extension. The following table includes the current expiration of nuclear operating licenses. Duke Energy Florida has requested the NRC terminate the operating license for Crystal River Unit 3 as it permanently ceased operation in February 2013. Refer to Note 4 for further information on decommissioning activity and transition to SAFSTOR.

Unit	Year of Expiration
Duke Energy Carolinas	
Catawba Units 1 and 2	2043
McGuire Unit 1	2041
McGuire Unit 2	2043
Oconee Units 1 and 2	2033
Oconee Unit 3	2034
Duke Energy Progress	
Brunswick Unit 1	2036
Brunswick Unit 2	2034
Harris	2046
Robinson	2030

ARO Liability Rollforward

The following table presents changes in the liability associated with AROs.

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 4,958	\$ 1,594	\$ 2,570	\$ 1,737	\$ 833	\$ 28	\$ 30
Acquisitions	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accretion expense ^(a)	246	113	135	97	38	2	2
Liabilities settled ^(b)	(68)	—	(68)	—	(68)	—	—
Liabilities incurred in the current year ^(c)	3,500	1,717	1,783	1,783	—	—	—
Revisions in estimates of cash flows ^(d)	(174)	4	291	288	3	(3)	—
Balance at December 31, 2014	8,466	3,428	4,711	3,905	806	27	32
Acquisitions ^(e)	226	—	226	204	23	—	—
Accretion expense ^(a)	384	165	203	169	34	4	15
Liabilities settled ^(b)	(422)	(200)	(195)	(125)	(70)	(4)	(23)
Liabilities incurred in the current year ^(c)	1,016	178	282	282	—	116	418
Revisions in estimates of cash flows ^(f)	594	347	142	132	9	(18)	83
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 10,264	\$ 3,918	\$ 5,369	\$ 4,567	\$ 802	\$ 125	\$ 525

(a) Substantially all accretion expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 relates to Duke Energy's regulated electric operations and has been deferred in accordance with regulatory accounting treatment.

(b) For 2014, amounts relate to nuclear decommissioning of Crystal River Unit 3. For 2015, amounts primarily relate to ash impoundment closures and nuclear decommissioning of Crystal River Unit 3.

(c) For 2014, amounts primarily relate to AROs recorded as a result of the Coal Ash Act and an agreement with the SCDHEC related to the W.S. Lee Steam Station. For 2015, amounts primarily relate to AROs recorded as a result of the EPA's rule for disposal of CCR.

(d) Amounts for Progress Energy and Duke Energy Progress primarily relate to Duke Energy Progress' site-specific nuclear decommissioning cost studies. The Duke Energy amount also includes the impact of Duke Energy Progress' site-specific nuclear decommissioning cost studies on purchase accounting amounts.

(e) Duke Energy Progress amount relates to the NCEMPA acquisition. See Note 2 for additional information.

(f) Primarily relates to the closure of ash impoundments.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following tables summarize the property, plant and equipment for Duke Energy and its subsidiary registrants.

(in millions)	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2015						
		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Land		\$ 1,466	\$ 407	\$ 719	\$ 392	\$ 327	\$ 118	\$ 108
Plant – Regulated								
Electric generation, distribution and transmission	8 - 100	87,593	33,623	36,422	22,888	13,534	4,429	13,118
Natural gas transmission and distribution	12 - 67	2,322	—	—	—	—	2,322	—
Other buildings and improvements	15 - 100	1,480	477	621	294	322	204	179
Plant – Nonregulated								
Electric generation, distribution and transmission	1 - 30	3,348	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other buildings and improvements	5 - 50	2,363	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear fuel		3,194	1,827	1,367	1,367	—	—	—
Equipment	3 - 38	1,791	368	530	398	132	344	173
Construction in process		4,525	1,860	1,827	1,118	709	180	214
Other	2 - 60	4,744	836	1,180	856	319	153	215
Total property, plant and equipment ^{(a)(d)}		112,826	39,398	42,666	27,313	15,343	7,750	14,007
Total accumulated depreciation – regulated ^{(b)(c)(d)}		(35,367)	(13,521)	(14,867)	(10,141)	(4,720)	(2,507)	(4,484)
Total accumulated depreciation – nonregulated ^{(c)(d)}		(2,298)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generation facilities to be retired, net		548	—	548	548	—	—	—
Total net property, plant and equipment		\$ 75,709	\$ 25,877	\$ 28,347	\$ 17,720	\$10,623	\$ 5,243	\$ 9,523

(a) Includes capitalized leases of \$1,470 million, \$40 million, \$302 million, \$144 million, \$158 million, \$96 million, and \$39 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively, primarily within Plant – Regulated. The Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida amounts are net of \$85 million, \$7 million and \$78 million, respectively, of accumulated amortization of capitalized leases.

(b) Includes \$1,621 million, \$976 million, \$645 million and \$645 million of accumulated amortization of nuclear fuel at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Progress, respectively.

(c) Includes accumulated amortization of capitalized leases of \$58 million, \$11 million, \$27 million and \$7 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively.

(d) Includes gross property, plant and equipment cost of consolidated VIEs of \$2,033 million and accumulated depreciation of consolidated VIEs of \$327 million at Duke Energy.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2014						
		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Land		\$ 1,459	\$ 403	\$ 704	\$ 380	\$ 324	\$ 114	\$ 108
Plant – Regulated								
Electric generation, distribution and transmission	2 - 138	82,206	31,751	33,672	20,616	13,056	3,956	11,911
Natural gas transmission and distribution	12 - 67	2,230	—	—	—	—	2,230	—
Other buildings and improvements	9 - 100	1,445	465	607	286	318	200	173
Plant – Nonregulated								
Electric generation, distribution and transmission	1 - 30	2,380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other buildings and improvements	5 - 50	2,498	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear fuel		2,865	1,676	1,190	1,190	—	—	—
Equipment	3 - 34	1,762	341	506	388	118	330	166
Construction in process		4,519	2,081	1,215	908	307	97	481
Other	5 - 80	3,497	655	756	439	310	214	195
Total property, plant and equipment ^{(a)(d)}		104,861	37,372	38,650	24,207	14,433	7,141	13,034
Total accumulated depreciation – regulated ^{(b)(c)(d)}		(32,628)	(12,700)	(13,506)	(9,021)	(4,478)	(2,213)	(4,219)
Total accumulated depreciation – nonregulated ^{(c)(d)}		(2,196)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generation facilities to be retired, net		9	—	—	—	—	9	—
Total net property, plant and equipment		\$ 70,046	\$ 24,672	\$ 25,144	\$ 15,186	\$ 9,955	\$ 4,937	\$ 8,815

(a) Includes capitalized leases of \$1,548 million, \$40 million, \$315 million, \$146 million, \$169 million, \$98 million, and \$30 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively, primarily within Plant – Regulated. The Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida amounts are net of \$72 million, \$5 million and \$67 million, respectively, of accumulated amortization of capitalized leases.

(b) Includes \$1,408 million, \$847 million, \$561 million and \$561 million of accumulated amortization of nuclear fuel at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy and Duke Energy Progress, respectively.

(c) Includes accumulated amortization of capitalized leases of \$52 million, \$8 million, \$25 million and \$6 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively.

(d) Includes gross property, plant and equipment cost of consolidated VIEs of \$1,873 million and accumulated depreciation of consolidated VIEs of \$257 million at Duke Energy.

The following table presents capitalized interest, which includes the debt component of AFUDC.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	\$98	\$ 75	\$ 89
Duke Energy Carolinas	38	38	41
Progress Energy	24	11	19
Duke Energy Progress	20	10	16
Duke Energy Florida	4	1	3
Duke Energy Ohio	10	10	11
Duke Energy Indiana	6	6	9

Operating Leases

Duke Energy's Commercial Portfolio segment operates various renewable energy projects and sells the generated output to utilities, electric cooperatives, municipalities, and commercial and industrial customers through long-term contracts. In certain situations, these long-term contracts and the associated renewable energy projects qualify as operating leases. Rental income from these leases is accounted for as Operating Revenues in the Consolidated

Statements of Operations. There are no minimum lease payments as all payments are contingent based on actual electricity generated by the renewable energy projects. Contingent lease payments were \$172 million, \$164 million and \$154 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. As of December 31, 2015, renewable energy projects owned by Duke Energy and accounted for as operating leases had a cost basis of \$2,455 million and accumulated depreciation of \$258 million. These assets are principally classified as nonregulated electric generation and transmission assets.

Combined Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

11. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GOODWILL

The following table presents goodwill by reportable operating segment for Duke Energy.

Duke Energy

(in millions)	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Total
Goodwill at December 31, 2014 ^(a)	\$ 15,950	\$ 307	\$ 64	\$ 16,321
Foreign exchange and other changes	—	(36)	—	(36)
Acquisitions	—	—	58	58
Goodwill at December 31, 2015	\$ 15,950	\$ 271	\$ 122	\$ 16,343

(a) Excludes fully impaired Goodwill related to the nonregulated Midwest Generation business which was sold in the second quarter of 2015. See Note 2 for further information related to the sale.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following tables show the carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets within Other on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Duke Energy Registrants at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Emission allowances	\$ 20	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 14
Renewable energy certificates	116	30	80	80	—	5	—
Gas, coal and power contracts	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Wind development rights	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total gross carrying amounts	343	31	86	82	4	5	38
Accumulated amortization – gas, coal and power contracts	(16)	—	—	—	—	—	(16)
Accumulated amortization – wind development rights	(18)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated amortization – other	(24)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total accumulated amortization	(58)	—	—	—	—	—	(16)
Total intangible assets, net	\$ 285	\$ 31	\$ 86	\$ 82	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 22

Duke Energy Ohio

Duke Energy Ohio's Goodwill balance of \$920 million is included in the Regulated Utilities operating segment and presented net of accumulated impairment charges of \$216 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Progress Energy

Progress Energy's Goodwill is included in the Regulated Utilities operating segment and there are no accumulated impairment charges.

Impairment Testing

Duke Energy, Duke Energy Ohio and Progress Energy perform annual goodwill impairment tests each year as of August 31. Duke Energy, Duke Energy Ohio and Progress Energy 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, Duke Energy Ohio and Progress Energy's reporting units exceeded their respective carrying values at the date of the annual impairment analysis, no impairment charges were recorded in 2015.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Emission allowances	\$ 23	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 16
Renewable energy certificates	97	25	69	69	—	3	—
Gas, coal and power contracts	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Wind development rights	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total gross carrying amounts	317	26	76	72	4	3	40
Accumulated amortization – gas, coal and power contracts	(15)	—	—	—	—	—	(15)
Accumulated amortization – wind development rights	(14)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated amortization – other	(25)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total accumulated amortization	(54)	—	—	—	—	—	(15)
Total intangible assets, net	\$ 263	\$ 26	\$ 76	\$ 72	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 25

Amortization Expense

The following table presents amortization expense for gas, coal and power contracts, wind development rights and other intangible assets.

(in millions)	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 13
Duke Energy Ohio	—	2	8
Duke Energy Indiana	1	1	1

The table below shows the expected amortization expense for the next five years for intangible assets as of December 31, 2015. The expected amortization expense includes estimates of emission allowances consumption and estimates of consumption of commodities such as gas and coal under existing contracts, as well as estimated amortization related to the wind development projects. The amortization amounts discussed below are estimates and actual amounts may differ from these estimates due to such factors as changes in consumption patterns, sales or impairments of emission allowances or other intangible assets, delays in the in-service dates of wind assets, additional intangible acquisitions and other events.

(in millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Duke Energy	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 7
Duke Energy Indiana	2	2	2	2	2

12. INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS

Investments in domestic and international affiliates that are not controlled by Duke Energy, but over which it has significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. As of December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of investments in affiliates with carrying amounts greater than zero exceeded the underlying investment by \$60 million. These differences are attributable to intangibles associated with underlying contracts which are reflected in the investments balance and the equity in earnings reported in the table below.

Combined Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table presents Duke Energy's investments in unconsolidated affiliates accounted for under the equity method, as well as the respective equity in earnings, by segment.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2015		2014		2013
	Investments	Equity in earnings	Investments	Equity in earnings	Equity in earnings
Regulated Utilities	\$ 2	\$ (4)	\$ 3	\$ (3)	\$ (1)
International Energy	39	74	69	120	110
Commercial Portfolio	433	(3)	258	10	7
Other	25	2	28	3	6
Total	\$ 499	\$ 69	\$ 358	\$ 130	\$ 122

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, Duke Energy received distributions from equity investments of \$104 million, \$154 million and \$144 million, respectively, which are included in Other assets within Cash Flows from Operating Activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Significant investments in affiliates accounted for under the equity method are discussed below.

International Energy

Duke Energy owns a 25 percent indirect interest in NMC, which owns and operates a methanol and MTBE business in Jubail, Saudi Arabia. International Energy's economic ownership interest will decrease to 17.5 percent upon successful startup of NMC's polyacetal production facility, which is expected to occur in January 2017.

Commercial Portfolio

Investments accounted for under the equity method primarily consist of Duke Energy's approximate 50 percent ownership interest in the five Catamount Sweetwater, LLC wind farm projects (Phase I-V), and DS Cornerstone, LLC. All of these entities own wind power projects in the United States. Duke Energy also owns a 50 percent interest in Duke American Transmission Co., LLC, which builds, owns and operates electric transmission facilities in North America. Duke Energy also owns a 40 percent and 7.5 percent interest in Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC and Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC, respectively, which will build and own natural gas pipelines.

Other

On December 31, 2013, Duke Energy completed the sale of its 50 percent ownership interest in DukeNet, which owned and operated telecommunications businesses, to Time Warner Cable, Inc. After retiring existing DukeNet debt and payment of transaction expenses, Duke Energy received \$215 million in cash proceeds and recorded a \$105 million pretax gain in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Subsidiary Registrants engage in related party transactions in accordance with the applicable state and federal commission regulations. Refer to the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Subsidiary Registrants for balances due to or due from related parties. Material amounts related to transactions with related parties included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income are presented in the following table.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy Carolinas			
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 914	\$ 851	\$ 927
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	24	21	22
JDA revenue ^(c)	51	133	121
JDA expense ^(c)	183	198	116
Progress Energy			
Corporate governance and shared services provided by Duke Energy ^(a)	\$ 712	\$ 732	\$ 290
Corporate governance and shared services provided to Duke Energy ^(a)	—	—	96
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	38	33	34
JDA revenue ^(c)	183	198	116
JDA expense ^(c)	51	133	121
Duke Energy Progress			
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 403	\$ 386	\$ 266
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	16	17	20
JDA revenue ^(c)	183	198	116
JDA expense ^(c)	51	133	121
Duke Energy Florida			
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 309	\$ 346	\$ 182
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	22	16	14
Duke Energy Ohio			
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 342	\$ 316	\$ 347
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	6	13	15
Duke Energy Indiana			
Corporate governance and shared service expenses ^(a)	\$ 349	\$ 384	\$ 422
Indemnification coverages ^(b)	9	11	14

(a) The Subsidiary Registrants are charged their proportionate share of corporate governance and other shared services costs, 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 on the 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 on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

(c) Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress participate in a JDA which allows the collective dispatch of power plants between the service territories to reduce customer rates. Revenues from the sale of power under the JDA are recorded in Operating Revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. Expenses from the purchase of power under the JDA are recorded in Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

(d) In 2013, Progress Energy Service Company (PESC), a consolidated subsidiary of Progress Energy, charged a proportionate share of corporate governance and other costs to consolidated affiliates of Duke Energy. Corporate governance and other shared costs were primarily related to human resources, employee benefits, legal and accounting fees, as well as other third-party costs. These charges were recorded as an offset to Operation, maintenance and other in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. Effective January 1, 2014, PESC was contributed to Duke Energy Corporate Services (DECS), a consolidated subsidiary of Duke Energy, and these costs were no longer charged out of Progress Energy. Progress Energy recorded a non-cash after-tax equity transfer related to the contribution of PESC to DECS in its Consolidated Statements of Changes in Common Stockholder's Equity.

In addition to the amounts presented above, the Subsidiary Registrants record the impact on net income of other affiliate transactions, including rental of office space, participation in a money pool arrangement, other operational transactions and their proportionate share of certain charged expenses. See Note 6 for more information regarding money pool. The net impact of these transactions was not material for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 for the Subsidiary Registrants.

As discussed in Note 17, certain trade receivables have been sold by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana to CRC, an affiliate 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.

Duke Energy Ohio's nonregulated indirect subsidiary, Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management (DECAM), owned generating plants included in the Disposal Group sold to Dynegy on April 2, 2015. On April 1, 2015, Duke Energy Ohio distributed its indirect ownership interest in DECAM to a Duke Energy subsidiary and non-cash settled DECAM's intercompany loan payable of \$294 million. The intercompany loan payable recorded in Notes payable to affiliated companies on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheets was \$459 million as of December 31, 2014.

Refer to Note 2 for further information on the sale of the Disposal Group.

Intercompany Income Taxes

Duke Energy and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return and other state and jurisdictional returns. The Subsidiary Registrants have a tax sharing agreement with Duke Energy for the allocation of consolidated tax liabilities and benefits. Income taxes recorded represent amounts the Subsidiary Registrants would incur as separate C-Corporations. The following table includes the balance of intercompany income tax receivables for the subsidiary registrants.

(in millions)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Indiana
December 31, 2015					
Intercompany income tax receivable	\$122	\$120	\$104	\$ —	\$ 54
Intercompany income tax payable	—	—	—	96	47
December 31, 2014					
Intercompany income tax receivable	\$ 43	\$713	\$267	\$174	\$ 39
					\$95

Combined Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)**14. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING**

The Duke Energy Registrants use commodity and interest rate contracts to manage commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The primary use of commodity derivatives is to hedge the generation portfolio against changes in the prices of electricity and natural gas. Interest rate swaps are used to manage interest rate risk associated with borrowings.

All derivative instruments not identified as normal purchase/normal sale (NPNS) are recorded at fair value as assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash collateral related to derivative instruments executed under master netting arrangements is offset against the collateralized derivatives on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The cash impacts of settled derivatives are recorded as operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to changes in interest rates as a result of their issuance or anticipated issuance of variable-rate and fixed-rate debt and commercial paper. Interest rate risk is managed by limiting variable-rate exposures to a percentage of total debt and by monitoring changes in interest rates. To manage risk associated with changes in interest rates, the Duke Energy Registrants may enter into interest rate swaps, U.S. Treasury lock agreements and other financial contracts. In anticipation of certain fixed-rate debt issuances, a series of forward-starting interest rate swaps may be executed to lock in components of current market interest rates. *These instruments are later terminated prior to or upon the issuance of the corresponding debt.*

Cash Flow Hedges

For a derivative designated as hedging the exposure to variable cash flows of a future transaction, referred to as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified into earnings once

the future transaction effects earnings. Amounts for interest rate contracts are reclassified to earnings as interest expense over the term of the related debt. Gains and losses reclassified out of AOCI for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were not material. Duke Energy's interest rate derivatives designated as hedges include interest rate swaps used to hedge existing debt within the International Energy and Renewables' businesses.

Undesignated Contracts

Undesignated contracts include contracts not designated as a hedge because they are accounted for under regulatory accounting and contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Duke Energy's interest rate swaps for its Regulated Utilities operations employ regulatory accounting. With regulatory accounting, the mark-to-market gains or losses on the swaps are deferred as regulatory liabilities or regulatory assets, respectively. Regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized consistent with the treatment of the related costs in the ratemaking process. The accrual of interest on the swaps is recorded as Interest Expense.

Interest rate contracts issued in 2015 that use regulatory accounting include \$400 million notional amount of forward-starting interest rate swaps issued in October 2015 at Duke Energy Carolinas to hedge debt anticipated to be issued in 2018. In January 2015, Duke Energy Progress executed fixed-to-floating rate swaps that also use regulatory accounting. The swaps were issued to economically convert \$250 million of fixed-rate first mortgage bonds due September 15, 2021, to floating rate with an initial rate of approximately 1.75 percent.

As of December 31, 2015, Duke Energy entered into \$900 million of forward-starting interest rate swaps to lock in components of interest rates for the expected financing of the Piedmont acquisition. In January 2016, Duke Energy entered into an additional \$500 million notional amount. The swaps do not qualify for hedge accounting and are marked-to-market, with any gains or losses included in earnings. The impact on net income was not material in 2015. The swaps will be terminated in conjunction with the acquisition financing. See note 2 for additional information related to the Piedmont acquisition.

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

	December 31, 2015						December 31, 2014			
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio
(in millions)										
Cash flow hedges ^(a)	\$ 700	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 750	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Undesignated contracts	1,827	400	500	250	250	27	277	250	250	27
Total notional amount	\$ 2,527	\$ 400	\$ 500	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 27	\$ 1,027	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 27

(a) Duke Energy includes amounts related to consolidated Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) of \$497 million and \$541 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to the impact of changes in the prices of electricity, coal and natural gas. Exposure to commodity price risk is influenced by a number of factors including the term of contracts, the liquidity of markets and delivery locations.

Regulated public utilities may have cost-based rate regulations and various other cost recovery mechanisms that result in a limited exposure to market volatility of commodity fuel prices. Financial derivative contracts, where approved by the respective state regulatory commissions, can be used to manage the risk of price volatility. At December 31, 2015, all of Duke Energy's open commodity derivative instruments were undesignated because they are accounted for under regulatory accounting. Mark-to-market gains or losses on contracts that use regulatory accounting are deferred as regulatory liabilities or regulatory assets, respectively. Undesignated contracts expire as late as 2048.

The Subsidiary Registrants utilize cost-tracking mechanisms, commonly referred to as fuel adjustment clauses. These clauses allow for the recovery of fuel and fuel-related costs, including settlements of undesignated derivatives for fuel commodities, and portions of purchased power costs through surcharges on customer rates. The difference between the costs incurred and the surcharge revenues is recorded as an adjustment to Fuel used in electric generation and

purchased power – regulated or as Operating Revenues: Regulated electric on the Consolidated Statements of Operations with an offsetting impact on regulatory assets or liabilities. Therefore, due to the regulatory accounting followed by the Subsidiary Registrants for undesignated derivatives, realized and unrealized gains and losses on undesignated commodity derivatives do not have an immediate impact on reported net income.

Mark-to-market gains and losses related to the nonregulated Midwest generation business were recorded in discontinued operations and open positions at April 2, 2014, were included in the sale of the Disposal Group. Refer to Note 2 for further information on the sale of the Disposal Group. Gains and losses on undesignated derivative contracts for nonregulated continuing operations are not material.

Volumes

The tables below show information relating to volumes of outstanding commodity derivatives. Amounts disclosed represent the absolute value of notional volumes of commodity contracts excluding NPNS. The Duke Energy Registrants 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.

December 31, 2015							
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Electricity (gigawatt-hours)	70	—	—	—	—	34	36
Natural gas (millions of decatherms)	398	66	332	117	215	—	—

December 31, 2014							
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Electricity (gigawatt-hours) ^{(a)(b)}	25,370	—	—	—	—	19,141	—
Natural gas (millions of decatherms) ^(a)	676	35	328	116	212	313	—

(a) Duke Energy Ohio includes amounts related to the Disposal Group. Refer to Note 2 for further information on the sale.

(b) Amounts at Duke Energy Ohio include intercompany positions that eliminate at Duke Energy

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

LOCATION AND FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNIZED IN THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

The following tables show the fair value and balance sheet location of derivative instruments. Although derivatives subject to master netting arrangements are netted on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, the fair values presented below are shown gross and cash collateral on the derivatives has not been netted against the fair values shown.

Derivative Assets		December 31, 2015					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Commodity Contracts							
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 7
Noncurrent	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Total Derivative Assets – Commodity Contracts	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 7
Interest Rate Contracts							
<i>Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Noncurrent	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current	6	—	6	2	2	—	—
Total Derivative Assets – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —
Total Derivative Assets	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 11	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 7

Derivative Liabilities		December 31, 2015					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Commodity Contracts							
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current	\$ 256	\$ 32	\$ 222	\$ 77	\$ 145	\$ —	\$ —
Noncurrent	100	8	92	16	71	—	—
Total Derivative Liabilities – Commodity Contracts	\$ 356	\$ 40	\$ 314	\$ 93	\$ 216	\$ —	\$ —
Interest Rate Contracts							
<i>Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Noncurrent	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current	4	—	3	—	—	1	—
Noncurrent	15	5	5	5	—	6	—
Total Derivative Liabilities – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 63	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —
Total Derivative Liabilities	\$ 419	\$ 45	\$ 322	\$ 98	\$ 216	\$ 7	\$ —

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Derivative Assets		December 31, 2014					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Commodity Contracts							
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current Assets: Other	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 14
Current Assets: Assets held for sale	15	—	—	—	—	28	—
Investments and Other Assets: Other	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments and Other Assets: Assets held for sale	15	—	—	—	—	26	—
Current Liabilities: Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current Liabilities: Assets held for sale	174	—	—	—	—	175	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Assets held for sale	111	—	—	—	—	111	—
Total Derivative Assets – Commodity Contracts	\$ 339	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 341	\$ 14
Interest Rate Contracts							
<i>Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Investments and Other Assets: Other	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current Assets: Other	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Total Derivative Assets – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —
Total Derivative Assets	\$ 351	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 341	\$ 14

Derivative Liabilities		December 31, 2014					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Commodity Contracts							
<i>Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current Liabilities: Other	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current Assets: Assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Investments and Other Assets: Assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Current Liabilities: Other	307	14	288	108	180	—	—
Current Liabilities: Assets held for sale	253	—	—	—	—	252	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	91	5	80	23	57	—	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Assets held for sale	208	—	—	—	—	207	—
Total Derivative Liabilities – Commodity Contracts	\$ 859	\$ 19	\$ 369	\$ 132	\$ 237	\$ 467	\$ —
Interest Rate Contracts							
<i>Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current Liabilities: Other	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>							
Current Liabilities: Other	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	7	—	2	—	2	5	—
Total Derivative Liabilities – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ —
Total Derivative Liabilities	\$ 909	\$ 19	\$ 371	\$ 132	\$ 239	\$ 473	\$ —

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

OFFSETTING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following tables present the line items on the Consolidated Balance Sheets where derivatives are reported. Substantially all of Duke Energy's outstanding derivative contracts are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements. The Gross amounts offset in the tables below show the effect of these netting arrangements on financial position, and include collateral posted to offset the net position. The amounts shown are calculated by counterparty. Accounts receivable or accounts payable may also be available to offset exposures in the event of bankruptcy. These amounts are not included in the tables below.

Derivative Assets		December 31, 2015					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 7
Gross amounts offset	(3)	—	(2)	—	(2)	—	—
Net amounts presented in Current Assets: Other	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 7
Noncurrent							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —
Gross amounts offset	(4)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—	—
Net amounts presented in Investments and Other Assets: Other	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Derivative Liabilities		December 31, 2015					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 271	\$ 32	\$ 225	\$ 77	\$ 145	\$ 1	\$ —
Gross amounts offset	(22)	—	(21)	(1)	(20)	—	—
Net amounts presented in Current Liabilities: Other	\$ 249	\$ 32	\$ 204	\$ 76	\$ 125	\$ 1	\$ —
Noncurrent							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 148	\$ 13	\$ 97	\$ 21	\$ 71	\$ 6	\$ —
Gross amounts offset	(16)	—	(15)	—	(15)	—	—
Net amounts presented in Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	\$ 132	\$ 13	\$ 82	\$ 21	\$ 56	\$ 6	\$ —

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Derivative Assets		December 31, 2014					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current^(a)							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 210	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 204	\$ 14
Gross amounts offset	(153)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(179)	—
Net amounts subject to master netting	57	—	—	—	—	25	14
Amounts not subject to master netting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ 14
Noncurrent^(b)							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 136	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 137	\$ —
Gross amounts offset	(88)	—	—	—	—	(114)	—
Net amounts subject to master netting	48	—	—	—	—	23	—
Amounts not subject to master netting	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	\$ 53	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 23	\$ —

(a) Amounts for Duke Energy Registrants, except Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio, are included in Other within Current Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio are included in Other and Assets held for sale within Current Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Amounts for Duke Energy Registrants, except Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio, are included in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio are included in Other and Assets held for sale within Investments and Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative Liabilities		December 31, 2014					
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current^(c)							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 573	\$ 14	\$ 289	\$ 109	\$ 180	\$ 257	\$ —
Gross amounts offset	(213)	—	(17)	—	(17)	(222)	—
Net amounts subject to master netting	360	14	272	109	163	35	—
Amounts not subject to master netting	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	\$ 361	\$ 14	\$ 272	\$ 109	\$ 163	\$ 35	\$ —
Noncurrent^(d)							
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 319	\$ 5	\$ 82	\$ 23	\$ 59	\$ 216	\$ —
Gross amounts offset	(173)	—	(8)	—	(8)	(193)	—
Net amounts subject to master netting	146	5	74	23	51	23	—
Amounts not subject to master netting	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	\$ 162	\$ 5	\$ 74	\$ 23	\$ 51	\$ 23	\$ —

(c) Amounts for Duke Energy Registrants, except Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio, are included in Other within Current Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio are included in Other and Liabilities associated with assets held for sale within Current Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(d) Amounts for Duke Energy Registrants, except Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio, are included in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio are included in Other and Liabilities associated with assets held for sale within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

OBJECTIVE CREDIT CONTINGENT FEATURES

Certain derivative contracts contain objective credit contingent features. These features include the requirement to post cash collateral or letters of credit if specific events occur, such as a credit rating downgrade below investment grade. The following tables show information with respect to derivative contracts that are in a net liability position and contain objective credit-risk-related payment provisions. Amounts for Duke Energy Indiana were not material.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015					
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio
Aggregate fair value of derivatives in a net liability position	\$ 334	\$ 45	\$ 290	\$ 93	\$ 194	\$ —
Fair value of collateral already posted	30	—	30	—	30	—
Additional cash collateral or letters of credit in the event credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered	304	45	260	93	164	—

(in millions)	December 31, 2014					
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)
Aggregate fair value of derivatives in a net liability position	\$ 845	\$ 19	\$ 370	\$ 131	\$ 239	\$ 456
Fair value of collateral already posted	209	—	23	—	23	186
Additional cash collateral or letters of credit in the event credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered	407	19	347	131	216	41

(a) Duke Energy Ohio includes amounts related to the Disposal Group for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Duke Energy Registrants have elected to offset cash collateral and fair values of derivatives. For amounts to be netted, the derivative must be executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting arrangement. Amounts disclosed below represent the receivables related to the right to reclaim cash collateral under master netting arrangements.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	Receivables	Receivables
Duke Energy		
Amounts offset against net derivative positions	\$ 30	\$ 145
Amounts not offset against net derivative positions	—	64
Progress Energy		
Amounts offset against net derivative positions	30	23
Duke Energy Florida		
Amounts offset against net derivative positions	30	23
Duke Energy Ohio		
Amounts offset against net derivative positions	—	122
Amounts not offset against net derivative positions	—	64

15. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT AND EQUITY SECURITIES

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

The Duke Energy Registrants classify their investments in debt and equity securities as available-for-sale.

Duke Energy's available-for-sale securities are primarily comprised of investments held in (i) the NDTF at Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida, (ii) grantor trusts at Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Indiana related to OPEB plans, (iii) Duke Energy's captive insurance investment portfolio, and (iv) Duke Energy's foreign operations investment portfolio.

Duke Energy classifies all other investments in debt and equity securities as long term, unless otherwise noted.

Investment Trusts

The investments within the NDTF investments and the Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Indiana grantor trusts (Investment Trusts) are managed by independent investment managers with discretion to buy, sell, and invest pursuant to the objectives set forth by the trust agreements. The Duke Energy Registrants have limited oversight of the day-to-day management of these investments. As a result, the ability to hold investments in unrealized loss positions is outside the control of the Duke Energy Registrants. Accordingly, all unrealized losses associated with debt and equity securities within the Investment Trusts are considered other-than-temporary impairments and are recognized immediately.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Investments within the Investment Trusts generally qualify for regulatory accounting, and accordingly realized and unrealized gains and losses are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability. Certain investments held in Duke Energy Florida's NDTF were acquired in a settlement with FMJO and do not qualify for regulatory accounting. Unrealized gains and losses on these assets are included in other comprehensive income until realized, unless it is determined the carrying value of an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired, and realized gains and losses are included within Other income and expense, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The value of these assets have not materially changed since the assets were acquired from FMJO. As a result, there is no material impact on earnings of the Duke Energy Registrants.

OTHER AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

Unrealized gains and losses on all other available-for-sale securities are included in other comprehensive income until realized, unless it is determined the carrying value of an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. If an other-than-temporary impairment exists, the unrealized loss is included in earnings based on the criteria discussed below.

The Duke Energy Registrants analyze 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, (i) the length of time over which the market value has been lower than the cost basis of the investment, (ii) the percentage decline compared to the cost of the investment, and (iii) management's intent and ability to retain its investment 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.

If the entity does not have an intent to sell a debt security and it is not more likely than not 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 a credit loss exists. In determining whether a credit loss exists, management considers, among other things, (i) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis, (ii) 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, (iii) consideration of underlying collateral and guarantees of amounts by government entities, (iv) ability of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest or principal payments, and (v) any changes to the rating of the security by rating agencies. If a credit loss exists, the amount of impairment write-down to fair value is split between credit loss and other factors. The amount related to credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. There were no credit losses as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

DUKE ENERGY

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities.

	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(a)	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(a)	Estimated Fair Value
(in millions)						
NDTF						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 179	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 136
Equity securities	1,823	58	3,590	1,926	29	3,650
Corporate debt securities	7	8	432	14	2	454
Municipal bonds	5	1	185	5	—	184
U.S. government bonds	11	5	1,254	19	2	978
Other debt securities	—	4	177	1	2	147
Total NDTF^(c)	\$ 1,846	\$ 76	\$ 5,817	\$ 1,965	\$ 35	\$ 5,549
Other Investments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15
Equity securities	32	1	95	34	—	96
Corporate debt securities	1	3	92	1	1	58
Municipal bonds	3	1	74	3	1	76
U.S. government bonds	—	—	45	—	—	27
Other debt securities	—	2	62	1	1	80
Total Other Investments^(a)	\$ 36	\$ 7	\$ 397	\$ 39	\$ 3	\$ 352
Total Investments	\$ 1,882	\$ 83	\$ 6,214	\$ 2,004	\$ 38	\$ 5,901

(a) These amounts are recorded in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Substantially all these amounts are considered other-than-temporary impairments on investments within Investment Trusts that have been recognized immediately as a regulatory asset.

(c) The increase in estimated fair value of the NDTF as of December 31, 2015, is primarily due to NDTF assets acquired with the purchase of NCEMPA's ownership interest in certain generating assets and the NDTF assets acquired in a settlement with FMJO. This is partially offset due to reimbursements from the NDTF for Duke Energy Florida's costs related to ongoing decommissioning activity of the Crystal River Unit 3 Nuclear Plant. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015
Due in one year or less	\$ 120
Due after one through five years	775
Due after five through 10 years	598
Due after 10 years	828
Total	\$2,321

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Realized gains	\$193	\$271	\$209
Realized losses	98	105	65

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value
NDTF						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 34	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 51
Equity securities	1,021	27	2,094	1,102	17	2,162
Corporate debt securities	3	5	292	8	2	316
Municipal bonds	1	—	33	1	—	62
U.S. government bonds	3	3	438	7	1	308
Other debt securities	—	4	147	1	2	133
Total NDTF	\$ 1,028	\$ 39	\$ 3,038	\$ 1,119	\$ 22	\$ 3,032
Other Investments						
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3
Total Other Investments^(a)	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3
Total Investments	\$ 1,028	\$ 40	\$ 3,041	\$ 1,119	\$ 23	\$ 3,035

(a) These amounts are recorded in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Substantially all these amounts represent other-than-temporary impairments on investments within Investment Trusts that have been recognized immediately as a regulatory asset.

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015
Due in one year or less	\$ 13
Due after one through five years	187
Due after five through 10 years	275
Due after 10 years	438
Total	\$913

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
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Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Realized gains	\$ 158	\$ 109	\$ 115
Realized losses	83	93	12

PROGRESS ENERGY

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value
NDTF						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 145	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 85
Equity securities	802	31	1,496	824	12	1,488
Corporate debt securities	4	3	140	6	—	138
Municipal bonds	4	1	152	4	—	122
U.S. government bonds	8	2	816	12	1	670
Other debt securities	—	—	30	—	—	14
Total NDTF^(c)	\$ 818	\$ 37	\$ 2,779	\$ 846	\$ 13	\$ 2,517
Other Investments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15
Municipal bonds	3	—	45	3	—	43
Total Other Investments^(d)	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 63	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 58
Total Investments	\$ 821	\$ 37	\$ 2,842	\$ 849	\$ 13	\$ 2,575

(a) These amounts are recorded in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Substantially all these amounts are considered other-than-temporary impairments on investments within Investment Trusts that have been recognized immediately as a regulatory asset.

(c) The increase in estimated fair value of the NDTF as of December 31, 2015, is primarily due to NDTF assets acquired with the purchase of NCEMPA's ownership interest in certain generating assets and the NDTF assets acquired in a settlement with FMJO. This is partially offset due to reimbursements from the NDTF for Duke Energy Florida's costs related to ongoing decommissioning activity of the Crystal River Unit 3 Nuclear Plant. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015
Due in one year or less	\$ 94
Due after one through five years	496
Due after five through 10 years	254
Due after 10 years	339
Total	\$ 1,183

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Realized gains	\$ 33	\$ 157	\$ 90
Realized losses	13	11	46

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
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Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value
NDTF						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 110	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50
Equity securities	596	25	1,178	612	10	1,171
Corporate debt securities	3	2	96	5	—	97
Municipal bonds	4	1	150	4	—	120
U.S. government bonds	6	2	486	9	1	265
Other debt securities	—	—	18	—	—	8
Total NDTF^(c)	\$ 609	\$ 30	\$ 2,038	\$ 630	\$ 11	\$ 1,711
Other Investments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total Other Investments^(a)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total Investments	\$ 609	\$ 30	\$ 2,039	\$ 630	\$ 11	\$ 1,711

(a) These amounts are recorded in Other with Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Substantially all these amounts represent other-than-temporary impairments on investments within Investment Trusts that have been recognized immediately as a regulatory asset.

(c) As of December 31, 2015, the estimated fair value of the NDTF includes NDTF assets acquired with the purchase of NCEMPA's ownership interest in certain generating assets. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015
Due in one year or less	\$ 15
Due after one through five years	285
Due after five through 10 years	206
Due after 10 years	244
Total	\$750

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Realized gains	\$26	\$19	\$58
Realized losses	11	5	26

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value
NDTF						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35
Equity securities	206	6	318	212	2	317
Corporate debt securities	1	1	44	1	—	41
Municipal bonds	—	—	2	—	—	2
U.S. government bonds	2	—	330	3	—	405
Other debt securities	—	—	12	—	—	6
Total NDTF^(c)	\$ 209	\$ 7	\$ 741	\$ 216	\$ 2	\$ 806
Other Investments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1
Municipal bonds	3	—	45	3	—	43
Total Other Investments^(a)	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 51	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 44
Total Investments	\$ 212	\$ 7	\$ 792	\$ 219	\$ 2	\$ 850

(a) These amounts are recorded in Other with Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Substantially all these amounts represent other-than-temporary impairments on investments within Investment Trusts that have been recognized immediately as a regulatory asset.

(c) The decrease in estimated fair value of the NDTF as of December 31, 2015, is primarily due to reimbursements from the NDTF for costs related to ongoing decommissioning activity of the Crystal River Unit 3 Nuclear Plant, partially offset by the NDTF asset acquired in a settlement with FMO. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015
Due in one year or less	\$ 79
Due after one through five years	211
Due after five through 10 years	48
Due after 10 years	95
Total	\$433

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Realized gains	\$ 7	\$138	\$ 32
Realized losses	2	5	20

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
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Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses ^(b)	Estimated Fair Value
Other Investments						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Equity securities	27	—	71	28	—	71
Corporate debt securities	—	—	2	—	—	—
Municipal bonds	—	1	26	—	1	30
Total Other Investments^(a)	\$ 27	\$ 1	\$ 101	\$ 28	\$ 1	\$ 101
Total Investments	\$ 27	\$ 1	\$ 101	\$ 28	\$ 1	\$ 101

(a) These amounts are recorded in Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Substantially all these amounts represent other-than-temporary impairments on investments within Investment Trusts that have been recognized immediately as a regulatory asset.

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015
Due in one year or less	\$ 2
Due after one through five years	14
Due after five through 10 years	9
Due after 10 years	3
Total	\$28

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of available-for-sale securities were insignificant for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

16. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the exchange price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value definition focuses on an exit price versus the acquisition cost. Fair value measurements use market data or assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs may be readily observable, corroborated by market data, or generally unobservable. Valuation techniques maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize use of unobservable inputs. A midmarket pricing convention (the midpoint price between bid and ask prices) is permitted for use as a practical expedient.

Fair value measurements are classified in three levels based on the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date. An active market is one in which transactions for an asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide ongoing pricing information.

Level 2 – A fair value measurement utilizing inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for an asset or liability. Inputs include (i) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, (ii) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, (iii) 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 and credit spreads. A Level 2 measurement cannot have more than an insignificant portion of its valuation based on unobservable inputs. Instruments in this category include non-exchange-traded derivatives, such as over-the-counter forwards, swaps and options; certain marketable debt securities; and financial instruments traded in less than active markets.

Level 3 – Any fair value measurement which includes unobservable inputs for more than an insignificant portion of the valuation. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value. Level 3 measurements may include longer-term instruments that extend into periods in which observable inputs are not available.

Not Categorized – As discussed in Note 1, certain investments are not categorized within the Fair Value hierarchy. These investments are measured based on the fair value of the underlying investments but may not be readily redeemable at that fair value.

Fair value accounting guidance permits entities to elect to measure certain financial instruments that are not required to be accounted for at fair value, such as equity method investments or the company's own debt, at fair value. The Duke Energy Registrants have not elected to record any of these items at fair value.

Transfers between levels represent assets or liabilities that were previously (i) categorized at a higher level for which the inputs to the estimate became less observable or (ii) classified at a lower level for which the inputs became more observable during the period. The Duke Energy Registrant's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the period. There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Transfers out of Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2014, were the result of forward commodity prices becoming observable due to the passage of time.

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

Investments in equity securities

The majority of investments in equity securities are valued using Level 1 measurements. Investments in equity securities 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 New York Stock Exchange (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. There was no after-hours market activity that was required to be reflected in the reported fair value measurements.

Investments in debt securities

Most investments in debt securities are valued using Level 2 measurements because the valuations use 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. If the market for a particular fixed income security is relatively inactive or illiquid, the measurement is Level 3.

Commodity derivatives

Commodity derivatives with clearinghouses are classified as Level 1. Other commodity derivatives are primarily valued using internally developed discounted cash flow models which incorporate forward price, adjustments for liquidity (bid-ask spread) and credit or non-performance risk (after reflecting credit enhancements such as collateral), and are discounted to present value. Pricing inputs are derived from published exchange transaction prices and other observable data sources. In the absence of an active market, the last available price may be used. If forward price curves are not observable for the full term of the contract and the unobservable period had more than an insignificant impact on the valuation, the commodity derivative is classified as Level 3. In isolation, increases (decreases) in natural gas forward prices result in favorable (unfavorable) fair value adjustments for gas purchase contracts; and increases (decreases) in electricity forward prices result in unfavorable (favorable) fair value adjustments for electricity sales contracts. Duke Energy regularly evaluates and validates pricing inputs used to estimate the fair value of gas commodity contracts by a market participant price verification procedure. This procedure provides a comparison of internal forward commodity curves to market participant generated curves.

Interest rate derivatives

Most over-the-counter interest rate contract derivatives are valued using financial models which utilize observable inputs for similar instruments and are classified as Level 2. Inputs include forward interest rate curves, notional amounts, interest rates and credit quality of the counterparties.

Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets and Assets Held for Sale

See Note 11 for a discussion of the valuation of goodwill and long-lived assets. See Note 2 related to the assets and related liabilities of the Disposal Group classified as held for sale, and the purchase of NCEMPA's ownership interests in certain generating assets.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DUKE ENERGY

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral which is disclosed in Note 14. See Note 15 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015				
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not categorized
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$ 3,590	\$ 3,418	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 172
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	2,227	672	1,555	—	—
Other available-for-sale equity securities	95	95	—	—	—
Other available-for-sale debt securities	302	75	222	5	—
Derivative assets	26	—	16	10	—
Total assets	6,240	4,260	1,793	15	172
Derivative liabilities	(419)	—	(419)	—	—
Net assets	\$ 5,821	\$ 4,260	\$ 1,374	\$ 15	\$ 172

(in millions)	December 31, 2014				
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not categorized
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$ 3,650	\$ 3,493	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 151
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	1,899	648	1,251	—	—
Other trading and available-for-sale equity securities	96	96	—	—	—
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities	263	41	217	5	—
Derivative assets	110	49	24	37	—
Total assets	6,018	4,327	1,498	42	151
Derivative liabilities	(668)	(162)	(468)	(38)	—
Net assets	\$ 5,350	\$ 4,165	\$ 1,030	\$ 4	\$ 151

The following tables provide reconciliations of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 measurements. Amounts included in earnings for derivatives are primarily included in Operating Revenues.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015		
	Investments	Derivatives (net)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5	\$ (1)	\$ 4
Total pretax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	—	21	21
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:			
Purchases	—	24	24
Sales	—	(1)	(1)
Settlements	—	(37)	(37)
Total gains included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory assets or liabilities	—	4	4
Balance at end of period	\$ 5	\$ 10	\$ 15

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014		
	Investments	Derivatives (net)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 20	\$ 13	\$ 33
Total pretax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	—	(7)	(7)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:			
Purchases	—	50	50
Sales	(15)	—	(15)
Settlements	—	(54)	(54)
Net transfers In (Out) of Level 3 due to observability of inputs	—	6	6
Total losses included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory assets or liabilities	—	(9)	(9)
Balance at end of period	\$ 5	\$ (1)	\$ 4
Pretax amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income related to Level 3 measurements outstanding	\$ —	\$ (14)	\$ (14)

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral, which is disclosed in Note 14. See Note 15 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015				
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not categorized
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$ 2,094	\$ 1,922	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 172
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	944	246	698	—	—
Other available-for-sale debt securities	3	—	—	3	—
Total assets	3,041	2,168	698	3	172
Derivative liabilities	(45)	—	(45)	—	—
Net assets	\$ 2,996	\$ 2,168	\$ 653	\$ 3	\$ 172

(in millions)	December 31, 2014				
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not categorized
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,005	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 151
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	870	138	732	—	—
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities	3	—	—	3	—
Total assets	3,035	2,143	738	3	151
Derivative liabilities	(19)	—	(19)	—	—
Net assets	\$ 3,016	\$ 2,143	\$ 719	\$ 3	\$ 151

The following tables provide a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 measurements. There was no change to the Level 3 balance during the year ended December 31, 2015.

(in millions)	December 31, 2014		
	Investments	Derivatives (net)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 3	\$ (2)	\$ 1
Settlements	—	2	2
Balance at end of period	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

PROGRESS ENERGY

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral, which is disclosed in Note 14. See Note 15 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$1,496	\$1,496	\$ —	\$ —
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	1,283	426	857	—
Other available-for-sale debt securities	63	18	45	—
Derivative assets	11	—	11	—
Total assets	2,853	1,940	913	—
Derivative liabilities	(322)	—	(322)	—
Net assets	\$2,531	\$1,940	\$ 591	\$ —

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$1,488	\$1,488	\$ —	\$ —
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities	1,029	510	519	—
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities	58	15	43	—
Derivative assets	4	—	4	—
Total assets	2,579	2,013	566	—
Derivative liabilities	(373)	—	(373)	—
Net assets	\$2,206	\$2,013	\$ 193	\$ —

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral which is disclosed in Note 14. See Note 15 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$1,178	\$1,178	\$ —	\$ —
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities and other	860	141	719	—
Other available-for-sale debt securities and other	1	1	—	—
Derivative assets	2	—	2	—
Total assets	2,041	1,320	721	—
Derivative liabilities	(98)	—	(98)	—
Net assets	\$1,943	\$1,320	\$ 623	\$ —

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$1,171	\$1,171	\$ —	\$ —
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities and other	540	151	389	—
Total assets	1,711	1,322	389	—
Derivative liabilities	(132)	—	(132)	—
Net assets	\$1,579	\$1,322	\$ 257	\$ —

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral which is disclosed in Note 14. See Note 15 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$ 318	\$318	\$ —	\$—
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities and other	423	285	138	—
Other available-for-sale debt securities and other	51	6	45	—
Derivative assets	7	—	7	—
Total assets	799	609	190	—
Derivative liabilities	(216)	—	(216)	—
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 583	\$609	\$ (26)	\$—

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund equity securities	\$ 317	\$317	\$ —	\$—
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund debt securities and other	489	359	130	—
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities and other	44	—	44	—
Derivative assets	4	—	4	—
Total assets	854	676	178	—
Derivative liabilities	(241)	—	(241)	—
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 613	\$676	\$ (63)	\$—

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)**DUKE ENERGY OHIO**

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral, which are disclosed in Note 14.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3
Derivative liabilities	(7)	—	(7)	—
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ 3

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets	\$ 49	\$ 20	\$ 9	\$ 20
Derivative liabilities	(181)	(117)	(26)	(38)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (132)	\$ (97)	\$ (17)	\$ (18)

The following table provides a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 measurements.

(in millions)	Derivatives (net)	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (18)	\$ (4)
Total pretax realized or unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	21	(9)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:		
Purchases	5	1
Settlements	(5)	(13)
Net transfers In (Out) of Level 3 due to observability of inputs	—	6
Total gains included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory assets or liabilities	—	1
Balance at end of period	\$ 3	\$ (18)

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the table below exclude cash collateral, which is disclosed in Note 14. See Note 15 for additional information related to investments by major security type.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 71	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ —
Other available-for-sale debt securities and other	30	2	28	—
Derivative assets	7	—	—	7
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 108	\$ 73	\$ 28	\$ 7

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other trading and available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 71	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ —
Other trading and available-for-sale debt securities and other	30	—	30	—
Derivative assets	14	—	—	14
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 115	\$ 71	\$ 30	\$ 14

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table provides a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 measurements.

(in millions)	Derivatives (net)	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 14	\$ 12
Total pretax realized or unrealized gains included in earnings	—	3
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:		
Purchases	19	49
Settlements	(30)	(41)
Total gains (losses) included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as regulatory assets or liabilities	4	(9)
Balance at end of period	\$ 7	\$ 14

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

The following table includes quantitative information about the Duke Energy Registrants' derivatives classified as Level 3.

December 31, 2015				
Investment Type	Fair Value (in millions)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Duke Energy				
Financial transmission rights (FTRs)	\$ 10	RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per megawatt-hour (MWh)	\$ (0.74) — \$ 7.29
Duke Energy Ohio				
FTRs	\$ 3	RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	\$ 0.67 — \$ 2.53
Duke Energy Indiana				
FTRs	\$ 7	RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	\$ (0.74) — \$ 7.29
December 31, 2014				
Investment Type	Fair Value (in millions)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Duke Energy				
Natural gas contracts	\$ (5)	Discounted cash flow	Forward natural gas curves – price per Million British Thermal Unit (MMBtu)	\$ 2.12 — \$ 4.35
FTRs	14	RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	(1.92) — 9.86
Electricity contracts	(1)	Discounted cash flow	Forward electricity curves – price per MWh	25.16 — 51.75
Commodity capacity option contracts	2	Discounted cash flow	Forward capacity option curves – price per MW day	21.00 — 109.00
Reserves	(11)		Bid-ask spreads, implied volatility, probability of default	
Total Level 3 derivatives	\$ (1)			
Duke Energy Ohio				
Electricity contracts	\$ (6)	Discounted cash flow	Forward electricity curves – price per MWh	\$ 25.25 — \$ 51.75
Natural gas contracts	(5)	Discounted cash flow	Forward natural gas curves – price per MMBtu	2.12 — 4.35
Reserves	(7)		Bid-ask spreads, implied volatility, probability of default	
Total Level 3 derivatives	\$ (18)			
Duke Energy Indiana				
FTRs	\$ 14	RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	\$ (1.92) — \$ 9.86

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

OTHER FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

The fair value and book value of long-term debt, including current maturities, is summarized in the following table. Estimates determined are not necessarily indicative of amounts that could have been settled in current markets. Fair value of long-term debt uses Level 2 measurements.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Duke Energy	\$ 39,569	\$42,537	\$39,868	\$44,566
Duke Energy Carolinas	8,367	9,156	8,353	9,626
Progress Energy	14,464	15,856	14,668	16,951
Duke Energy Progress	6,518	6,757	6,170	6,696
Duke Energy Florida	4,266	4,908	4,823	5,767
Duke Energy Ohio	1,598	1,724	1,760	1,970
Duke Energy Indiana	3,768	4,219	3,769	4,456

At both December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, 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.

17. 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. A qualitative analysis of control determines the party that

consolidates a VIE. This assessment is based on (i) what party has the power to direct the most significant activities of the VIE that impact its economic performance and (ii) 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.

No financial support was provided to any of the consolidated VIEs during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, or is expected to be provided in the future, that was not previously contractually required.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED VIEs

The following tables summarize the impact of VIEs consolidated by Duke Energy and the Subsidiary Registrants on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy						
	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida				
(in millions)	DERF	DEPR ^(c)	DEFR ^(c)	CRC	Renewables	Other	Total
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	596	349	309	454	19	21	1,748
Other	—	—	—	—	138	4	142
Investments and Other Assets							
Other	—	—	—	—	70	—	70
Property, Plant and Equipment							
Property, plant and equipment, cost ^(a)	—	—	—	—	2,015	20	2,035
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	(321)	(6)	(327)
Total assets	\$596	\$349	\$309	\$454	\$1,921	\$41	\$3,670
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Accounts payable	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Taxes accrued	5	3	—	—	5	1	14
Current maturities of long-term debt	—	—	—	—	108	17	125
Other	—	—	—	—	15	2	17
Long-Term Debt ^(b)	425	254	225	325	968	—	2,197
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities							
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	289	—	289
Asset retirement obligations	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Other	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
Total liabilities	\$430	\$257	\$225	\$325	\$1,488	\$20	\$2,745
Net assets of consolidated variable interest entities	\$166	\$92	\$84	\$129	\$433	\$21	\$925

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy			CRC	Renewables	Other	Total
	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida				
(in millions)	DERF	DEPR ^(c)	DEFR ^(c)				
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Restricted receivables of variable interest entities (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	\$ 647	\$ 436	\$ 305	\$ 547	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 1,973
Other	—	—	—	—	68	6	74
Investments and Other Assets							
Other	—	—	—	—	25	25	50
Property, Plant and Equipment							
Property, plant and equipment, cost ^(a)	—	—	—	—	1,855	18	1,873
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	(250)	(5)	(255)
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits							
Other	—	—	—	—	34	2	36
Total assets	\$ 647	\$ 436	\$ 305	\$ 547	\$ 1,752	\$ 64	\$ 3,751
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Accounts payable	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Taxes accrued	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Current maturities of long-term debt	—	—	—	—	68	16	84
Other	—	—	—	—	16	5	21
Long-Term Debt^(b)	400	300	225	325	967	17	2,234
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities							
Deferred income taxes	—	—	—	—	283	—	283
Asset retirement obligations	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Other	—	—	—	—	34	4	38
Total liabilities	\$ 400	\$ 300	\$ 225	\$ 325	\$ 1,406	\$ 42	\$ 2,698
Net assets of consolidated variable interest entities	\$ 247	\$ 136	\$ 80	\$ 222	\$ 346	\$ 22	\$ 1,053

(a) Restricted as collateral for non-recourse debt of VIEs.

(b) Non-recourse to the general assets of the applicable registrant.

(c) The amount for Progress Energy is equal to the total amount for Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida

The obligations of these VIEs are non-recourse to Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida. These entities have no requirement to provide liquidity to, purchase assets of or guarantee performance of these VIEs unless noted in the following paragraphs.

DERF / DEPR / DEFR

Duke Energy Receivables Finance Company, LLC (DERF), Duke Energy Progress Receivables, LLC (DEPR) and Duke Energy Florida Receivables, LLC (DEFR) are bankruptcy remote, special purpose subsidiaries of Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida, respectively. On a daily basis, DERF, DEPR and DEFR buy certain accounts receivable arising from the sale of electricity and/or related services from their parent companies. DERF, DEPR and DEFR are wholly owned limited liability companies with separate legal existence from their parents and their assets are not generally available to creditors of their parent companies. DERF, DEPR and DEFR borrow amounts

under credit facilities to buy the receivables. Borrowing availability is limited to the amount of qualified receivables sold, which is generally expected to be in excess of the credit facilities. The credit facilities are reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Long-Term Debt. The secured credit facilities were not structured to meet the criteria for sale accounting treatment under the accounting guidance for transfers and servicing of financial assets.

The most significant activity that impacts the economic performance of DERF, DEPR and DEFR are the decisions made to manage delinquent receivables. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida consolidate DERF, DEPR and DEFR, respectively, as they make those decisions.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table outlines amounts and expiration dates of the credit facilities.

	DERF	DEPR	DEFR
Credit facility amount (in millions)	\$ 425	\$ 300	\$ 225
Expiration date	December 2018	February 2019	March 2017

CRC

On a revolving basis, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana sell to CRC certain accounts receivable arising from the sale of electricity and related services. The receivables sold are securitized by CRC through a \$325 million credit facility managed by two unrelated third parties. Borrowing availability from the credit facility is limited to the amount of qualified receivables sold to CRC. The sole source of funds to satisfy the related debt obligation is cash collections from the receivables. The credit facility expires in December 2018 and is reflected on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets as Long-Term Debt.

The proceeds Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana receive from the sale of receivables to CRC are typically 75 percent cash and 25 percent in the form of a subordinated note from CRC. The subordinated note is a retained interest in the receivables sold. Depending on collection experience, additional equity infusions to CRC may be required by Duke Energy to maintain a minimum equity balance of \$3 million. There were no infusions to CRC during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

CRC is considered a VIE because (i) equity capitalization is insufficient to support its operations, (ii) power to direct the most significant activities that impact economic performance of the entity are not performed by the equity

holder, Cinergy, and (iii) deficiencies in net worth of CRC are not funded by Cinergy, but by Duke Energy. The most significant activity of CRC relates to the decisions made with respect to the management of delinquent receivables. Duke Energy consolidates CRC as it makes these decisions. Neither Duke Energy Ohio nor Duke Energy Indiana consolidate CRC.

Renewables

Certain of Duke Energy's renewable energy facilities are VIEs due to long-term fixed price power purchase agreements. These fixed price agreements effectively transfer commodity price risk to the buyer of the power. Certain other of Duke Energy's renewable energy facilities are VIEs due to Duke Energy issuing guarantees for debt service and operations and maintenance reserves in support of debt financings. For certain VIEs, assets are restricted and cannot be pledged as collateral or sold to third parties without prior approval of debt holders. The most significant activities that impact the economic performance of these renewable energy facilities were decisions associated with siting, negotiating purchase power agreements, engineering, procurement and construction and decisions associated with ongoing operations and maintenance-related activities. Duke Energy consolidates the entities as it makes all of these decisions.

NON-CONSOLIDATED VIEs

The tables below show VIEs not consolidated and how these entities impact the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015				
	Duke Energy			Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
	Renewables	Other	Total		
Receivables	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ 60
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	235	152	387	—	—
Total assets	\$ 235	\$ 152	\$ 387	\$ 47	\$ 60
Other current liabilities	—	3	3	—	—
Deferred credits and other liabilities	—	14	14	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ —
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 235	\$ 135	\$ 370	\$ 47	\$ 60

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014				
	Duke Energy			Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
	Renewables	Other	Total		
Receivables	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 91	\$ 113
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	150	38	188	—	—
Intangibles	—	—	—	—	—
Investments and other assets	—	4	4	—	—
Total assets	\$ 150	\$ 42	\$ 192	\$ 91	\$ 113
Other current liabilities	—	3	3	—	—
Deferred credits and other liabilities	—	14	14	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ —
Net assets	\$ 150	\$ 25	\$ 175	\$ 91	\$ 113

The Duke Energy Registrants are not aware of any situations where the maximum exposure to loss significantly exceeds the carrying values shown above except for the power purchase agreement with OVEC, which is discussed below, and various guarantees, some of which are reflected in the table above as Deferred credits and other liabilities. For more information on various guarantees, refer to Note 7, "Guarantees and Indemnifications."

Renewables

Duke Energy has investments in various renewable energy project entities. Some of these entities are VIEs due to long-term fixed price power purchase agreements. These fixed price agreements effectively transfer commodity price risk to the buyer of the power. Duke Energy does not consolidate these VIEs because power to direct and control key activities is shared jointly by Duke Energy and other owners.

Other

Duke Energy holds a 50 percent equity interest in Duke-American Transmission Company, LLC (DATC). DATC is considered a VIE due to insufficient equity at risk to permit DATC to finance its own activities without additional subordinated financial support. The activities that most significantly impact DATC's economic performance are the decisions related to investing in existing and development of new transmission facilities. The power to direct these activities is jointly and equally shared by Duke Energy and the other joint venture partner and, therefore, Duke Energy does not consolidate.

Duke Energy has a 40 percent equity interest and a 7.5 percent equity interest in ACP and Sabal Trail, respectively. These entities are considered VIEs as their equity is not sufficient to permit the entities to finance their activities without additional subordinated financial support. The activity that most significantly impacts the economic performance of both ACP and Sabal Trail is construction. Duke Energy does not control these activities and therefore does not consolidate ACP or Sabal Trail.

OVEC

Duke Energy Ohio's 9 percent ownership interest in OVEC is considered a non-consolidated VIE. Through its ownership interest in OVEC, Duke Energy

Ohio has a contractual arrangement to buy power from OVEC's power plants through June 2040. Proceeds from the sale of power by OVEC to its power purchase agreement counterparties are designed to be sufficient 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 MW of coal-fired generation capacity. Proposed environmental rulemaking could increase the costs of OVEC, which would be passed through to Duke Energy Ohio. In 2014, Duke Energy Ohio recorded a \$94 million impairment related to OVEC.

CRC

See discussion under Consolidated VIEs for additional information related to CRC.

Amounts included in Receivables in the above table for Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana reflect their retained interest in receivables sold to CRC. These subordinated notes held by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are stated at fair value. Carrying values of retained interests are determined by allocating carrying value of the receivables between assets sold and interests retained based on relative fair value. The allocated bases of the subordinated notes are not materially different than their face value because (i) the receivables generally turnover in less than two months, (ii) credit losses are reasonably predictable due to the broad customer base and lack of significant concentration and (iii) the equity in CRC is subordinate to all retained interests and thus would absorb losses first. The hypothetical effect on fair value of the retained interests assuming both a 10 percent and a 20 percent 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 and Duke Energy Indiana on the retained interests using the acceptable yield method. This method 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 retained interests and purchased beneficial interest whenever it is determined that an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Key assumptions used in estimating fair value are detailed in the following table.

	Duke Energy Ohio		Duke Energy Indiana	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Anticipated credit loss ratio	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Discount rate	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Receivable turnover rate	12.9%	12.8%	10.6%	10.5%

The following table shows the gross and net receivables sold.

(in millions)	Duke Energy Ohio		Duke Energy Indiana	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Receivables sold	\$ 233	\$ 273	\$ 260	\$ 310
Less: Retained interests	47	91	60	113
Net receivables sold	\$ 186	\$ 182	\$ 200	\$ 197

The following table shows sales and cash flows related to receivables sold.

(in millions)	Duke Energy Ohio			Duke Energy Indiana		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Sales						
Receivables sold	\$1,963	\$2,246	\$2,251	\$2,627	\$2,913	\$2,985
Loss recognized on sale	9	11	12	11	11	11
Cash Flows						
Cash proceeds from receivables sold	1,995	2,261	2,220	2,670	2,932	2,944
Collection fees received	1	1	1	1	1	1
Return received on retained interests	3	4	5	5	6	6

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

Collection fees received in connection with servicing transferred accounts receivable are included in Operation, maintenance and other on Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. The loss recognized on sales of receivables is calculated monthly by multiplying receivables sold during the month by the required discount. The required discount 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 the prior month-end LIBOR plus a fixed rate of 1.00 percent.

18. COMMON STOCK

Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders, adjusted for distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities, by the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders, as adjusted for distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities, by the diluted weighted average number of common stock 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, were exercised or settled. Duke Energy's participating securities are restricted stock units that are entitled to dividends declared on Duke Energy common shares during the restricted stock unit's vesting periods.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table presents Duke Energy's basic and diluted EPS calculations and reconciles the weighted average number of common stock outstanding to the diluted weighted average number of common stock outstanding.

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders excluding impact of participating securities	\$2,791	\$2,446	\$2,565
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	694	707	706
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	694	707	706
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders			
Basic	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.64
Diluted	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.63
Potentially dilutive items excluded from the calculation ^(a)	2	2	2
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.09

(a) Performance stock awards and certain stock options were not included in the dilutive securities calculation because either the performance measures related to the awards had not been met or the option exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares during the presented periods.

On April 6, 2015, Duke Energy entered into agreements with each of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (the Dealers) to repurchase a total of \$1.5 billion of Duke Energy common stock under an accelerated stock repurchase program (the ASR). Duke Energy made payments of \$750 million to each of the Dealers and was delivered 16.6 million shares, with a total fair value of \$1.275 billion, which represented approximately 85 percent of the total number of shares of Duke Energy common stock expected to be repurchased under the ASR. The \$225 million unsettled portion met the criteria to be accounted for as a forward contract indexed to Duke Energy's stock and qualified as an equity instrument. The company recorded the \$1.5 billion payment as a reduction to common stock as of April 6, 2015. In June 2015, the Dealers delivered 3.2 million additional shares to Duke Energy to complete the ASR. Approximately 19.8 million shares, in total, were delivered to Duke Energy and retired under the ASR at an average price of \$75.75 per share. The final number of shares repurchased was based upon the average of the daily volume weighted average stock prices of Duke Energy's common stock during the term of the program, less a discount.

19. SEVERANCE

During 2015, Duke Energy developed targeted cost savings initiatives aimed at reducing operating and maintenance expense. The initiatives include efforts to reduce costs through standardization of processes and systems, leveraging technology and workforce optimization throughout the company in order to achieve sustainable cost reductions. In conjunction with these initiatives, voluntary and involuntary severance benefits were extended to a total of approximately 900 employees. The following table presents the direct and allocated severance and related expenses recorded by the Duke Energy Registrants associated with these initiatives. Amounts are included within Operation, maintenance and other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Year Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 142	\$ 93	\$ 36	\$ 28	\$ 8	\$ 2	\$ 6

In conjunction with the 2012 merger with Progress Energy, Duke Energy and Progress Energy offered a voluntary severance plan to certain eligible employees. As of December 31, 2015, all plan participants have separated from the company. The following table presents direct and allocated severance and related expenses recorded by the Duke Energy Registrants associated with this plan. Amounts are included within Operation, maintenance and other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amounts for 2014 and 2015 were not material.

(in millions)	Duke Energy ^(a)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Year Ended December 31, 2013	\$ 34	\$ 8	\$ 19	\$ 14	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 2

(a) Includes \$5 million of accelerated stock award expense and \$2 million of COBRA and health care reimbursement expense.

During 2013, in conjunction with the retirement of Crystal River Unit 3, severance benefits were made available to certain impacted unionized and non-unionized employees, to the extent that those employees did not find job opportunities at other locations. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Duke Energy Florida deferred \$26 million of severance costs as a regulatory asset. Severance costs accrued in 2014 and 2015 related to this plan were not material. As of December 31, 2015, all plan participants have separated from the company. Refer to Note 4 for further discussion regarding Crystal River Unit 3.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The table below presents the severance liability for past and ongoing severance plans including the plans described above. Amounts for Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Ohio are not material.

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 28	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ 1	\$ 17
Provision/Adjustments	144	80	20	20	—
Cash Reductions	(36)	(4)	(15)	(2)	(13)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 136	\$ 78	\$ 23	\$ 19	\$ 4

20. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Duke Energy Corporation 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2015 Plan) provides for the grant of stock-based compensation awards to employees and outside directors. The 2015 Plan reserves 10 million shares of common stock for issuance. Duke Energy has historically issued new shares upon exercising or vesting of share-based awards. However, Duke Energy may use a combination of new share issuances and open market repurchases for share-based awards that are exercised or vest in the future. Duke Energy has not determined with certainty the amount of such new share issuances or open market repurchases.

The 2015 Plan supersedes the 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended (the 2010 Plan), and the Progress Energy, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the Progress Plan). No additional grants will be made from the 2010 Plan and Progress Plan.

The following table summarizes the total expense recognized by the Duke Energy Registrants, net of tax, for stock-based compensation.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Duke Energy	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 52
Duke Energy Carolinas	14	12	13
Progress Energy	14	14	23
Duke Energy Progress	9	9	14
Duke Energy Florida	5	5	9
Duke Energy Ohio	2	5	4
Duke Energy Indiana	4	3	4

Duke Energy's pretax stock-based compensation costs, the tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation expense, and stock-based compensation costs capitalized are included in the following table.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Restricted stock unit awards	\$ 38	\$ 39	\$ 49
Performance awards	23	22	34
Stock options	—	—	2
Pretax stock-based compensation cost	\$ 61	\$ 61	\$ 85
Tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation expense	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 33
Stock-based compensation costs capitalized	3	4	3

STOCK OPTIONS

Stock options are granted with a maximum option term of 10 years and with an exercise price not less than the market price of Duke Energy's common stock on the grant date. Stock options outstanding at December 31, 2015, were not exercisable and the aggregate intrinsic value was not material. The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding.

	Stock Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per share)	Weighted Average Remaining Life
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	373	\$ 64	
Exercised	(270)	62	
Outstanding at December 31, 2015 ^(a)	103	69	7 years, 2 months

(a) Outstanding stock options all vested on January 1, 2016.

The following table summarizes additional information related to stock options exercised and granted.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Intrinsic value of options exercised (in millions)	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 26
Tax benefit related to options exercised (in millions)	2	2	10
Cash received from options exercised (in millions)	17	25	9
Stock options granted (in thousands) ^(a)	—	—	310

(a) Stock options granted in 2013 were expensed immediately.

RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARDS

Restricted stock unit awards generally vest over periods from immediate to three years. Fair value amounts are based on the market price of Duke Energy's common stock on the grant date. The following table includes information related to restricted stock unit awards.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Shares awarded (in thousands)	524	557	612
Fair value (in millions)	\$ 41	\$ 40	\$ 42

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table summarizes information about restricted stock unit awards outstanding.

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	1,080	\$69
Granted	524	79
Vested	(602)	68
Forfeited	(49)	73
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	953	75
Restricted stock unit awards expected to vest	924	75

The total grant date fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$41 million, \$52 million and \$50 million, respectively. At December 31, 2015, Duke Energy had \$19 million of unrecognized compensation cost, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of one year, 11 months.

PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Stock-based performance awards generally vest over three years if performance targets are met.

Performance awards granted in 2015, 2014 and 2013 contain market conditions based on the total shareholder return (TSR) of Duke Energy stock relative to a predefined peer group (relative TSR). These awards are valued using a path-dependent model that incorporates expected relative TSR into the fair value determination of Duke Energy's performance-based share awards. The model uses three-year historical volatilities and correlations for all companies in the predefined peer group, including Duke Energy, to simulate Duke Energy's relative TSR as of the end of the performance period. For each simulation, Duke Energy's relative TSR associated with the simulated stock price at the end of the performance period plus expected dividends within the period results in a value per share for the award portfolio. The average of these

simulations is the expected portfolio value per share. Actual life to date results of Duke Energy's relative TSR for each grant are incorporated within the model.

For performance awards granted in 2015, the model used a risk-free interest rate of 1.0 percent, which reflects the yield on three-year Treasury bonds as of the grant date, and an expected volatility of 13.6 percent based on Duke Energy's historical volatility over three years using daily stock prices.

The following table includes information related to stock-based performance awards.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Shares awarded (in thousands)	642	542	633
Fair value (in millions)	\$ 26	\$ 19	\$ 28

The following table summarizes information about stock-based performance awards outstanding and assumes payout at the maximum level.

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	1,627	\$ 42
Granted	642	41
Vested	(271)	51
Forfeited	(301)	38
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	1,697	40
Stock-based performance awards expected to vest	1,301	40

The total grant date fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$26 million, \$27 million and \$42 million, respectively. At December 31, 2015, Duke Energy had \$22 million of unrecognized compensation cost, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of one year, two months.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS

Duke Energy maintains, and the Subsidiary Registrants participate in, qualified, non-contributory defined benefit retirement plans. The plans cover most U.S. employees using a cash balance formula. Under a cash balance formula, a plan participant accumulates a retirement benefit consisting of pay credits based upon a percentage of current eligible earnings based on age, or age and years of service, and interest credits. Certain employees are covered under plans that use a final average earnings formula. Under these average earnings formulas, a plan participant accumulates a retirement benefit equal to the sum of percentages of their (i) highest three-year or four-year average earnings, (ii) highest three-year or four-year average earnings in excess of covered compensation per year of participation (maximum of 35 years), and/or (iii) highest three-year average earnings times years of participation in excess of 35 years. Duke Energy also maintains, and the Subsidiary Registrants participate in, non-qualified, non-contributory defined benefit retirement plans which cover certain executives. As of January 1, 2014, the qualified and non-qualified non-contributory defined benefit plans are closed to new and rehired non-union and certain unionized employees.

Duke Energy uses a December 31 measurement date for its defined benefit retirement plan assets and obligations.

Net periodic benefit costs disclosed in the tables below represent the cost of the respective benefit plan 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. Amounts presented in the tables below for the Subsidiary Registrants represent the amounts of pension and other post-retirement benefit cost allocated by Duke Energy for employees of the Subsidiary Registrants. Additionally, the Subsidiary Registrants are allocated their proportionate share of pension and post-retirement benefit cost for employees of Duke Energy's shared services affiliate that provide support to the Subsidiary Registrants. These allocated amounts are included in the governance and shared service costs discussed in Note 13.

Duke Energy's policy is to fund amounts on an actuarial basis to provide assets sufficient to meet benefit payments to be paid to plan participants. The following table includes information related to the Duke Energy Registrants' contributions to its U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plans.

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Anticipated Contributions:							
2016	\$ 145	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 24	\$ 20	\$ 4	\$ 9
Contributions Made:							
2015	\$ 302	\$ 91	\$ 83	\$ 42	\$ 40	\$ 8	\$ 19
2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	250	—	250	63	133	—	—

QUALIFIED PENSION PLANS

Components of Net Periodic Pension Costs

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 159	\$ 50	\$ 44	\$ 23	\$ 20	\$ 4	\$ 10
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	324	83	104	48	54	18	27
Expected return on plan assets	(516)	(139)	(171)	(79)	(87)	(26)	(42)
Amortization of actuarial loss	166	39	65	33	31	7	13
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	(15)	(7)	(3)	(2)	(1)	—	1
Other	8	2	3	1	1	—	1
Net periodic pension costs^{(a)(b)}	\$ 126	\$ 28	\$ 42	\$ 24	\$ 18	\$ 3	\$ 10

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Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 135	\$ 41	\$ 40	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 4	\$ 9
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	344	85	112	54	57	20	29
Expected return on plan assets	(511)	(132)	(173)	(85)	(85)	(27)	(41)
Amortization of actuarial loss	150	36	68	32	32	4	13
Amortization of prior service credit	(15)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(1)	—	—
Other	8	2	3	1	1	—	1
Net periodic pension costs ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 111	\$ 24	\$ 47	\$ 21	\$ 24	\$ 1	\$ 11

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 167	\$ 49	\$ 60	\$ 22	\$ 30	\$ 6	\$ 11
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	320	80	116	50	53	21	28
Expected return on plan assets	(549)	(148)	(199)	(94)	(87)	(31)	(46)
Amortization of actuarial loss	244	60	101	46	49	13	24
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	(11)	(6)	(4)	(1)	(2)	—	1
Other	7	2	2	1	1	—	1
Net periodic pension costs ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 178	\$ 37	\$ 76	\$ 24	\$ 44	\$ 9	\$ 19

(a) Duke Energy amounts exclude \$9 million, \$10 million, and \$12 million for the years ended December 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, of regulatory asset amortization resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.

(b) Duke Energy Ohio amounts exclude \$4 million, \$5 million, and \$6 million for the years ended December 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, of regulatory asset amortization resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.

Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Regulatory Assets

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory assets, net increase	\$ 173	\$ 65	\$ 18	\$ 14	\$ 4	\$ 14	\$ 11
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)							
Deferred income tax expense	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial losses arising during the year	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior year service credit	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior year actuarial losses	(11)	—	(4)	—	—	—	—
Transfer with the disposal group	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification of actuarial losses to regulatory assets	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory assets, net increase (decrease)	\$ 112	\$ 30	\$ (73)	\$ (17)	\$ 11	\$ 17	\$ 4
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax expense	\$ (10)	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial losses arising during the year	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prior year service credit arising during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior year actuarial losses	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification of actuarial losses to regulatory assets	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

PART II

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Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Reconciliation of Funded Status to Net Amount Recognized

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation							
Obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 8,107	\$2,053	\$2,557	\$1,187	\$1,335	\$ 469	\$ 673
Obligation transferred with the Disposal Group	(83)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service cost	159	50	44	23	20	4	10
Interest cost	324	83	104	48	54	18	27
Actuarial gain	(241)	(53)	(111)	(46)	(62)	(9)	(15)
Transfers	—	8	4	7	(3)	8	—
Plan amendments	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
Benefits paid	(533)	(146)	(147)	(76)	(68)	(37)	(42)
Obligation at measurement date	\$ 7,727	\$1,995	\$2,451	\$1,143	\$1,276	\$ 453	\$ 649
Accumulated Benefit Obligation at measurement date	\$ 7,606	\$1,993	\$2,414	\$1,143	\$1,240	\$ 442	\$ 628
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets							
Plan assets at prior measurement date	\$ 8,498	\$2,300	\$2,722	\$1,321	\$1,363	\$ 456	\$ 681
Plan assets transferred with the Disposal Group	(81)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employer contributions	302	91	83	42	40	8	19
Actual return on plan assets	(50)	(10)	(22)	(10)	(11)	(2)	(3)
Benefits paid	(533)	(146)	(147)	(76)	(68)	(37)	(42)
Transfers	—	8	4	7	(3)	8	—
Plan assets at measurement date	\$ 8,136	\$2,243	\$2,640	\$1,284	\$1,321	\$ 433	\$ 655
Funded status of plan	\$ 409	\$ 248	\$ 189	\$ 141	\$ 45	\$ (20)	\$ 6

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation							
Obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 7,510	\$1,875	\$2,739	\$1,172	\$1,233	\$ 442	\$ 632
Service cost	135	41	40	21	20	4	9
Interest cost	344	85	112	54	57	20	29
Actuarial loss ^(a)	618	132	211	98	105	41	41
Transfers	—	37	(375)	(61)	(9)	(6)	—
Plan amendments	(4)	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—
Benefits paid	(496)	(116)	(170)	(97)	(71)	(31)	(38)
Obligation at measurement date	\$ 8,107	\$2,053	\$2,557	\$1,187	\$1,335	\$ 469	\$ 673
Accumulated Benefit Obligation at measurement date	\$ 7,966	\$2,052	\$2,519	\$1,187	\$1,297	\$ 459	\$ 645
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets							
Plan assets at prior measurement date	\$ 8,142	\$2,162	\$2,944	\$1,330	\$1,299	\$ 448	\$ 654
Actual return on plan assets	852	217	300	149	144	45	65
Benefits paid	(496)	(116)	(170)	(97)	(71)	(31)	(38)
Transfers	—	37	(352)	(61)	(9)	(6)	—
Plan assets at measurement date	\$ 8,498	\$2,300	\$2,722	\$1,321	\$1,363	\$ 456	\$ 681
Funded status of plan	\$ 391	\$ 247	\$ 165	\$ 134	\$ 28	\$ (13)	\$ 8

(a) Includes an increase in benefit obligation of \$180 million as a result of changes in Duke Energy's mortality assumptions.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Prefunded pension ^(a)	\$ 474	\$ 252	\$ 232	\$ 145	\$ 84	\$ 1	\$ 6
Noncurrent pension liability ^(b)	\$ 65	\$ 4	\$ 43	\$ 4	\$ 39	\$ 21	\$ —
Net asset recognized	\$ 409	\$ 248	\$ 189	\$ 141	\$ 45	\$ (20)	\$ 6
Regulatory assets	\$ 1,884	\$ 472	\$ 771	\$ 360	\$ 410	\$ 79	\$ 162
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax asset	\$ (45)	\$ —	\$ (6)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Prior service credit	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net actuarial loss	130	—	17	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss ^(c)	\$ 81	\$ —	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Amounts to be recognized in net periodic pension costs in the next year							
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	\$ 132	\$ 31	\$ 59	\$ 25	\$ 31	\$ 4	\$ 11
Unrecognized prior service credit	(16)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(1)	—	—

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Prefunded pension ^(a)	\$ 441	\$ 247	\$ 165	\$ 134	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ 8
Non-current pension liability ^(b)	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ —
Net asset recognized	\$ 391	\$ 247	\$ 165	\$ 134	\$ 28	\$ (13)	\$ 8
Regulatory assets	\$ 1,711	\$ 407	\$ 753	\$ 346	\$ 406	\$ 65	\$ 151
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax asset	\$ (51)	\$ —	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Prior service credit	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net actuarial loss	140	—	21	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss ^(c)	\$ 84	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

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

(b) Included in Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(c) Excludes accumulated other comprehensive income of \$13 million and \$22 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, net of tax, associated with a Brazilian retirement plan.

Information for Plans with Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Duke Energy	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,216	\$ 611	\$ 611	\$ 307
Accumulated benefit obligation	1,158	575	575	298
Fair value of plan assets	1,151	574	574	289

(in millions)	December 31, 2014	
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Ohio
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 702	\$ 315
Accumulated benefit obligation	672	306
Fair value of plan assets	652	302

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Assumptions Used for Pension Benefits Accounting

The discount rate used to determine the current year pension obligation and following year's pension expense is based on a bond selection-settlement portfolio approach. This approach develops a discount rate by selecting a portfolio of high quality corporate bonds that generate sufficient cash flow to provide for projected benefit payments of the plan. The selected bond portfolio is derived from a universe of non-callable corporate bonds rated Aa quality or higher. After the bond portfolio is selected, a single interest rate is determined that equates the present value of the plan's projected benefit payments discounted at this rate with the market value of the bonds selected.

The average remaining service period of active covered employees is seven years for Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana.

The following tables present the assumptions or range of assumptions used for pension benefit accounting.

	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Benefit Obligations			
Discount rate	4.40%	4.10%	4.70%
Salary increase	4.00% - 4.40%	4.00% - 4.40%	4.00% - 4.40%
Net Periodic Benefit Cost			
Discount rate	4.10%	4.70%	4.10%
Salary increase	4.00% - 4.40%	4.00% - 4.40%	4.00% - 4.30%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.50%	6.75%	7.75%

Expected Benefit Payments

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Years ending December 31,							
2016	\$ 628	\$ 189	\$ 164	\$ 91	\$ 71	\$ 35	\$ 48
2017	639	199	167	92	73	35	47
2018	640	203	169	92	75	34	47
2019	643	202	171	91	77	34	47
2020	641	201	174	92	80	35	47
2021 – 2025	3,053	906	869	438	420	171	230

NON-QUALIFIED PENSION PLANS

Components of Net Periodic Pension Costs

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	13	1	4	1	2	—	—
Amortization of actuarial loss	6	—	2	1	2	—	1
Amortization of prior service credit	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Net periodic pension costs	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 1

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	14	1	5	1	2	—	—
Amortization of actuarial loss	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Net periodic pension costs	\$ 19	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	13	1	7	1	1	—	—
Amortization of actuarial loss	5	—	3	1	1	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Net periodic pension costs	\$ 20	\$ 1	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —

Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory assets, net (decrease) increase	\$(13)	\$ 2	\$(16)	\$ (1)	\$(15)	\$ —	\$(1)
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax benefit	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Amortization of prior service credit	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial gains arising during the year	17	—	13	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory assets, net increase	\$ 44	\$ 1	\$ 14	\$ 4	\$ 19	\$ 1	\$ 2
Regulatory liabilities, net decrease	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax benefit	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial gains arising during the year	(9)	—	(11)	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ (6)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Reconciliation of Funded Status to Net Amount Recognized

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation							
Obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 337	\$ 16	\$ 116	\$ 35	\$ 61	\$ 4	\$ 5
Service cost	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Interest cost	13	1	4	1	2	—	—
Actuarial losses (gains)	10	1	(1)	—	(14)	—	—
Transfers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(26)	(2)	(8)	(3)	(3)	—	—
Obligation at measurement date	\$ 341	\$ 16	\$ 112	\$ 33	\$ 46	\$ 4	\$ 5
Accumulated Benefit Obligation at measurement date	\$ 336	\$ 16	\$ 112	\$ 33	\$ 46	\$ 4	\$ 5
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets							
Plan assets at prior measurement date	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(26)	(2)	(8)	(3)	(3)	—	—
Employer contributions	26	2	8	3	3	—	—
Plan assets at measurement date	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation							
Obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 304	\$ 15	\$ 140	\$ 34	\$ 39	\$ 3	\$ 5
Service cost	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Interest cost	14	1	5	1	2	—	—
Actuarial losses ^(a)	43	2	11	2	20	1	1
Settlements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plan amendments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	—	—	(32)	—	4	—	—
Benefits paid	(27)	(2)	(9)	(3)	(4)	—	(1)
Obligation at measurement date	\$ 337	\$ 16	\$ 116	\$ 35	\$ 61	\$ 4	\$ 5
Accumulated Benefit Obligation at measurement date	\$ 333	\$ 15	\$ 116	\$ 35	\$ 61	\$ 4	\$ 5
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets							
Plan assets at prior measurement date	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(27)	(2)	(9)	(3)	(4)	—	(1)
Employer contributions	27	2	9	3	4	—	1
Plan assets at measurement date	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(a) Includes an increase in benefit obligation of \$21 million as a result of changes in Duke Energy's mortality assumptions.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current pension liability ^(a)	\$ 27	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —
Noncurrent pension liability ^(b)	314	14	104	30	43	4	5
Total accrued pension liability	\$ 341	\$ 16	\$ 112	\$ 33	\$ 46	\$ 4	\$ 5
Regulatory assets	\$ 76	\$ 7	\$ 16	\$ 6	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 1
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax liability	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net actuarial loss	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Amounts to be recognized in net periodic pension expense in the next year							
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unrecognized prior service credit	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current pension liability ^(a)	\$ 27	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —
Non-current pension liability ^(b)	310	14	108	32	57	4	5
Total accrued pension liability	\$ 337	\$ 16	\$ 116	\$ 35	\$ 61	\$ 4	\$ 5
Regulatory assets	\$ 89	\$ 5	\$ 32	\$ 7	\$ 25	\$ 1	\$ 2
Regulatory liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax asset	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Prior service credit	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net actuarial gain	(8)	—	(4)	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(a) Included in Other within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(b) Included in Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Information for Plans with Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 341	\$ 16	\$ 112	\$ 33	\$ 46	\$ 4	\$ 5
Accumulated benefit obligation	336	16	112	33	46	4	5

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 337	\$ 16	\$ 116	\$ 35	\$ 61	\$ 4	\$ 5
Accumulated benefit obligation	333	15	116	35	61	4	5

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Assumptions Used for Pension Benefits Accounting

The discount rate used to determine the current year pension obligation and following year's pension expense is based on a bond selection-settlement portfolio approach. This approach develops a discount rate by selecting a portfolio of high quality corporate bonds that generate sufficient cash flow to provide for projected benefit payments of the plan. The selected bond portfolio is derived from a universe of non-callable corporate bonds rated Aa quality or higher. After the bond portfolio is selected, a single interest rate is determined that equates the present value of the plan's projected benefit payments discounted at this rate with the market value of the bonds selected.

The average remaining service period of active covered employees is 10 years for Duke Energy and Progress Energy, seven years for Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, 12 years for Duke Energy Progress and 17 years for Duke Energy Florida.

The following tables present the assumptions used for pension benefit accounting.

	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Benefit Obligations			
Discount rate	4.40%	4.10%	4.70%
Salary increase	4.40%	4.40%	4.40%
Net Periodic Benefit Cost			
Discount rate	4.10%	4.70%	4.10%
Salary increase	4.40%	4.40%	4.30%

Expected Benefit Payments

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Years ending December 31,							
2016	\$ 28	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —
2017	29	2	8	3	3	—	—
2018	25	2	8	3	3	—	—
2019	26	2	8	3	3	—	—
2020	25	2	8	3	3	—	1
2021 - 2025	126	9	38	12	16	1	2

OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Duke Energy provides, and the Subsidiary Registrants participate in, some health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees on a contributory and non-contributory basis. Employees are eligible for these benefits if they have met age and service requirements at retirement, as defined in the plans. The health care benefits include medical, dental, and prescription drug coverage and are subject to certain limitations, such as deductibles and co-payments.

Duke Energy did not make any pre-funding contributions to its other post-retirement benefit plans during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 or 2013.

Components of Net Periodic Other Post-Retirement Benefit Costs

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Interest cost on accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation	36	9	15	8	7	2	4
Expected return on plan assets	(13)	(8)	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain)	16	(2)	28	18	10	(2)	(2)
Amortization of prior service credit	(140)	(14)	(102)	(68)	(35)	—	—
Net periodic post-retirement benefit costs ^{(a)(b)}	\$ (95)	\$ (14)	\$ (58)	\$ (41)	\$ (17)	\$ (1)	\$ 2

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 10	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1
Interest cost on accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation	49	12	22	11	12	2	5
Expected return on plan assets	(13)	(9)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain)	39	3	42	31	10	(2)	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(125)	(11)	(95)	(73)	(21)	—	—
Net periodic post-retirement benefit costs ^{(a)(b)}	\$ (40)	\$ (3)	\$ (27)	\$ (30)	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 5

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Service cost	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ 9	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost on accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation	68	13	41	22	16	2	5
Expected return on plan assets	(14)	(11)	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain)	52	3	57	34	16	(1)	1
Amortization of prior service credit	(41)	(7)	(30)	(20)	(6)	(1)	—
Net periodic post-retirement benefit costs ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 89	\$ —	\$ 86	\$ 45	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ 6

(a) Duke Energy amounts exclude \$10 million, \$9 million, and \$8 million for the years ended December 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, of regulatory asset amortization resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.

(b) Duke Energy Ohio amounts exclude \$3 million, \$2 million, and \$2 million for the years ended December 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, of regulatory asset amortization resulting from purchase accounting adjustments associated with Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy in April 2006.

Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory assets, net increase (decrease)	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (7)
Regulatory liabilities, net increase (decrease)	\$ (92)	\$ (8)	\$ (71)	\$ (36)	\$ (35)	\$ 2	\$ (8)
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax benefit	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial losses (gains) arising during the year	(5)	—	2	—	—	—	—
Transfer with the disposal group	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior year prior service credit	3	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Regulatory assets, net increase (decrease)	\$ 162	\$ 34	\$ 129	\$ 97	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ (7)
Regulatory liabilities, net increase (decrease)	\$ 249	\$ 76	\$ 122	\$ 61	\$ 61	\$ (2)	\$ 14
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax benefit	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial losses (gains) arising during the year	1	—	(2)	—	—	—	—
Prior year service credit arising during the year	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior year prior service credit	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Reconciliation of Funded Status to Accrued Other Post-Retirement Benefit Costs

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation							
Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 916	\$ 220	\$ 379	\$ 207	\$ 170	\$ 39	\$ 96
Service cost	6	1	1	1	1	—	1
Interest cost	36	9	15	8	7	2	4
Plan participants' contributions	20	4	7	4	3	1	2
Actuarial (gains) losses	(39)	(18)	(1)	(13)	11	(3)	1
Transfers	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Plan amendments	(9)	—	—	—	—	(1)	(4)
Benefits paid	(100)	(18)	(47)	(19)	(28)	(3)	(13)
Obligation transferred with the Disposal Group	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued retiree drug subsidy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at measurement date	\$ 828	\$ 200	\$ 354	\$ 188	\$ 164	\$ 35	\$ 87
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets							
Plan assets at prior measurement date	227	145	—	(1)	—	8	23
Actual return on plan assets	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	—	(1)
Benefits paid	(100)	(18)	(47)	(19)	(28)	(3)	(13)
Employer contributions	62	4	39	15	25	2	8
Plan participants' contributions	20	4	7	4	3	1	2
Plan assets at measurement date	\$ 208	\$ 134	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 8	\$ 19

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation							
Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 1,106	\$ 265	\$ 533	\$ 233	\$ 253	\$ 42	\$ 118
Service cost	10	2	4	1	3	—	1
Interest cost	49	12	22	11	12	2	5
Plan participants' contributions	25	10	8	4	4	—	2
Actuarial gains ^(a)	(87)	(35)	(19)	(21)	—	—	(20)
Transfers	—	1	(48)	(2)	—	(1)	—
Plan amendments	(85)	(4)	(77)	—	(78)	(1)	—
Benefits paid	(103)	(31)	(44)	(19)	(24)	(3)	(10)
Accrued retiree drug subsidy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at measurement date	\$ 916	\$ 220	\$ 379	\$ 207	\$ 170	\$ 39	\$ 96
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets							
Plan assets at prior measurement date	\$ 214	\$ 143	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ 18
Actual return on plan assets	18	12	—	—	—	—	2
Benefits paid	(103)	(31)	(44)	(19)	(24)	(3)	(10)
Transfers	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Employer contributions	73	12	36	14	20	3	11
Plan participants' contributions	25	10	8	4	4	—	2
Plan assets at measurement date	\$ 227	\$ 145	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ 23

(a) Includes an increase in benefit obligation of \$7 million as a result of changes in Duke Energy's mortality assumptions.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current post-retirement liability ^(a)	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ 31	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 2	\$ —
Noncurrent post-retirement liability ^(b)	583	66	323	172	149	25	68
Total accrued post-retirement liability	\$ 620	\$ 66	\$ 354	\$ 188	\$ 164	\$ 27	\$ 68
Regulatory assets	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 57
Regulatory liabilities	\$ 288	\$ 68	\$ 51	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 21	\$ 83
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax liability	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Prior service credit	(6)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Net actuarial gain	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (12)	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Amounts to be recognized in net periodic pension expense in the next year							
Unrecognized net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 6	\$ (3)	\$ 22	\$ 13	\$ 9	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Unrecognized prior service credit	(142)	(14)	(103)	(68)	(35)	—	(1)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current post-retirement liability ^(a)	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ 29	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 2	\$ —
Non-current post-retirement liability ^(b)	654	75	350	192	156	29	73
Total accrued post-retirement liability	\$ 689	\$ 75	\$ 379	\$ 208	\$ 170	\$ 31	\$ 73
Regulatory assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64
Regulatory liabilities	\$ 380	\$ 76	\$ 122	\$ 61	\$ 61	\$ 19	\$ 91
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss							
Deferred income tax liability	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Prior service credit	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net actuarial gain	(5)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—
Net amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(a) Included in Other within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) Included in Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Assumptions Used for Other Post-Retirement Benefits Accounting

The discount rate used to determine the current year other post-retirement benefits obligation and following year's other post-retirement benefits expense is based on a bond selection-settlement portfolio approach. This approach develops a discount rate by selecting a portfolio of high quality corporate bonds that generate sufficient cash flow to provide for projected benefit payments of the plan. The selected bond portfolio is derived from a universe of non-callable corporate bonds rated Aa quality or higher. After the bond portfolio is selected, a single interest rate is determined that equates present value of the plan's projected benefit payments discounted at this rate with the market value of the bonds selected.

The following tables present the assumptions used for other post-retirement benefits accounting.

	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Benefit Obligations			
Discount rate	4.40%	4.10%	4.70%
Net Periodic Benefit Cost			
Discount rate	4.10%	4.70%	4.10%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.50%	6.75%	7.75%
Assumed tax rate	35%	35%	35%

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rate

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	7.50%	6.75%
Rate to which the cost trend is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	4.75%	4.75%
Year that rate reaches ultimate trend	2023	2023

Sensitivity to Changes in Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
1-Percentage Point Increase							
Effect on total service and interest costs	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	29	7	12	6	6	1	3
1-Percentage Point Decrease							
Effect on total service and interest costs	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	(26)	(6)	(11)	(6)	(5)	(1)	(3)

Expected Benefit Payments

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Years ending December 31,							
2016	\$ 76	\$ 16	\$ 31	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 4	\$ 10
2017	76	17	31	16	15	3	10
2018	74	18	30	16	14	3	9
2019	73	18	29	15	14	3	9
2020	71	18	29	15	13	3	8
2021 – 2025	312	80	129	68	60	14	33

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

PLAN ASSETS

Description and Allocations

Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust

Assets for both the qualified pension and other post-retirement benefits are maintained in the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust. Approximately 98 percent of the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust assets were allocated to qualified pension plans and approximately 2 percent were allocated to other post-retirement plans, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The investment objective of the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust is to achieve reasonable returns, subject to a prudent level of portfolio risk, for the purpose of enhancing the security of benefits for plan participants.

As of December 31, 2015, Duke Energy assumes pension and other post-retirement plan assets will generate a long-term rate of return of 6.50 percent. The expected long-term rate of return was developed using a weighted average calculation of expected returns based primarily on future expected returns across asset classes considering the use of active asset managers, where applicable. The asset allocation targets were set after considering the investment objective and the risk profile. Equity securities are held for their higher expected return. Debt securities are primarily held to hedge the qualified pension plan liability. Hedge funds, real estate and other global securities are held for diversification. Investments within asset classes are diversified to achieve broad market participation and reduce the impact of individual managers or investments.

In 2013, Duke Energy adopted a de-risking investment strategy for the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust. As the funded status of the pension plans increase, the targeted allocation to return seeking assets will be reduced and the targeted allocation to fixed-income assets will be increased to better manage Duke Energy's pension liability and reduce funded status volatility. Duke Energy regularly reviews its actual asset allocation and periodically rebalances its investments to the targeted allocation when considered appropriate.

The Duke Energy Retirement Master Trust is authorized to engage in the lending of certain plan assets. Securities lending is an investment management enhancement that utilizes certain existing securities of the Duke Energy Retirement Master Trust to earn additional income. Securities lending involves the loaning of securities to approved parties. In return for the loaned securities, the Duke Energy Retirement Master Trust receives collateral in the form of cash and securities as a safeguard against possible default of any borrower on the return of the loan under terms that permit the Duke Energy Retirement Master Trust to sell the securities. The Master Trust mitigates credit risk associated with securities lending arrangements by monitoring the fair value of the securities loaned, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. The fair value of securities on loan was approximately \$305 million and \$383 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cash and securities obtained as collateral exceeded the fair value of the securities loaned at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Securities lending income earned by the Master Trust was immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Qualified pension and other post-retirement benefits for the Subsidiary Registrants are derived from the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust, as such, each are allocated their proportionate share of the assets discussed below.

The following table includes the target asset allocations by asset class at December 31, 2015 and the actual asset allocations for the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust.

	Target Allocation	Actual Allocation at December 31,	
		2015	2014
U.S. equity securities	10%	11%	10%
Non-U.S. equity securities	8%	8%	8%
Global equity securities	10%	10%	10%
Global private equity securities	3%	2%	3%
Debt securities	63%	63%	63%
Hedge funds	2%	2%	3%
Real estate and cash	2%	2%	1%
Other global securities	2%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

VEBA I

Duke Energy also invests other post-retirement assets in the Duke Energy Corporation Employee Benefits Trust (VEBA I). The investment objective of VEBA I is to achieve sufficient returns, subject to a prudent level of portfolio risk, for the purpose of promoting the security of plan benefits for participants. VEBA I is passively managed.

The following table presents target and actual asset allocations for VEBA I at December 31, 2015.

	Target Allocation	Actual Allocation at December 31,	
		2015	2014
U.S. equity securities	30%	29%	29%
Debt securities	45%	28%	28%
Cash	25%	43%	43%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

Duke Energy classifies recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements based on the fair value hierarchy as discussed in Note 16.

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

Investments in equity securities

Investments in equity securities are typically valued at the closing price in the principal active market as of the last business day of the reporting period. 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 after-hours market activity. The majority of investments in equity securities are valued using Level 1 measurements. When the price of an institutional commingled fund is unpublished, it is not categorized in the fair value hierarchy, even though the funds are readily available at the fair value.

Investments in corporate debt securities and U.S. government securities

Most debt investments 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 Level 3. U.S. Treasury debt is typically Level 2.

Investments in short-term investment funds

Investments in short-term investment funds are valued at the net asset value of units held at year end and are readily redeemable at the measurement date. Investments in short-term investment funds with published prices are valued as Level 1. Investments in short-term investment funds with unpublished prices are valued as Level 2.

Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust

The following tables provide the fair value measurement amounts for the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust qualified pension and other post-retirement assets.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015				
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Categorized ^(b)
Equity securities	\$2,160	\$1,470	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 688
Corporate debt securities	4,362	—	4,362	—	—
Short-term investment funds	404	192	212	—	—
Partnership interests	185	—	—	—	185
Hedge funds	210	—	—	—	210
Real estate limited partnerships	118	—	—	—	118
U.S. government securities	748	—	748	—	—
Guaranteed investment contracts	31	—	—	31	—
Governments bonds – foreign	34	—	34	—	—
Cash	10	10	—	—	—
Government and commercial mortgage backed securities	9	—	9	—	—
Net pending transactions and other investments	(28)	(36)	8	—	—
Total assets^(a)	\$8,243	\$1,636	\$5,375	\$ 31	\$ 1,201

(a) Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana were allocated approximately 28 percent, 32 percent, 15 percent, 16 percent, 5 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust assets at December 31, 2015. Accordingly, all amounts included in the table above are allocable to the Subsidiary Registrants using these percentages.

(b) Certain investments are not categorized. These investments are measured based on the fair value of the underlying investments but may not be readily redeemable at that fair value.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014				
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Categorized ^(b)
Equity securities	\$2,346	\$1,625	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 718
Corporate debt securities	4,349	—	4,348	1	—
Short-term investment funds	333	171	162	—	—
Partnership interests	298	—	—	—	298
Hedge funds	146	—	—	—	146
Real estate limited partnerships	104	—	—	—	104
U.S. government securities	917	—	916	1	—
Guaranteed investment contracts	32	—	—	32	—
Governments bonds – foreign	44	—	44	—	—
Cash	30	30	—	—	—
Government and commercial mortgage backed securities	9	—	9	—	—
Net pending transactions and other investments	10	(10)	20	—	—
Total assets^(a)	\$8,618	\$1,816	\$5,502	\$ 34	\$ 1,266

(a) Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana were allocated approximately 28 percent, 31 percent, 15 percent, 16 percent, 5 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of the Duke Energy Master Retirement Trust assets at December 31, 2014. Accordingly, all amounts included in the table above are allocable to the Subsidiary Registrants using these percentages.

(b) Certain investments are not categorized. These investments are measured based on the fair value of the underlying investments but may not be readily redeemable at that fair value.

The following table provides a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets of master trusts measured at fair value on a recurring basis where the determination of fair value includes significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

(in millions)	2015	2014
Balance at January 1	\$ 34	\$ 37
Sales	(2)	(4)
Total gains (losses) and other, net	(1)	1
Balance at December 31	\$ 31	\$ 34

VEBA I

The following tables provide the fair value measurement amounts for VEBA I other post-retirement assets.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 18	\$ —
Equity securities	12	—	12	—
Debt securities	12	—	12	—
Total assets	\$ 42	\$ —	\$ 42	\$ —

(in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ —
Equity securities	14	—	14	—
Debt securities	13	—	13	—
Total assets	\$ 48	\$ —	\$ 48	\$ —

EMPLOYEE SAVINGS PLANS

Duke Energy sponsors, and the Subsidiary Registrants participate in, employee savings plans that cover substantially all U.S. employees. Most employees participate in a matching contribution formula where Duke Energy provides a matching contribution generally equal to 100 percent of employee before-tax and Roth 401(k) contributions, and, as applicable, after-tax contributions, of up to 6 percent of eligible pay per pay period. Dividends on

Duke Energy shares held by the savings plans are charged to retained earnings when declared and shares held in the plans are considered outstanding in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

As of January 1, 2014, for new and rehired non-union and certain unionized employees who are not eligible to participate in Duke Energy's defined benefit plans, an additional employer contribution of 4 percent of eligible pay per pay period, which is subject to a three-year vesting schedule, is provided to the employee's savings plan account.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table includes pretax employer matching contributions made by Duke Energy and expensed by the Subsidiary Registrants.

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Years ended December 31,							
2015 ^(a)	\$159	\$54	\$48	\$34	\$13	\$3	\$7
2014 ^(a)	143	47	43	30	14	3	7
2013	134	45	45	25	14	3	7

(a) For 2014 and 2015, amounts include the additional employer contribution of 4 percent of eligible pay per pay period for employees not eligible to participate in a defined benefit plan.

22. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Expense

Components of Income Tax Expense

	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current income taxes							
Federal	\$ —	\$ 216	\$ (193)	\$ (56)	\$ 1	\$ (18)	\$ (86)
State	(12)	14	1	(4)	(7)	(1)	(12)
Foreign	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total current income taxes	87	230	(192)	(60)	(6)	(19)	(98)
Deferred income taxes							
Federal	1,089	345	694	334	290	96	245
State	181	57	27	27	58	5	17
Foreign	(17)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred income taxes ^(a)	1,253	402	721	361	348	101	262
Investment tax credit amortization	(14)	(5)	(7)	(7)	—	(1)	(1)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	1,326	627	522	294	342	81	163
Tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations	19	—	(1)	—	—	22	—
Total income tax expense included in Consolidated Statements of Operations	\$ 1,345	\$ 627	\$ 521	\$ 294	\$ 342	\$ 103	\$ 163

(a) Includes benefits of net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards and utilization of NOL and tax credit carryforwards of \$264 million at Duke Energy, \$15 million at Duke Energy Carolinas, \$119 million at Progress Energy, \$21 million at Duke Energy Progress, \$84 million at Duke Energy Florida, \$3 million at Duke Energy Ohio and \$45 million at Duke Energy Indiana.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current income taxes							
Federal	\$ —	\$ 161	\$ (466)	\$ (184)	\$ (53)	\$ (73)	\$ (112)
State	56	51	(8)	14	1	3	1
Foreign	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total current income taxes	200	212	(474)	(170)	(52)	(70)	(111)
Deferred income taxes							
Federal	1,517	407	938	436	350	113	294
State	35	(25)	84	25	52	1	15
Foreign	(67)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred income taxes ^{(a)(b)}	1,485	382	1,022	461	402	114	309
Investment tax credit amortization	(16)	(6)	(8)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	1,669	588	540	285	349	43	197
Tax benefit from discontinued operations	(295)	—	(4)	—	—	(300)	—
Total income tax expense (benefit) included in Consolidated Statements of Operations	\$ 1,374	\$ 588	\$ 536	\$ 285	\$ 349	\$ (257)	\$ 197

(a) There were no benefits of NOL carryforwards.

(b) Includes utilization of NOL and tax credit carryforwards of \$1,544 million at Duke Energy, \$345 million at Duke Energy Carolinas, \$530 million at Progress Energy, \$291 million at Duke Energy Progress, \$64 million at Duke Energy Florida, \$56 million at Duke Energy Ohio and \$141 million at Duke Energy Indiana.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current income taxes							
Federal	\$ (141)	\$ 49	\$ (221)	\$ (70)	\$ (143)	\$ (24)	\$ (88)
State	(40)	11	(37)	(10)	(13)	(4)	7
Foreign	151	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total current income taxes	(30)	60	(258)	(80)	(156)	(28)	(81)
Deferred income taxes							
Federal	1,092	464	555	316	326	65	276
State	144	75	84	59	44	6	29
Foreign	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred income taxes ^(a)	1,250	539	639	375	370	71	305
Investment tax credit amortization	(15)	(5)	(8)	(7)	(1)	—	(1)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	1,205	594	373	288	213	43	223
Tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations	29	—	(26)	—	—	32	—
Total income tax expense included in Consolidated Statements of Operations	\$ 1,234	\$ 594	\$ 347	\$ 288	\$ 213	\$ 75	\$ 223

(a) Includes benefits of NOL carryforwards of \$808 million at Duke Energy, \$458 million at Progress Energy, \$64 million at Duke Energy Progress, \$301 million at Duke Energy Florida and \$179 million at Duke Energy Indiana.

Duke Energy Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Domestic	\$ 3,828	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,183
Foreign	309	534	612
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 4,137	\$ 4,134	\$ 3,795

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Statutory Rate Reconciliation

The following tables present a reconciliation of income tax expense at the U.S. federal statutory tax rate to the actual tax expense from continuing operations.

Year Ended December 31, 2015							
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Income tax expense, computed at the statutory rate of 35 percent	\$ 1,448	\$ 598	\$ 555	\$ 302	\$ 330	\$ 81	\$ 168
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	109	46	18	15	33	2	2
Tax differential on foreign earnings	(27)	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFUDC equity income	(58)	(34)	(19)	(17)	(3)	(1)	(4)
Renewable energy production tax credits	(72)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Audit adjustment	(22)	—	(23)	1	(24)	—	—
Tax true-up	2	2	(3)	(4)	2	(5)	(9)
Other items, net	(54)	15	(5)	(3)	4	4	6
Income tax expense from continuing operations	\$ 1,326	\$ 627	\$ 522	\$ 294	\$ 342	\$ 81	\$ 163
Effective tax rate	32.1%	36.7%	32.9%	34.2%	36.3%	35.2%	34.0%

Year Ended December 31, 2014							
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Income tax expense, computed at the statutory rate of 35 percent	\$ 1,447	\$ 581	\$ 497	\$ 263	\$ 314	\$ 39	\$ 195
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	59	17	49	25	34	3	10
Tax differential on foreign earnings ^(a)	(110)	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFUDC equity income	(47)	(32)	(9)	(9)	—	(1)	(5)
Renewable energy production tax credits	(67)	—	—	—	—	—	—
International tax dividend ^(b)	373	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items, net	14	22	3	6	1	2	(3)
Income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations	\$ 1,669	\$ 588	\$ 540	\$ 285	\$ 349	\$ 43	\$ 197
Effective tax rate	40.4%	35.4%	38.0%	37.9%	38.9%	38.9%	35.5%

(a) Includes a \$57 million benefit as a result of the merger of two Chilean subsidiaries and a change in income tax rates in various countries primarily relating to Peru.

(b) During 2014, Duke Energy declared a taxable dividend of foreign earnings in the form of notes payable that was expected to result in the repatriation of approximately \$2.7 billion of cash held, and expected to be generated, by International Energy over a period of up to eight years. In 2015, approximately \$1.5 billion was remitted. As a result of the decision to repatriate cumulative historical undistributed foreign earnings Duke Energy recorded U.S. income tax expense of approximately \$373 million in 2014.

Year Ended December 31, 2013							
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Income tax expense, computed at the statutory rate of 35 percent	\$ 1,328	\$ 549	\$ 361	\$ 276	\$ 188	\$ 39	\$ 203
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	66	56	31	31	20	2	23
Tax differential on foreign earnings	(49)	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFUDC equity income	(55)	(32)	(18)	(15)	(3)	—	(5)
Renewable energy production tax credits	(62)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items, net	(23)	21	(1)	(4)	8	2	2
Income tax expense from continuing operations	\$ 1,205	\$ 594	\$ 373	\$ 288	\$ 213	\$ 43	\$ 223
Effective tax rate	31.8%	37.8%	36.2%	36.5%	39.6%	39.1%	38.4%

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

Valuation allowances have been established for certain foreign and state NOL carryforwards and state income tax credits that reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that will be realized on a more-likely-than-not basis. The net change in the total valuation allowance is included in Tax differential on foreign earnings and State income tax, net of federal income tax effect in the above tables.

Undistributed Foreign Earnings

As of December 31, 2015, Duke Energy's intention was to indefinitely reinvest undistributed earnings generated by Duke Energy's foreign subsidiaries. As a result, no U.S. tax is recorded on such earnings of approximately \$250 million. The amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to undistributed earnings was approximately \$12 million.

On February 18, 2016, Duke Energy announced it had initiated a process to divest the International Energy business segment, excluding the investment in NMC. See Note 2 for further information. Accordingly, Duke Energy no longer intends to indefinitely reinvest the undistributed foreign earnings of International Energy and will therefore record U.S. taxes related to International Energy's undistributed foreign earnings during the first quarter of 2016.

DEFERRED TAXES

Net Deferred Income Tax Liability Components

	December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Deferred credits and other liabilities	\$ 245	\$ 38	\$ 115	\$ 25	\$ 66	\$ 29	\$ 5
Capital lease obligations	63	9	—	—	—	—	2
Pension, post-retirement and other employee benefits	580	46	186	92	82	24	40
Progress Energy merger purchase accounting adjustments ^(a)	1,009	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tax credits and NOL carryforwards	3,719	170	997	163	177	25	215
Investments and other assets	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other	206	20	48	2	46	37	20
Valuation allowance	(160)	—	(38)	—	—	—	—
Total deferred income tax assets	5,662	283	1,308	282	371	118	282
Investments and other assets	(1,584)	(1,057)	(412)	(228)	(201)	—	(7)
Accelerated depreciation rates	(13,070)	(4,429)	(4,169)	(2,325)	(1,868)	(1,356)	(1,797)
Regulatory assets and deferred debits, net	(3,633)	(943)	(1,517)	(756)	(762)	(169)	(135)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(18,287)	(6,429)	(6,098)	(3,309)	(2,831)	(1,525)	(1,939)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	\$ (12,625)	\$ (6,146)	\$ (4,790)	\$ (3,027)	\$ (2,460)	\$ (1,407)	\$ (1,657)

(a) Primarily related to capital lease obligations and debt fair value adjustments

The following table presents the expiration of tax credits and NOL carryforwards.

	December 31, 2015	
(in millions)	Amount	Expiration Year
Investment tax credits	\$ 864	2029 – 2035
Alternative minimum tax credits	1,121	Indefinite
Federal NOL carryforwards	484	2030 – 2033
State NOL carryforwards and credits ^(a)	299	2016 – 2035
Foreign NOL carryforwards ^(b)	100	2026 – 2034
Foreign Tax Credits	851	2024
Total tax credits and NOL carryforwards	\$ 3,719	

(a) A valuation allowance of \$81 million has been recorded on the state Net Operating Loss carryforwards, as presented in the Net Deferred Income Tax Liability Components table.

(b) A valuation allowance of \$79 million has been recorded on the foreign Net Operating Loss carryforwards, as presented in the Net Deferred Income Tax Liability Components table.

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(in millions)	December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Deferred credits and other liabilities	\$ 188	\$ 53	\$ 108	\$ 28	\$ 78	\$ (8)	\$ 12
Capital lease obligations	63	10	—	—	—	—	2
Pension, post-retirement and other employee benefits	546	4	188	96	93	17	43
Progress Energy merger purchase accounting adjustments ^(a)	1,124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tax credits and NOL carryforwards	3,540	157	980	91	252	38	260
Investments and other assets	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Other	—	12	—	55	—	35	11
Valuation allowance	(184)	—	(13)	(1)	—	—	—
Total deferred income tax assets	5,277	236	1,263	269	423	96	328
Investments and other assets	(1,625)	(1,051)	(427)	(232)	(245)	—	(4)
Accelerated depreciation rates	(11,715)	(4,046)	(3,284)	(2,030)	(1,252)	(1,660)	(1,603)
Regulatory assets and deferred debits, net	(3,694)	(953)	(1,602)	(809)	(792)	(141)	(106)
Other	(44)	—	(151)	—	(246)	—	—
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(17,078)	(6,050)	(5,464)	(3,071)	(2,535)	(1,801)	(1,713)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	\$(11,801)	\$(5,814)	\$(4,201)	\$(2,802)	\$(2,112)	\$(1,705)	\$(1,385)

(a) Primarily related to capital lease obligations and debt fair value adjustments

On July 23, 2013, HB 998 was signed into law. HB 998 reduces the North Carolina corporate income tax rate from a statutory 6.9 percent to 6.0 percent in January 2014 with a further reduction to 5.0 percent in January 2015. Duke Energy recorded a net reduction of approximately \$145 million to its North Carolina deferred tax liability in the third quarter of 2013. The significant majority of this deferred tax liability reduction was offset by recording a regulatory liability pending NCUC determination of the disposition of the amounts related to Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress. The impact of HB 998 did not have a significant impact on the financial position, results of operation, or cash flows of Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy or Duke Energy Progress.

On August 6, 2015, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. 105-130.3C, the North Carolina Department of Revenue announced the North Carolina corporate income tax rate would be reduced from a statutory rate of 5.0 percent to 4.0 percent beginning January 1, 2016. Duke Energy recorded a net reduction of approximately \$95 million to its North Carolina deferred tax liability in the third quarter of 2015. The significant majority of this deferred tax liability reduction was offset by recording a regulatory liability pending NCUC determination of the disposition of amounts related to Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress. The impact did not have a significant impact on the financial position, results of operation, or cash flows of Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy or Duke Energy Progress.

Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes

As discussed in Note 1, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for the Balance Sheet classification of deferred taxes. As shown in the table below, all deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as noncurrent as of December 31, 2015. However, for December 31, 2014, the revised guidance was not applied. As a result, a portion of deferred tax assets and liabilities is shown as current at December 31, 2014.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Investments and Other Assets: Other	\$ 80	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Deferred income taxes	(12,705)	(6,146)	(4,790)	(3,027)	(2,460)	(1,407)	(1,657)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	\$(12,625)	\$(6,146)	\$(4,790)	\$(3,027)	\$(2,460)	\$(1,407)	\$(1,657)

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

	December 31, 2014						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Current Assets: Other	\$ 1,593	\$ 3	\$ 558	\$ 106	\$ 340	\$ 60	\$ 206
Investments and Other Assets: Other	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current Liabilities: Other	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Deferred income taxes	(13,423)	(5,812)	(4,759)	(2,908)	(2,452)	(1,765)	(1,591)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	\$ (11,801)	\$ (5,814)	\$ (4,201)	\$ (2,802)	\$ (2,112)	\$ (1,705)	\$ (1,385)

UNRECOGNIZED TAX BENEFITS

The following tables present changes to unrecognized tax benefits.

	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Unrecognized tax benefits – January 1	\$ 213	\$ 160	\$ 32	\$ 23	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1
Unrecognized tax benefits increases (decreases)	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross increases – tax positions in prior periods	(48)	(45)	—	—	—	—	—
Gross decreases – tax positions in prior periods	(45)	(43)	—	—	—	—	—
Decreases due to settlements	(32)	—	(32)	(21)	(8)	—	—
Reduction due to lapse of statute of limitations	(125)	(88)	(31)	(20)	(8)	—	—
Total changes	\$ 88	\$ 72	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1
Unrecognized tax benefits – December 31	\$ 88	\$ 72	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1

	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Unrecognized tax benefits – January 1	\$ 230	\$ 171	\$ 32	\$ 22	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1
Unrecognized tax benefits (decreases) increases	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross increases – tax positions in prior periods	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross decreases – tax positions in prior periods	(15)	(11)	(1)	—	—	—	—
Decreases due to settlements	(17)	(11)	—	1	—	—	—
Total changes	\$ 213	\$ 160	\$ 32	\$ 23	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1
Unrecognized tax benefits – December 31	\$ 213	\$ 160	\$ 32	\$ 23	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1

	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Unrecognized tax benefits – January 1	\$ 540	\$ 271	\$ 131	\$ 67	\$ 44	\$ 36	\$ 32
Unrecognized tax benefits increases (decreases)	(231)	(100)	(86)	(45)	(37)	(36)	(31)
Gross decreases – tax positions in prior periods	(66)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decreases due to settlements	(13)	—	(13)	—	1	—	—
Reduction due to lapse of statute of limitations	(310)	(100)	(99)	(45)	(36)	(36)	(31)
Total changes	\$ 230	\$ 171	\$ 32	\$ 22	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1
Unrecognized tax benefits – December 31	\$ 230	\$ 171	\$ 32	\$ 22	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 1

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

The following table includes additional information regarding the Duke Energy Registrants' unrecognized tax benefits. It is reasonably possible that Duke Energy could reflect an approximate \$65 million reduction and Duke Energy Carolinas could reflect an approximate \$63 million reduction in unrecognized

tax benefits within the next 12 months. All other Duke Energy Registrants do not anticipate a material increase or decrease in unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

(in millions)	December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Amount that if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate or regulatory liability ^(a)	\$ 62	\$ 54	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 2
Amount that if recognized, would be recorded as a component of discontinued operations	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Indiana are unable to estimate the specific amounts that would affect the effective tax rate versus the regulatory liability.

OTHER TAX MATTERS

The following tables include interest recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Net interest income recognized related to income taxes	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Net interest expense recognized related to income taxes	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Interest receivable related to income taxes	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Interest payable related to income taxes	—	14	—	1	—	—	—

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Net interest income recognized related to income taxes	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 4
Net interest expense recognized related to income taxes	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Interest receivable related to income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Interest payable related to income taxes	13	13	5	3	5	—	—

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Net interest income recognized related to income taxes	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 1
Interest payable related to income taxes	27	8	10	2	7	—	—

Duke Energy and its subsidiaries are no longer subject to U.S. federal examination for years before 2008. The years 2008 through 2011 are in Appeals. The IRS is currently auditing the federal income tax returns for years 2012 through 2014. With few exceptions, Duke Energy and its subsidiaries are no longer subject to state, local or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2004.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

23. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET

The components of Other income and expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations are as follows.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Interest income	\$ 38	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 6
Foreign exchange losses	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFUDC equity	164	96	54	47	7	3	11
Post in-service equity returns	73	60	13	13	—	—	—
Nonoperating income (expense), other	36	2	26	9	15	(1)	(6)
Other income and expense, net	\$ 307	\$ 160	\$ 97	\$ 71	\$ 24	\$ 6	\$ 11

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Interest income	\$ 57	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ 6
Foreign exchange gains	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFUDC equity	135	91	26	25	—	4	14
Post in-service equity returns	89	71	17	17	—	—	—
Nonoperating income (expense), other	67	6	31	9	18	(2)	2
Other income and expense, net	\$ 351	\$ 172	\$ 77	\$ 51	\$ 20	\$ 10	\$ 22

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Interest income	\$ 26	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 6
Foreign exchange losses	(18)	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFUDC equity	157	91	50	42	8	1	15
Post in-service equity returns	39	32	7	7	—	—	—
Nonoperating income (expense), other	58	(4)	30	7	19	(4)	(3)
Other income and expense, net	\$ 262	\$ 120	\$ 94	\$ 57	\$ 30	\$ 2	\$ 18

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

For information on subsequent events related to significant accounting policies, acquisitions and dispositions, business segments, regulatory matters, commitments and contingencies, debt and credit facilities, asset retirement obligations, derivatives and hedging and income taxes see Notes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 14 and 22, respectively.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

25. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

DUKE ENERGY

Quarterly EPS amounts may not sum to the full-year total due to changes in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and rounding.

(in millions, except per share data)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$6,065	\$5,589	\$6,483	\$5,322	\$23,459
Operating income	1,456	1,246	1,688	977	5,367
Income from continuing operations	776	604	940	491	2,811
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	91	(57)	(5)	(9)	20
Net income	867	547	935	482	2,831
Net income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	864	543	932	477	2,816
Earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders					
Basic	\$ 1.09	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.70	\$ 4.02
Diluted	\$ 1.09	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.70	\$ 4.02
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders					
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.03
Net income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders					
Basic	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.69	\$ 4.05
Diluted	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.69	\$ 4.05
2014					
Operating revenues	\$6,263	\$5,708	\$6,395	\$5,559	\$23,925
Operating income	1,362	1,289	1,619	988	5,258
Income from continuing operations	750	726	891	98	2,465
(Loss) Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(843)	(113)	378	2	(576)
Net (loss) income	(93)	613	1,269	100	1,889
Net (loss) income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	(97)	609	1,274	97	1,883
Earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders					
Basic	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.14	\$ 3.46
Diluted	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.14	\$ 3.46
(Loss) Income from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders					
Basic	\$ (1.19)	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.55	\$ —	\$ (0.80)
Diluted	\$ (1.19)	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.55	\$ —	\$ (0.80)
Net (loss) income attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders					
Basic	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.80	\$ 0.14	\$ 2.66
Diluted	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.80	\$ 0.14	\$ 2.66

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (21)	\$ (22)	\$ (24)	\$ (30)	\$ (97)
Edwardsport Settlement (see Note 4)	—	—	(90)	(3)	(93)
Ash Basin Settlement and Penalties (see Note 5)	—	—	(7)	(7)	(14)
State Tax Adjustment related to Midwest Generation Sale	—	(41)	—	—	(41)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(142)	(142)
Total	\$ (21)	\$ (63)	\$ (121)	\$ (182)	\$ (387)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (55)	\$ (61)	\$ (56)	\$ (33)	\$ (205)
Midwest Generation Impairment	(1,287)	—	477	(39)	(849)
Coal Ash Plea Agreements Reserve (see Note 5)	—	—	—	(102)	(102)
International Tax Adjustment (see Note 22)	—	—	—	(373)	(373)
Asset Impairment	(94)	—	—	—	(94)
Total	\$ (1,436)	\$ (61)	\$ 421	\$ (547)	\$ (1,623)

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$1,901	\$1,707	\$2,061	\$1,560	\$7,229
Operating income	515	483	666	296	1,960
Net income	292	265	383	141	1,081
2014					
Operating revenues	\$2,000	\$1,755	\$1,938	\$1,658	\$7,351
Operating income	509	438	630	318	1,895
Net income	286	270	377	139	1,072

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (9)	\$ (11)	\$ (11)	\$ (16)	\$ (47)
Ash Basin Settlement and Penalties (see Note 5)	—	—	(1)	(7)	(8)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(93)	(93)
Total	\$ (9)	\$ (11)	\$ (12)	\$ (116)	\$ (148)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (29)	\$ (38)	\$ (25)	\$ (17)	\$ (109)
Coal Ash Plea Agreements Reserve (see Note 5)	—	—	—	(72)	(72)
Total	\$ (29)	\$ (38)	\$ (25)	\$ (89)	\$ (181)

PART II

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION • DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC • PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. •
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC. • DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. • DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

PROGRESS ENERGY

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$2,536	\$2,476	\$2,929	\$2,336	\$10,277
Operating income	549	504	756	351	2,160
Income from continuing operations	264	217	452	132	1,065
Net income	263	217	451	131	1,062
Net income attributable to Parent	260	215	448	128	1,051
2014					
Operating revenues	\$2,541	\$2,421	\$2,863	\$2,341	\$10,166
Operating income	477	488	665	388	2,018
Income from continuing operations	204	207	330	139	880
Net income	203	202	330	139	874
Net income attributable to Parent	202	202	329	136	869

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (8)	\$ (8)	\$ (8)	\$ (10)	\$ (34)
Ash Basin Settlement and Penalties (see Note 5)	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(36)	(36)
Total	\$ (8)	\$ (8)	\$ (14)	\$ (46)	\$ (76)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (19)	\$ (12)	\$ (21)	\$ (13)	\$ (65)
Coal Ash Plea Agreements Reserve (see Note 5)	—	—	—	(30)	(30)
Total	\$ (19)	\$ (12)	\$ (21)	\$ (43)	\$ (95)

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$1,449	\$1,193	\$1,488	\$1,160	\$5,290
Operating income	316	184	394	130	1,024
Net income	183	85	229	69	566
2014					
Operating revenues	\$1,422	\$1,191	\$1,367	\$1,196	\$5,176
Operating income	258	212	285	180	935
Net income	133	101	157	76	467

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (5)	\$ (5)	\$ (6)	\$ (6)	\$ (22)
Ash Basin Settlement and Penalties (see Note 5)	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(28)	(28)
Total	\$ (5)	\$ (5)	\$ (12)	\$ (34)	\$ (56)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (14)	\$ (3)	\$ (15)	\$ (10)	\$ (42)
Coal Ash Plea Agreements Reserve (see Note 5)	—	—	—	(30)	(30)
Total	\$ (14)	\$ (3)	\$ (15)	\$ (40)	\$ (72)

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$1,086	\$1,281	\$1,436	\$1,174	\$4,977
Operating income	227	315	357	216	1,115
Net income	113	165	216	105	599
2014					
Operating revenues	\$1,116	\$1,225	\$1,491	\$1,143	\$4,975
Operating income	219	276	378	205	1,078
Net income	108	142	205	93	548

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (13)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Total	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ (12)	\$ (21)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (5)	\$ (9)	\$ (6)	\$ (3)	\$ (23)

Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

DUKE ENERGY OHIO

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$ 586	\$ 405	\$ 462	\$ 452	\$ 1,905
Operating income	111	43	76	73	303
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	90	(65)	(2)	—	23
Net income (loss)	149	(52)	32	43	172
2014					
Operating revenues	\$ 575	\$ 412	\$ 446	\$ 480	\$ 1,913
Operating (loss) income	(7)	60	58	76	187
(Loss) Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(875)	(135)	413	34	(563)
Net (loss) income	(890)	(107)	439	63	(495)

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (4)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Total	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ (6)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (2)	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ (2)	\$ (11)
Midwest Generation Impairment	(1,318)	—	477	(39)	(880)
Asset Impairment	(94)	—	—	—	(94)
Total	\$ (1,414)	\$ (4)	\$ 474	\$ (41)	\$ (985)

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Operating revenues	\$ 788	\$ 686	\$ 749	\$ 667	\$ 2,890
Operating income	210	146	117	171	644
Net income	108	68	46	94	316
2014					
Operating revenues	\$ 845	\$ 748	\$ 790	\$ 792	\$ 3,175
Operating income	215	178	182	130	705
Net income	113	87	101	58	359

The following table includes unusual or infrequently occurring items in each quarter during the two most recently completed fiscal years. All amounts discussed below are pretax.

(in millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2015					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (7)
Edwardsport Settlement (see Note 4)	—	—	(90)	(3)	(93)
Cost Savings Initiatives (see Note 19)	—	—	—	(6)	(6)
Total	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (92)	\$ (11)	\$ (106)
2014					
Costs to Achieve, Mergers	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (3)	\$ (2)	\$ (12)

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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 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 the 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 December 31, 2015, 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 December 31, 2015, and have concluded no change has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Duke Energy Registrants' management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Duke Energy Registrants' internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Due to inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

The Duke Energy Registrants' management, including their Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of their internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the framework in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that its internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2015.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, Duke Energy's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of Duke Energy's internal control over financial reporting. This attestation report is included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K. This report is not applicable to the Subsidiary Registrants as these companies are not accelerated or large accelerated filers.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Duke Energy will provide information that is responsive to this Item 10 in its definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report. That information is incorporated in this Item 10 by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Duke Energy will provide information that is responsive to this Item 11 in its definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report. That information is incorporated in this Item 11 by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Duke Energy will provide information that is responsive to this Item 12 in its definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report. That information is incorporated in this Item 12 by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Duke Energy will provide information that is responsive to this Item 13 in its definitive proxy statement or in an amendment to this Annual Report not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report. That information is incorporated in this Item 13 by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Deloitte & Touche LLP, and the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and their respective affiliates (collectively, Deloitte) provided professional services to the Duke Energy Registrants. The following tables present the Deloitte fees for services rendered to the Duke Energy Registrants during 2015 and 2014.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Types of Fees							
Audit Fees ^(a)	\$12.5	\$4.6	\$5.1	\$2.9	\$2.2	\$0.8	\$1.3
Audit-Related Fees ^(b)	2.7	—	—	—	—	1.2	—
Tax Fees ^(c)	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Fees	\$15.4	\$4.7	\$5.1	\$2.9	\$2.2	\$2.0	\$1.3

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014						
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Types of Fees							
Audit Fees ^(a)	\$12.0	\$4.2	\$4.6	\$2.6	\$2.0	\$1.2	\$1.2
Audit-Related Fees ^(b)	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	2.6	—
Tax Fees ^(c)	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Fees	\$16.9	\$4.6	\$5.0	\$2.9	\$2.1	\$3.9	\$1.3

(a) Audit Fees are fees billed or expected to be billed for professional services for the audit of the Duke Energy Registrants' financial statements included in the annual report on Form 10-K and the review of financial statements included in quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, for services that are normally provided by Deloitte in connection with statutory, regulatory or other filings or engagements, or for any other service performed by Deloitte to comply with generally accepted auditing standards.

(b) Audit-Related Fees are fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of an audit or review of financial statements, including assistance with acquisitions and divestitures and internal control reviews.

(c) Tax Fees are fees for tax return assistance and preparation, tax examination assistance, and professional services related to tax planning and tax strategy.

To safeguard the continued independence of the independent auditor, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (Audit Committee) of Duke Energy adopted a policy that all services provided by the independent auditor require preapproval by the Audit Committee. Pursuant to the policy, certain audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services have been specifically preapproved up to fee limits. In the event the cost of any of these services may exceed the fee limits, the Audit Committee must preapprove the service. All services performed in 2015 and 2014 by the independent accountant were approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to their preapproval policy.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Consolidated Financial Statements, Supplemental Financial Data and Supplemental Schedules included in Part II of this annual report are as follows:

Duke Energy Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements
 Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)
 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
 All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements
 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)
 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
 All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

Progress Energy, Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)
 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
 All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

Duke Energy Progress, LLC (formerly Duke Energy Progress, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements
 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)
 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
 All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

Duke Energy Florida, LLC (formerly Duke Energy Florida, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements
 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)
 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
 All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

PART IV

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (subsequently Duke Energy Indiana, LLC)

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarterly Financial Data, (unaudited, included in Note 25 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes.

(b) Exhibits – See Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page.

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Date: February 25, 2016

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer and Director)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:

Michael J. Angelakis*	John T. Herron*
Michael G. Browning*	James B. Hyler, Jr.*
Harris E. DeLoach, Jr.*	William E. Kennard*
Daniel R. DiMicco*	E. Marie McKee*
John H. Forsgren*	Richard A. Meserve*
Ann Maynard Gray*	James T. Rhodes*
James H. Hance, Jr.*	Carlos A. Saladrigas*

Steven K. Young, by signing his name hereto, does hereby sign this document on behalf of the registrant and on behalf of each of the above-named persons previously indicated by asterisk (*) pursuant to a power of attorney duly executed by the registrant and such persons, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit hereto.

By: /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Attorney-In-Fact

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 25, 2016

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:
 - /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
 - /s/ DHIAA M. JAMIL
Dhiaa M. Jamil
 - /s/ LLOYD M. YATES
Lloyd M. Yates

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 25, 2016

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:
 - /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
 - /s/ JULIA S. JANSON
Julia S. Janson

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 25, 2016

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:
 - /s/ DOUGLAS F. ESAMANN
Douglas F. Esamann
 - /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
 - /s/ DHIAA M. JAMIL
Dhiala M. Jamil
 - /s/ JULIA S. JANSON
Julia S. Janson
 - /s/ LLOYD M. YATES
Lloyd M. Yates

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 25, 2016

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:
 - /s/ DOUGLAS F. ESAMANN
Douglas F. Esamann
 - /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
 - /s/ DHIAA M. JAMIL
Dhiala M. Jamil
 - /s/ JULIA S. JANSON
Julia S. Janson
 - /s/ LLOYD M. YATES
Lloyd M. Yates

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 25, 2016

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:
 - /s/ DOUGLAS F. ESAMANN
Douglas F. Esamann
 - /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
 - /s/ DHIAA M. JAMIL
Dhiala M. Jamil

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 25, 2016

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

- (i) /s/ LYNN J. GOOD
Lynn J. Good
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- (ii) /s/ STEVEN K. YOUNG
Steven K. Young
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
- (iii) /s/ BRIAN D. SAVOY
Brian D. Savoy
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
- (iv) Directors:
 - /s/ MELODY BIRMINGHAM-BYRD
Melody Birmingham-Byrd
 - /s/ DOUGLAS F. ESAMANN
Douglas F. Esamann
 - /s/ KELLEY A. KARN
Kelley A. Karn

Date: February 25, 2016

PART IV

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibits filed herewithin are designated by an asterisk (*). All exhibits not so designated are incorporated by reference to a prior filing, as indicated. Items constituting management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements are designated by a double asterisk (**). The Company agrees to furnish upon request to the Commission a copy of any omitted schedules or exhibits upon request on all items designated by a triple asterisk (***). A management contract or compensation plan or arrangement under legacy Progress Energy that is required to be filed as an exhibit to this report pursuant to Item 15(b) of Form 10-K is designated by a plus (+).

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger between Duke Energy Corporation, Diamond Acquisition Corporation and Progress Energy, Inc., dated as of January 8, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 11, 2011, File No. 1-32853).	X						
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger between Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Duke Energy Corporation and Forest Subsidiary, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 26, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 20, 2014, File No. 1-32853).	X						
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Duke Energy Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2016, File No. 1-32853).	X						
3.3	Articles of Organization including Articles of Conversion (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2006, File No. 1-4928).		X					
3.3.1	Amended Articles of Organization, effective October 1, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, filed on November 13, 2006, File No. 1-4928).		X					
3.4	Amended Articles of Consolidation of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company), effective October 23, 1996, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1996, filed on November 13, 1996, File No. 1-1232).						X	
3.4.1	Amended Articles of Consolidation, effective October 1, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, filed on November 17, 2006, File No. 1-1232).						X	
3.5	Certificate of Conversion of Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2016, File No. 1-3543).							X
3.5.1	Articles of Entity Conversion of Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2016, File No. 1-3543).							X
3.5.2	Plan of Entity Conversion of Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2016, File No. 1-3543).							X
3.5.3	Articles of Organization of Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2016, File No. 1-3543).							X
3.5.4	Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2016, File No. 1-3543).							X

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
3.6	Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2006, File No. 1-4928).		X					
3.7	Regulations of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company), effective July 23, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, filed on August 13, 2003, File No. 1-1232).						X	
3.8	Articles of Organization including Articles of Conversion for Duke Energy Progress, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3382).				X			
3.8.1	Plan of Conversion of Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3382).				X			
3.8.2	Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of Duke Energy Progress, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3382).				X			
3.9	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Progress Energy, Inc. (formerly CP&L Energy, Inc.), effective June 15, 2000, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a)(1) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, filed on August 14, 2000, File No. 1-3382).			X				
3.9.1	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Progress Energy, Inc. (formerly CP&L Energy, Inc.), effective December 4, 2000, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(b)(1) to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed on March 28, 2002, File No. 1-3382).			X				
3.9.2	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Progress Energy, Inc. (formerly CP&L Energy, Inc.), effective May 10, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, filed on August 9, 2006, File No. 1-15929).			X				
3.9.3	By-Laws of Progress Energy, Inc. (formerly CP&L Energy, Inc.), effective May 10, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, filed on August 9, 2006, File No. 1-15929).			X				
4.1	Articles of Conversion for Duke Energy Florida, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.1.2	Articles of Organization for Duke Energy Florida, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.1.3	Plan of Conversion of Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.1.4	Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of Duke Energy Florida, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.7 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2015, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.2	Indenture between Duke Energy Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, dated as of June 3, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 16, 2008, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.1	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 16, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 16, 2008, File No. 1-32853).	X						

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.2.2	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 26, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 26, 2009, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.3	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 28, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 28, 2009, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.4	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 25, 2010, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2010, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.5	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 25, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 25, 2011, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.6	Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 17, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2011, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.7	Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 16, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 16, 2012, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.8	Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 14, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Duke Energy Corporation's Form 8-A filed on January 14, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.9	Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 13, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.10	Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 11, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 11, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.11	Eleventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 4, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2014, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.2.12	Twelfth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 19, 2015, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.3	Senior Indenture between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank (formerly known as The Chase Manhattan Bank), dated as of September 1, 1998, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4-D-1 to registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on April 7, 1999, File No. 333-14209).		X					
4.3.1	Fifteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 3, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on October 3, 2007, File No. 333-146483-03).		X					
4.3.2	Sixteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 5, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 6, 2007, File No. 1-4928).		X					
4.4	First and Refunding Mortgage from Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC to The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., successor trustee to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated as of December 1, 1927, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7(a) to registrant's Form S-1, effective October 15, 1947, File No. 2-7224).		X					

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.4.1	Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance among Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Successor Trustee, dated as of September 24, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on October 3, 2007, File No. 333-146483).		X					
4.4.2	Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1949, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7(j) to registrant's Form S-1 filed on February 3, 1949, File No. 2-7808).		X					
4.4.3	Twentieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 15, 1964, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4-B-20 to registrant's Form S-1 filed on August 23, 1966, File No. 2-25367).		X					
4.4.4	Twenty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1968, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2-B-26 to registrant's Form S-9 filed on January 21, 1969, File No. 2-31304).		X					
4.4.5	Sixtieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 1990, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4-B-61 to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.6	Sixty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 1, 1991, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4-B-64 to registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on February 13, 1992, File No. 33-45501).		X					
4.4.7	Eighty-fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 20, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6.9 to registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on October 3, 2007, File No. 333-146483-03).		X					
4.4.8	Eighty-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 10, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 11, 2008, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.9	Eighty-seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 14, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 15, 2008, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.10	Eighty-eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 17, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2008, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.11	Ninetieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 19, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2009, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.12	Ninety-first Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 7, 2010, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 7, 2010, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.13	Ninety-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 19, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2011, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.14	Ninety-fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 8, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 8, 2011, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.15	Ninety-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 21, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 21, 2012, File No.1-4928).		X					
4.4.16	Ninety-sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 12, 2015, between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Carolina, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2015, File No. 1-4928).		X					

PART IV

Exhibit Number	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.5	Mortgage and Deed of Trust between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company) and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly Irving Trust Company) and Frederick G. Herbst (Tina D. Gonzalez, successor), as Trustees, dated as of May 1, 1940.			X			
4.5.1	First through Fifth Supplemental Indentures thereto (Exhibit 2(b), File No. 2-64189); the Sixth through Sixty-sixth Supplemental Indentures (Exhibit 2(b)-5, File No. 2-16210; Exhibit 2(b)-6, File No. 2-16210; Exhibit 4(b)-8, File No. 2-19118; Exhibit 4(b)-2, File No. 2-22439; Exhibit 4(b)-2, File No. 2-24624; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-27297; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-30172; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-35694; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-37505; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-39002; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-41738; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-43439; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-47751; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-49347; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-53113; Exhibit 2(d), File No. 2-53113; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-59511; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-61611; Exhibit 2(d), File No. 2-64189; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-65514; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-66851; Exhibits 4(b)-1, 4(b)-2, and 4(b)-3, File No. 2-81299; Exhibits 4(c)-1 through 4(c)-8, File No. 2-95505; Exhibits 4(b) through 4(h), File No. 33-25560; Exhibits 4(b) and 4(c), File No. 33-33431; Exhibits 4(b) and 4(c), File No. 33-38298; Exhibits 4(h) and 4(i), File No. 33-42869; Exhibits 4(e)-(g), File No. 33-48607; Exhibits 4(e) and 4(f), File No. 33-50560; Exhibits 4(e) and 4(f), File No. 33-60014; Exhibits 4(a) and 4(b) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1, File No. 33-38349; Exhibit 4(e), File No. 33-50597; Exhibit 4(e) and 4(f) to Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 33-57835, filed on February 24, 1995; Exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 28, 1997, File No. 1-3382; Exhibit 4(b) to Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-69237, filed on December 18, 1998; and Exhibit 4(c) to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 19, 1999, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.2	Seventy-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 12, 2003, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.3	Seventy-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2005, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 22, 2005, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.4	Seventy-fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 1, 2005, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2005, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.5	Seventy-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 13, 2008, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.6	Seventy-sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 1, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 15, 2009, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.7	Seventy-seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 18, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.8	Seventy-eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 15, 2011, File No. 1-3382).			X			

PART IV

Exhibit Number	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.5.9	Seventy-ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 1, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 18, 2012, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.10	Eightieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2013, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.11	Eighty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2014, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly Irving Trust Company) and Tina D. Gonzalez (successor to Frederick G. Herbst) and forms of global notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 6, 2014, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.12	Eighty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 1, 2014, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly Irving Trust Company) and Tina D. Gonzalez (successor to Frederick G. Herbst) and forms of global notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2014, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.5.13	Eighty-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2015, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Progress, LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 13, 2015, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.6	Indenture (for Debt Securities) between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company) and The Bank of New York Mellon (successor in interest to The Chase Manhattan Bank), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 5, 1999, File No. 1-3382).			X			
4.7	Indenture (for [Subordinated] Debt Securities) (open ended) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a)(2) to Duke Energy Progress, Inc.'s (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company (d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.)) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on November 18, 2008, File No. 333-155418).			X			
4.8	Indenture (for First Mortgage Bonds) between Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (formerly Florida Power Corporation) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as successor to Guaranty Trust Company of New York and The Florida National Bank of Jacksonville), as Trustee, dated as of January 1, 1944, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B-18 to registrant's Form A-2, File No. 2-5293).				X		
4.8.1	Seventh Supplemental Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 27, 1991, File No. 33-16788).				X		
4.8.2	Eighth Supplemental Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(c) to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 27, 1991, File No. 33-16788).				X		
4.8.3	Sixteenth Supplemental Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(d) to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 27, 1991, File No. 33-16788).				X		
4.8.4	Twenty-ninth Supplemental Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(c) to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 17, 1982, File No. 2-79832).				X		
4.8.5	Thirty-eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 25, 1994, (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4(f) to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on August 29, 1994, File No. 33-55273).				X		
4.8.6	Forty-first Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 1, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Duke Energy Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 21, 2003, File No. 1-3274).				X		

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.8.7	Forty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 1, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, filed on August 11, 2003, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.8	Forty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 1, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 21, 2003, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.9	Forty-fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2004, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(m) to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 filed on March 16, 2005, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.10	Forty-sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 19, 2007, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.11	Forty-seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2007, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.12	Forty-eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 1, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2008, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.13	Forty-ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2010, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2010, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.14	Fiftieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 11, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 18, 2011, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.8.15	Fifty-first Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 1, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2012, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.9	Indenture (for Debt Securities) between Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association (successor in interest to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association), as Trustee, dated as of December 7, 2005, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2005, File No. 1-3274).					X		
4.10	Indenture (for [Subordinated] Debt Securities) (open ended) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a)(2) Duke Energy Florida, Inc.'s (formerly Florida Power Corporation (d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc.)) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on November 18, 2008, File No. 333-155418).					X		
4.11	Original Indenture (Unsecured Debt Securities) between Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Successor Trustee, dated as of May 15, 1995, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to registrant's Form 8-A filed on July 27, 1995, File No. 1-1232).						X	

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.11.1	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1995, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 B to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1995, filed on August 11, 1995, File No. 1-1232).						X	
4.11.2	Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 15, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, filed on August 13, 2003, File No. 1-1232).						X	
4.12	Original Indenture (First Mortgage Bonds) between Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Successor Trustee, dated as of August 1, 1936, (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to registrant's Registration Statement No. 2-2374).						X	
4.12.1	Fortieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 23, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 24, 2009, File No. 1-1232).						X	
4.12.2	Forty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 6, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 6, 2013, File No. 1-1232).						X	
4.13	Indenture between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Successor Trustee, dated as of November 15, 1996, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(v) to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, filed on March 27, 1997, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.13.1	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 15, 1998, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997, filed on March 27, 1998, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.13.2	Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 23, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed on November 13, 2003, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.13.3	Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 21, 2005, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7.3 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 29, 2010, File No. 333-169633).							X
4.13.4	Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 9, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 15, 2006, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14	Original Indenture (First Mortgage Bonds) between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Deutsche Bank National Trust Company, as Successor Trustee, dated as of September 1, 1939, (filed as an exhibit in File No. 70-258).							X
4.14.1	Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 1, 1952, (filed as an exhibit in File No. 2-9687).							X
4.14.2	Twenty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 1, 1977, (filed as an exhibit in File No. 2-57828).							X
4.14.3	Twenty-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1978, (filed as an exhibit in File No. 2-62543).							X
4.14.4	Twenty-sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1978, (filed as an exhibit in File No. 2-62543).							X

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.14.5	Thirtieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 1, 1980, (filed as an exhibit in File No. 2-68562).							X
4.14.6	Thirty-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 30, 1984, (filed as an exhibit to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1984, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.7	Forty-sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 1, 1990, (filed as an exhibit to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1991, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.8	Forty-seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 15, 1991, (filed as an exhibit to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1991, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.9	Forty-eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 15, 1992, (filed as an exhibit to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.10	Fifty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 30, 1999, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, filed on May 13, 1999, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.11	Fifty-seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 21, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Current Report Form 8-K filed on August 21, 2008, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.12	Fifty-eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 19, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8.12 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 29, 2010, File No. 333-169633-02).							X
4.14.13	Fifty-ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 23, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 24, 2009, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.14	Sixtieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 1, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8.14 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 29, 2010, File No. 333-169633-02).							X
4.14.15	Sixty-first Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8.15 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 29, 2010, File No. 333-169633-02).							X
4.14.16	Sixty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 9, 2010, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 9, 2010, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.17	Sixty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 23, 2010, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8.17 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 29, 2010, File No. 333-169633-02).							X
4.14.18	Sixty-fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(d)(2)(xviii) to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed on September 30, 2013, File No. 333-191462-03).							X

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.14.19	Sixty-fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 15, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 15, 2012, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.14.20	Sixty-sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 11, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.'s (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 11, 2013, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.15	Repayment Agreement between Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) and The Dayton Power and Light Company, dated as of December 23, 1992, (filed with registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992, File No. 1-1232).						X	
4.16	Unsecured Promissory Note between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and the Rural Utilities Service, dated as of October 14, 1998, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, filed on March 8, 1999, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.17	6.302% Subordinated Note between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Cinergy Corp., dated as of February 5, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(yyy) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, filed on May 12, 2003, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.18	6.403% Subordinated Note between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Cinergy Corp., dated as of February 5, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(zzz) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, filed on May 12, 2003, File No. 1-3543).							X
4.19	Form of Duke Energy InterNote (Fixed Rate), dated as of November 13, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 14, 2012, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.20	Form of Duke Energy InterNote (Floating Rate), dated as of November 13, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 14, 2012, File No. 1-32853).	X						
4.21	Contingent Value Obligation Agreement between Progress Energy, Inc. (formerly CP&L Energy, Inc.) and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Trustee, dated as of November 30, 2000, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 1, 2000, File No. 1-3382).			X				
4.22	Forty-second Supplemental Indenture between Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, dated as of September 6, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 6, 2013, File No. 1-1232).						X	
4.23	Sixty-sixth Supplemental Indenture between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Deutsche Bank National Trust Company, as Trustee, dated as of July 11, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 11, 2013, File No. 1-3543).							X
10.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement between Duke Energy Americas, LLC and LSP Bay II Harbor Holding, LLC, dated as of January 8, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, filed on May 10, 2006, File No. 1-32853).	X	X					
10.1.1	Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement between Duke Energy Americas, LLC, LS Power Generation, LLC (formerly LSP Bay II Harbor Holding, LLC), LSP Gen Finance Co, LLC, LSP South Bay Holdings, LLC, LSP Oakland Holdings, LLC, and LSP Morro Bay Holdings, LLC, dated as of May 4, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.1 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, filed on May 10, 2006, File No.1-32853).	X	X					

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
10.2**	Directors' Charitable Giving Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10-P to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992, File No. 1-4928).	X						
10.2.1**	Amendment to Directors' Charitable Giving Program, dated as of June 18, 1997, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1-1.1 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004, File No. 1-4928).	X						
10.2.2**	Amendment to Directors' Charitable Giving Program, dated as of July 28, 1997, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10-1.2 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004, File No. 1-4928).	X						
10.2.3**	Amendment to Directors' Charitable Giving Program, dated as of February 18, 1998, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10-1.3 to Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004, File No. 1-4928).	X						
10.3	Agreements with Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation, Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation and Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation to provide wholesale electricity and related power scheduling services from September 1, 2006 through December 31, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, filed on August 9, 2006, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.4	Asset Purchase Agreement between Saluda River Electric Cooperative, Inc., as Seller, and Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, as Purchaser, dated as of December 20, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 27, 2006, File No. 1-4928).		X					
10.5	Settlement between Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and the U.S. Department of Justice resolving Duke Energy's used nuclear fuel litigation against the U.S. Department of Energy, dated as of March 6, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Item 8.01 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2007, File No. 1-4928).		X					
10.6	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Stone & Webster National Engineering P.C., dated as of July 11, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007, filed on November 12, 2007, File No. 1-4928). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.)		X					
10.7	Amended and Restated Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Stone & Webster National Engineering P.C., dated as of February 20, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, filed on May 14, 2008, File No. 1-4928). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).		X					
10.8	Asset Purchase Agreement between Cinergy Capital & Trading, Inc. (Capital & Trading), CinCap Madison, LLC and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.), dated as of February 5, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(tt) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, filed on May 12, 2003, File No. 1-3543).							X
10.9	Amended and Restated Engineering and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Shaw North Carolina, Inc., dated as of December 21, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Item 1.01 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 28, 2009, File No. 1-4928).		X					

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
10.10	Asset Purchase Agreement between Capital & Trading, CinCap VII, LLC and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.), dated as of February 5, 2003, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(uu) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, filed on May 12, 2003, File No. 1-3543).							X
10.11	Asset Purchase Agreement between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company) and Allegheny Energy Supply Company, LLC, Allegheny Energy Supply Wheatland Generating Facility, LLC and Lake Acquisition Company, L.L.C., dated as of May 6, 2005, (incorporated by reference to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, filed on August 4, 2005, File No. 1-1232).						X	
10.12	Asset Purchase Agreement between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and CG&E and Allegheny Energy Supply Company, LLC, Allegheny Energy Supply Wheatland Generating Facility, LLC and Lake Acquisition Company, L.L.C., dated as of May 6, 2005, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(kkkk) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 filed, on August 4, 2005, File No. 1-3543).							X
10.13	Keepwell Agreement between Duke Capital LLC and Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company), dated as of April 10, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 14, 2006, File No. 1-1232).						X	
10.14	Agreements between Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation, Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation and Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation to provide wholesale electricity and related power scheduling services from September 1, 2006 through December 31, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 filed, on August 9, 2006, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.15	Asset Purchase Agreement between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc., (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.), as Seller, and Wabash Valley Power Association, Inc., as Buyer, dated as of December 1, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 7, 2006, File No. 1-3543).							X
10.16	Purchase and Sale Agreement between Cinergy Capital & Trading, Inc., as Seller, and Fortis Bank, S.A./N.V., as Buyer, dated as of June 26, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 30, 2006, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.17	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management Agreement between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Bechtel Power Corporation, dated as of December 15, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed on March 13, 2009, File No. 1-3543). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).							X
10.18	Formation and Sale Agreement between Duke Ventures, LLC, Crescent Resources, LLC, Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund V U.S. L.P., Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund V Special U.S., L.P., Morgan Stanley Real Estate Investors V U.S., L.P., MSP Real Estate Fund V, L.P., and Morgan Stanley Strategic Investments, Inc., dated as of September 7, 2006, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, filed on November 9, 2006, File No. 1-32853).	X						

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
10.19	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Stone & Webster National Engineering P.C., dated as of July 11, 2007, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 filed on November 9, 2007, File No. 1-32853). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).	X						
10.20	Amended and Restated Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Stone & Webster National Engineering P.C., dated as of February 20, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, filed on May 9, 2008, File No. 1-32853). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).	X						
10.21	Agreement and Plan of Merger between DEGS Wind I, LLC, DEGS Wind Vermont, Inc., Catamount Energy Corporation, dated as of June 25, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, filed on August 11, 2008, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.22	Amended and Restated Engineering and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Shaw North Carolina, Inc., dated as of December 21, 2009, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed on February 26, 2010, File No.1-32853).	X						
10.23	Operating Agreement of Pioneer Transmission, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, filed on November 7, 2008, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.24**	Amended and Restated Duke Energy Corporation Directors' Saving Plan, dated as of January 1, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed on February 28, 2014, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.25	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management Agreement between Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (formerly PSI Energy, Inc.) and Bechtel Power Corporation, dated as of December 15, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Item 1.01 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2008, File Nos. 1-32853 and 1-3543). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).	X						X
10.26	Amended and Restated Engineering and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Shaw North Carolina, Inc., dated as of March 8, 2010, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, filed on May 7, 2010, File Nos. 1-32853 and 1-4928).	X	X					
10.27**	Duke Energy Corporation Executive Severance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 10, 2011, File No. 1-32853).	X						

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
10.28	\$6,000,000,000 Five-Year Credit Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., Duke Energy Indiana, Inc., Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc., Carolina Power and Light Company d/b/a Duke Energy Progress, Inc. and Florida Power Corporation, d/b/a Duke Energy Florida, Inc., as Borrowers, the lenders listed therein, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A. and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as Co-Syndication Agents and Bank of China, New York Branch, Barclays Bank PLC, Citibank, N.A., Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, New York Branch, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and UBS Securities LLC, as Co-Documentation Agents, dated as of November 18, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 25, 2011, File Nos. 1-32853, 1-4928, 1-1232 and 1-3543).	X	X				X	X
10.28.1	Amendment No. 1 and Consent between Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., Duke Energy Indiana, Inc., Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc., Duke Energy Progress, Inc., Duke Energy Florida, Inc., and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, dated as of December 18, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2013, File Nos. 1-32853, 1-4928, 1-3382, 1-3274, 1-1232 and 1-3543).	X	X		X	X	X	X
10.28.2	Amendment No. 2 and Consent between Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., Duke Energy Indiana, Inc., Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc., Duke Energy Progress, Inc., and Duke Energy Florida, Inc., the Lenders party hereto, the issuing Lenders party hereto, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and Swingline Lender, dated as of January 30, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 5, 2015, File Nos. 1-32853, 1-4928, 1-1232, 1-3543, 1-3382 and 1-3274).	X	X		X	X	X	X
10.29**	Duke Energy Corporation 2010 Long-term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to registrant's Form DEF 14A filed on March 22, 2010, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.29.1**	Amendment to Duke Energy Corporation 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, filed on August 8, 2012, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.30**	Form of Performance Award Agreement of Duke Energy Corporation under the Duke Energy Corporation 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 22, 2011, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.31**	Form of Phantom Stock Award Agreement of Duke Energy Corporation under the Duke Energy Corporation 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 22, 2011, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.32**	Duke Energy Corporation 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to registrant's DEF 14A filed on March 26, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.33**	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement of Duke Energy Corporation under the Duke Energy Corporation 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 12, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.34**	Form of Performance Award Agreement of Duke Energy Corporation under the Duke Energy Corporation 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 12, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
10.35**	Form of Performance Award Agreement of Duke Energy Corporation under the Duke Energy Corporation 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 18, 2016, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.36**	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement of Duke Energy Corporation under the Duke Energy Corporation 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 18, 2016, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.37	Settlement Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation, the North Carolina Utilities Commission Staff and the North Carolina Public Staff, dated as of November 28, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2012, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.38	Settlement Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation and the North Carolina Attorney General, dated as of December 3, 2012, (incorporated by reference to Item 7.01 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 3, 2012, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.39**	Form of Change-in-Control Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, filed on March 1, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.40**	Form of Performance Share Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, filed on March 1, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.41**	Amended and Restated Duke Energy Corporation Executive Cash Balance Plan, dated as of January 1, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed on February 28, 2014, File No. 1-32852).	X						
10.42	Purchase, Construction and Ownership Agreement, dated as of July 30, 1981, between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company) and North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 3 and Exhibits, together with resolution, dated as of December 16, 1981, changing name to North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency, amending letter, dated as of February 18, 1982, and amendment, dated as of February 24, 1982, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to registrant's File No. 33-25560).				X			
10.43	Operating and Fuel Agreement, dated as of July 30, 1981, between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company) and North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 3 and Exhibits, together with resolution, dated as of December 16, 1981, changing name to North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency, amending letters, dated as of August 21, 1981 and December 15, 1981, and amendment, dated as of February 24, 1982, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to registrant's File No. 33-25560).				X			
10.44	Power Coordination Agreement, dated as of July 30, 1981, between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company) and North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 3 and Exhibits, together with resolution, dated as of December 16, 1981, changing name to North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency and amending letter, dated as of January 29, 1982, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to registrant's File No. 33-25560).				X			
10.45	Amendment, dated as of December 16, 1982, to Purchase, Construction and Ownership Agreement, dated as of July 30, 1981, between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (formerly Carolina Power & Light Company) and North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(d) to registrant's File No. 33-25560).				X			
10.46+	Progress Energy, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit C to registrant's Form DEF 14A filed on March 30, 2007, File No. 1-15929).			X				

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
10.47 +	Form of Letter Agreement executed by certain officers of Progress Energy, Inc., waiving certain rights under Progress Energy, Inc.'s Management Change-in-Control Plan and their employment agreements, dated as of January 8, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2011, File No. 1-15929).			X				
10.48 +	Progress Energy, Inc. Management Change-in-Control Plan, Amended and Restated, effective July 13, 2011, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(d) to registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, filed on November 8, 2011, File Nos. 1-15929, 1-3382 and 1-3274).			X	X	X		
10.49 +	Form of Progress Energy, Inc. Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Graded Vesting), effective September 15, 2011.			X	X	X		
10.50 +	Form of Progress Energy, Inc. Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Cliff Vesting), effective September 15, 2011.			X	X	X		
10.51	Precedent and Related Agreements between Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (formerly Florida Power Corporation d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc. ("PEF")), Southern Natural Gas Company, Florida Gas Transmission Company ("FGT"), and BG LNG Services, LLC ("BG"), including: a) Precedent Agreement between Southern Natural Gas Company and PEF, dated as of December 2, 2004; b) Gas Sale and Purchase Contract between BG and PEF, dated as of December 1, 2004; c) Interim Firm Transportation Service Agreement by and between FGT and PEF, dated as of December 2, 2004; d) Letter Agreement between FGT and PEF, dated as of December 2, 2004 and Firm Transportation Service Agreement between FGT and PEF to be entered into upon satisfaction of certain conditions precedent; e) Discount Agreement between FGT and PEF, dated as of December 2, 2004; f) Amendment to Gas Sale and Purchase Contract between BG and PEF, dated as of January 28, 2005; and g) Letter Agreement between FGT and PEF, dated as of January 31, 2005. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on March 15, 2005, File Nos. 1-15929 and 1-3274). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).			X		X		
10.52	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement between Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (formerly Florida Power Corporation d/b/a/ Progress Energy Florida, Inc.), as owner, and a consortium consisting of Westinghouse Electric Company LLC and Stone & Webster, Inc., as contractor, for a two-unit AP1000 Nuclear Power Plant, dated as of December 31, 2008, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 2, 2009, File Nos. 1-15929 and 1-3274). (Portions of the exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).			X		X		
10.53**	Employment Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation and Lynn J. Good, dated as of June 17, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.53.1**	Amendment to Employment Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation and Lynn J. Good, dated as of June 25, 2015, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 29, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.54**	Duke Energy Corporation Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan, effective February 25, 2013, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- filed on May 7, 2013, File No. 1-32853).	X						

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
*10.55**	Duke Energy Corporation 2016 Director Compensation Program Summary	X						
10.56**	Amended and Restated Duke Energy Corporation Executive Savings Plan, dated as of January 1, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.82 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed on February 28, 2014, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.57	Agreement between Duke Energy SAM, LLC, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., Duke Energy Commercial Enterprise, Inc. and Dynegy Resource 1, LLC, dated as of August 21, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed on March 2, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X					X	
10.58	Asset Purchase Agreement between Duke Energy Progress, Inc. and North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency, dated as of September 5, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to Duke Energy Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed on March 2, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X			X			
10.59	Change in Control Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation and Lloyd M. Yates, dated as of April 30, 2014, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 6, 2014, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.60	Accelerated Stock Repurchase Program executed by Goldman, Sachs & Co., and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. on April 6, 2015, under an agreement with Duke Energy Corporation, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Duke Energy Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.61	Plea Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation and the Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina in connection with the May 14, 2015, Dan River Grand Jury Settlement, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015, filed on August 7, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
10.62	Plea Agreement between Duke Energy Corporation and the Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina in connection with the May 14, 2015, Dan River Grand Jury Settlement, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Duke Energy Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 filed on August 7, 2015, File No. 1-32853).	X						
*12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION	X						
*12.2	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC		X					
*12.3	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.			X				
*12.4	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC				X			
*12.5	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC					X		
*12.6	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.						X	
*12.7	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges – DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.							X
*21	List of Subsidiaries	X						
*23.1.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.	X						

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
*23.1.2	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.		X					
*23.1.3	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				X			
*23.1.4	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.					X		
*23.1.5	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.						X	
*23.1.6	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.							X
*24.1	Power of attorney authorizing Lynn J. Good and others to sign the annual report on behalf of the registrant and certain of its directors and officers.	X						
*24.2	Certified copy of resolution of the Board of Directors of the registrant authorizing power of attorney.	X						
*31.1.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X						
*31.1.2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X					
*31.1.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X				
*31.1.4	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X			
*31.1.5	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X		
*31.1.6	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X	
*31.1.7	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							X
*31.2.1	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X						
*31.2.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X					
*31.2.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X				
*31.2.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X			
*31.2.5	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X		
*31.2.6	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X	
*31.2.7	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							X
*32.1.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X						
*32.1.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X					
*32.1.3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X				
*32.1.4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X			
*32.1.5	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X		

PART IV

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
*32.1.6	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X	
*32.1.7	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							X
*32.2.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X						
*32.2.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X					
*32.2.3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X				
*32.2.4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X			
*32.2.5	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X		
*32.2.6	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X	
*32.2.7	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	X	X	X
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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 percent of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The registrant agrees, upon request of the SEC, to furnish copies of any or all of such instruments to it.

Investor Information

Annual Meeting

The 2016 Annual Meeting of Duke Energy Shareholders will be:

Date: Thursday, May 5, 2016

Time: 10 a.m.

Place: O.J. Miller Auditorium
Energy Center
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28202

Shareholder Services

Shareholders may call 800.488.3853 or 704.382.3853 with questions about their stock accounts, legal transfer requirements, address changes, replacement dividend checks, replacement of lost certificates or other services. Additionally, registered shareholders can view their account online through DUK-Online, available at duke-energy.com. Send written requests to:

Investor Relations
Duke Energy
P.O. Box 1005
Charlotte, NC 28201-1005

For electronic correspondence, visit duke-energy.com/investors or download the mobile IR app. Search for "DUK Investor" in the App Store or Google Play.

Stock Exchange Listing

Duke Energy's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The company's common stock trading symbol is DUK.

Website Addresses

Corporate home page: duke-energy.com

Investor Relations: duke-energy.com/investors

InvestorDirect Choice Plan

The InvestorDirect Choice Plan provides a simple and convenient way to purchase common stock directly through the company, without incurring brokerage fees. Purchases may be made weekly. Bank drafts for monthly purchases, as well as a safekeeping option for depositing certificates into the plan, are available.

The plan also provides for full reinvestment, direct deposit or cash payment of a portion of the dividends. Additionally, participants may register for DUK-Online, our online account management service.

Financial Publications

Duke Energy's Annual Report and related financial publications can be found on our website at duke-energy.com/investors. Printed copies are also available free of charge upon request.

Duplicate Mailings

If your shares are registered in different accounts, you may receive duplicate mailings of annual reports, proxy statements and other shareholder information. Call Investor Relations for instructions on eliminating duplications or combining your accounts.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Duke Energy maintains shareholder records and acts as transfer agent and registrar for the company's common stock.

Dividend Payment

Duke Energy has paid quarterly cash dividends on its common stock for 90 consecutive years. For the remainder of 2016, dividends on common stock are expected to be paid, subject to declaration by the Board of Directors, on June 16, September 16 and December 16.

Bond Trustee

If you have questions regarding your bond account, call 800.254.2826, or write to:

The Bank of New York Mellon
Global Trust Services
101 Barclay Street – 21st Floor
New York, NY 10286

Send Us Feedback

We welcome your opinion on this annual report. Please visit duke-energy.com/investors, where you can view and provide feedback on both the print and online versions of this report. Or contact Investor Relations directly. Duke Energy is an equal opportunity employer. This report is published solely to inform shareholders and is not to be considered an offer, or the solicitation of an offer, to buy or sell securities.



Products with a Mixed Sources label support the development of responsible forest management worldwide. The wood comes from Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®)-certified well-managed forests, company-controlled sources and/or recycled material. This annual report is printed on paper manufactured with energy generated from renewable sources.

ON THE COVER:

Thank you to all our customers, including Cary
and her son Joel of Raleigh, North Carolina.



WWW.DUKE-ENERGY.COM

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

**CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): November 17, 2016

Commission file
number

Registrant, State of Incorporation or Organization,
Address of Principal Executive Offices, and Telephone Number

IRS Employer
Identification No.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

(a Delaware corporation)
550 South Tryon Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202-1803
704-382-3853

1-32853

20-2777218



Commission file number	Registrant, State of Incorporation or Organization, Address of Principal Executive Offices, Telephone Number and IRS Employer Identification Number	Commission file number	Registrant, State of Incorporation or Organization, Address of Principal Executive Offices, Telephone Number and IRS Employer Identification Number
1-4928	DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC (a North Carolina limited liability company) 526 South Church Street Charlotte, North Carolina 28202-1803 704-382-3853 56-0205520	1-1232	DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. (an Ohio corporation) 139 East Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 704-382-3853 31-0240030
1-3382	DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC (a North Carolina limited liability company) 410 South Wilmington Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-1748 704-382-3853 56-0165465	1-3543	DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC. (Formerly DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.) (an Indiana limited liability company) 1000 East Main Street Plainfield, Indiana 46168 704-382-3853 35-0594457
1-3274	DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC (a Florida limited liability company) 299 First Avenue North St. Petersburg, Florida 33701 704-382-3853 59-0247770		

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- ☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- ☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- ☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- ☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Conditions.

The information attached hereto as exhibit 99.1 provides supplemental financial information for Duke Energy Corporation.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) *Exhibits.*

99.1 Third Quarter 2016 Statistical Supplement

SIGNATURE

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

**DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC
DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC
DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC**

Date: November 17, 2016

By: /s/ William E. Currans Jr.
Name: William E. Currans Jr.
Title: Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description
99.1	Third Quarter 2016 Statistical Supplement



3rd Quarter 2016 Statistical Supplement

Table of Contents

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION (Unaudited)

3 Consolidating Statements of Operations

5 Consolidating Balance Sheets

REGULATED UTILITIES (Unaudited)

7 Consolidating Segment Income

9 Consolidating Balance Sheets

11 Revenues by Customer Class

Non-GAAP Disclosures (Unaudited)

12 Reported to Adjusted Earnings Reconciliations

14 Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This Statistical Supplement should be read in conjunction with Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and Form 10-Q for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
Consolidating Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016					
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Other	Eliminations / Adjustments	Duke Energy
Operating Revenues						
Regulated electric	\$ 16,430	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	(109)	\$ 16,321
Nonregulated electric and other	—	761	366	91	33	1,251
Regulated natural gas	358	—	—	—	(3)	355
Total operating revenues	16,788	761	366	91	(79)	17,927
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - regulated	5,102	—	—	—	—	5,102
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - nonregulated	—	177	—	38	—	215
Cost of natural gas	64	34	—	—	—	98
Operation, maintenance and other	3,905	240	257	144	(79)	4,467
Depreciation and amortization	2,198	62	96	108	—	2,464
Property and other taxes	843	6	20	24	—	893
Impairment charges ^(a)	12	194	—	2	—	208
Total operating expenses	12,124	713	373	316	(79)	13,447
Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	3	(2)	3	16	—	20
Operating Income (Loss)	4,667	46	(4)	(209)	—	4,500
Other Income and Expenses						
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates ^(b)	(2)	27	(63)	1	—	(37)
Other income and expenses, net	215	35	—	29	(9)	270
Total Other Income and Expenses	213	62	(63)	30	(9)	233
Interest Expense ^(c)	848	63	38	553	(9)	1,493
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	4,032	45	(105)	(732)	—	3,240
Income Tax Expense (Benefit) from Continuing Operations ^(d)	1,419	(48)	(123)	(276)	—	972
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	2,613	93	18	(456)	—	2,268
Less: Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	—	8	(2)	7	—	13
Segment Income / Other Net Expense	\$ 2,613	\$ 85	\$ 20	\$ (463)	\$ —	\$ 2,255
Income from Discontinued Operations, net of tax ^(e)						124
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation						\$ 2,379
Segment Income / Other Net Expense	\$ 2,613	\$ 85	\$ 20	\$ (463)	\$ —	\$ 2,255
Special Items	—	145	45	234	—	424
Adjusted Earnings ^(f)	\$ 2,613	\$ 230	\$ 65	\$ (229)	\$ —	\$ 2,679

- (a) International Energy includes a pretax impairment charge of \$194 million related to certain assets in Central America.
(b) Commercial Portfolio includes a pretax impairment charge of \$71 million related to certain equity method investments in wind projects.
(c) Other includes \$234 million related to Piedmont Natural Gas (Piedmont) acquisition financing.
(d) International Energy includes a net tax benefit of \$95 million resulting from the ability to more efficiently utilize foreign tax credits.
(e) Primarily relates to tax adjustments from previously sold businesses.
(f) See page 12 for a detailed reconciliation of Segment Income / Other Net Expense to Adjusted Earnings.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
Consolidating Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 ^(a)					
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Other	Eliminations / Adjustments	Duke Energy
Operating Revenues						
Regulated electric	\$ 16,670	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ (109)	\$ 16,564
Nonregulated electric and other	—	841	214	75	27	1,157
Regulated natural gas	420	—	—	—	(4)	416
Total operating revenues	17,090	841	214	78	(86)	18,137
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - regulated	5,775	—	—	—	—	5,775
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power - nonregulated	—	262	14	7	—	283
Cost of natural gas	117	42	—	—	(1)	158
Operation, maintenance and other	3,910	247	149	47	(79)	4,274
Depreciation and amortization	2,096	69	77	99	—	2,341
Property and other taxes	798	5	15	19	(1)	836
Impairment charges ^(b)	93	14	—	5	(1)	111
Total operating expenses	12,789	639	255	177	(82)	13,778
Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	10	(1)	6	16	—	31
Operating Income (Loss)	4,311	201	(35)	(83)	(4)	4,390
Other Income and Expenses						
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	(3)	60	(4)	2	(2)	53
Other income and expenses, net	190	9	1	6	(3)	203
Total Other Income and Expenses	187	69	(3)	8	(5)	256
Interest Expense	829	66	33	285	(5)	1,208
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	3,669	204	(71)	(360)	(4)	3,438
Income Tax Expense (Benefit) from Continuing Operations ^(c)	1,358	44	(55)	(229)	—	1,118
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	2,311	160	(16)	(131)	(4)	2,320
Less: Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	—	3	(1)	8	—	10
Segment Income (Loss) / Other Net Expense	\$ 2,311	\$ 157	\$ (15)	\$ (139)	\$ (4)	\$ 2,310
Income from Discontinued Operations, net ^(d)						29
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation						\$ 2,339
Segment Income (Loss) / Other Net Expense	\$ 2,311	\$ 157	\$ (15)	\$ (139)	\$ (4)	\$ 2,310
Special Items	60	—	134	42	4	240
Adjusted Earnings ^(e)	\$ 2,371	\$ 157	\$ 119	\$ (97)	\$ —	\$ 2,550

(a) Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(b) Regulated Utilities includes an \$85 million pretax charge related to the Edwardsport settlement.

(c) Regulated Utilities includes a tax benefit of \$34 million related to the Edwardsport settlement. Commercial Portfolio includes state tax expense of \$41 million, resulting from changes to state apportionment factors due to the sale of the nonregulated Midwest generation business, that does not qualify for discontinued operations.

(d) Includes the after-tax impact of \$53 million for the agreement in principle reached in a lawsuit related to the nonregulated Midwest generation business.

(e) See page 13 for a detailed reconciliation of Segment Income (Loss) / Other Net Expense to Adjusted Earnings.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
Consolidating Balance Sheets - Assets
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2016					
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Other	Eliminations / Adjustments	Duke Energy
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 421	\$ 526	\$ 8	\$ 5,224	\$ —	\$ 6,179
Receivables, net	388	136	19	40	—	583
Receivables of variable interest entities, net	2,111	—	23	5	—	2,139
Receivables from affiliated companies	12	—	869	2,729	(3,610)	—
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	120	—	—	—	(120)	—
Inventory	3,240	67	17	26	1	3,351
Regulatory assets	752	—	—	101	—	853
Other	310	26	109	3	(19)	429
Total current assets	7,354	755	1,045	8,128	(3,748)	13,534
Investments and Other Assets						
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	2	43	534	25	—	604
Investments and advances to (from) subsidiaries	36	(25)	6	47,365	(47,382)	—
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	6,112	—	—	—	—	6,112
Goodwill	15,950	282	122	—	—	16,354
Other	1,871	241	111	1,359	(634)	2,948
Total investments and other assets	23,971	541	773	48,749	(48,016)	26,018
Property, Plant and Equipment						
Cost	107,541	3,060	4,004	1,771	—	116,376
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(36,081)	(1,228)	(533)	(971)	1	(38,812)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	652	—	—	—	—	652
Net property, plant and equipment	72,112	1,832	3,471	800	1	78,216
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits						
Regulatory assets	11,440	—	—	456	—	11,896
Other	11	—	—	11	—	22
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	11,451	—	—	467	—	11,918
Total Assets	114,888	3,128	5,289	58,144	(51,763)	129,686
Segment reclassifications, intercompany balances and other	(181)	25	(875)	(50,916)	51,947	—
Segment Assets	\$ 114,707	\$ 3,153	\$ 4,414	\$ 7,228	\$ 184	\$ 129,686

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
Consolidating Balance Sheets - Liabilities and Equity
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	September 30, 2016					
	Regulated Utilities	International Energy	Commercial Portfolio	Other	Eliminations / Adjustments	Duke Energy
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,668	\$ 62	\$ 56	\$ 351	\$ 1	\$ 2,138
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	3,180	136	13	272	(3,601)	—
Notes payable to affiliated companies	—	—	—	120	(120)	—
Notes payable and commercial paper	—	—	—	3,011	—	3,011
Taxes accrued	707	116	(401)	214	—	636
Interest accrued	350	30	—	123	1	504
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,252	154	193	1,602	—	3,201
Asset retirement obligations	539	—	—	—	—	539
Regulatory liabilities	316	—	—	4	(1)	319
Other	1,285	68	52	351	(28)	1,728
Total current liabilities	9,297	566	(87)	6,048	(3,748)	12,076
Long-Term Debt	28,530	629	1,151	13,653	1	43,964
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	625	—	9	—	(634)	—
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities						
Deferred income taxes	15,613	105	360	(2,877)	—	13,201
Investment tax credits	486	—	—	—	—	486
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	642	—	—	388	—	1,030
Asset retirement obligations	10,200	15	75	1	—	10,291
Regulatory liabilities	6,196	—	—	44	1	6,241
Other	1,120	82	294	355	—	1,851
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	34,257	202	729	(2,089)	1	33,100
Equity						
Total Duke Energy Corporation stockholders' equity	42,179	1,685	3,467	40,541	(47,383)	40,489
Noncontrolling interests	—	46	20	(9)	—	57
Total equity	42,179	1,731	3,487	40,532	(47,383)	40,546
Total Liabilities and Equity	114,888	3,128	5,289	58,144	(51,763)	129,686
Segment reclassifications, intercompany balances and other	(181)	25	(875)	(50,916)	51,947	—
Segment Liabilities and Equity	\$ 114,707	\$ 3,153	\$ 4,414	\$ 7,228	\$ 184	\$ 129,686

REGULATED UTILITIES
Consolidating Segment Income
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016							
	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	Duke Energy Kentucky	Duke Energy Indiana	Eliminations/ Adjustments	Regulated Utilities
Operating Revenues								
Regulated electric	\$ 5,642	\$ 4,103	\$ 3,538	\$ 791	\$ 262	\$ 2,225	\$ (131)	\$ 16,430
Regulated natural gas	—	—	—	296	62	—	—	358
Total operating revenues	5,642	4,103	3,538	1,087	324	2,225	(131)	16,788
Operating Expenses								
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	1,391	1,441	1,391	243	97	690	(151)	5,102
Cost of natural gas	—	—	—	44	20	—	—	64
Operation, maintenance and other	1,420	1,031	601	235	103	512	3	3,905
Depreciation and amortization	785	520	376	141	33	343	—	2,198
Property and other taxes	206	120	256	183	11	67	—	843
Impairment charges	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	12
Total operating expenses	3,802	3,112	2,628	846	264	1,620	(148)	12,124
(Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	(1)	2	—	2	—	—	—	3
Operating Income	1,839	993	910	243	60	605	17	4,667
Other Income and Expenses, net	121	47	30	4	2	15	(6)	213
Interest Expense	316	188	143	51	12	136	2	848
Income Before Income Taxes	1,644	852	797	196	50	484	9	4,032
Income Tax Expense	568	287	296	67	15	165	21	1,419
Segment Income	\$ 1,076	\$ 565	\$ 501	\$ 129	\$ 35	\$ 319	\$ (12)	\$ 2,613

(a) Amounts exclude results from the wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky.

REGULATED UTILITIES
Consolidating Segment Income
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015							
	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	Duke Energy Kentucky	Duke Energy Indiana	Eliminations / Adjustments	Regulated Utilities
Operating Revenues								
Regulated electric	\$ 5,669	\$ 4,130	\$ 3,803	\$ 725	\$ 280	\$ 2,223	(160)	\$ 16,670
Regulated natural gas	—	—	—	339	80	—	1	420
Total operating revenues	5,669	4,130	3,803	1,064	360	2,223	(159)	17,090
Operating Expenses								
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	1,553	1,608	1,665	235	115	779	(180)	5,775
Cost of natural gas	—	—	—	82	34	—	1	117
Operation, maintenance and other	1,424	1,046	583	233	99	516	9	3,910
Depreciation and amortization	779	462	369	137	35	320	(6)	2,096
Property and other taxes	204	102	265	177	10	41	(1)	798
Impairment charges ^(b)	—	—	7	—	—	85	1	93
Total operating expenses	3,960	3,218	2,889	864	293	1,741	(176)	12,789
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	10
Operating Income	1,709	914	914	207	68	482	17	4,311
Other Income and Expenses, net	125	49	12	(3)	1	9	(6)	187
Interest Expense	313	175	149	47	11	132	2	829
Income Before Income Taxes	1,521	788	777	157	58	359	9	3,669
Income Tax Expense ^(c)	553	279	274	59	21	131	41	1,358
Segment Income	\$ 968	\$ 509	\$ 503	\$ 98	\$ 37	\$ 228	(32)	\$ 2,311

(a) Amounts exclude results from the wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky.

(b) The amount for Duke Energy Indiana relates to the Edwardsport settlement.

(c) Duke Energy Indiana includes a \$34 million tax benefit related to the Edwardsport settlement.

REGULATED UTILITIES
Consolidating Balance Sheets - Assets
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2016							
	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	Duke Energy Kentucky	Duke Energy Indiana	Eliminations/ Adjustments	Regulated Utilities
Current Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82	\$ 136	\$ 10	\$ 92	\$ 7	\$ 94	\$ —	\$ 421
Receivables, net	129	42	65	62	3	84	3	388
Receivables of variable interest entities, net	780	473	385	—	—	—	473	2,111
Receivables from affiliated companies	88	5	5	42	13	74	(215)	12
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	32	65	—	47	—	38	(62)	120
Inventory	1,053	998	656	65	45	424	(1)	3,240
Regulatory assets	256	186	161	13	6	131	(1)	752
Other	22	79	46	34	26	104	(1)	310
Total current assets	2,442	1,984	1,328	355	100	949	196	7,354
Investments and Other Assets								
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Investments and advances to (from) subsidiaries	29	—	4	—	—	—	3	36
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	3,234	2,171	708	—	—	—	(1)	6,112
Goodwill	—	—	—	920	—	—	15,030	15,950
Other	923	518	290	12	3	170	(45)	1,871
Total investments and other assets	4,186	2,689	1,004	932	3	170	14,987	23,971
Property, Plant and Equipment								
Cost	40,495	28,001	16,139	5,901	2,118	14,069	818	107,541
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(14,124)	(10,508)	(4,654)	(1,621)	(945)	(4,225)	(4)	(36,081)
Generation facilities to be retired, net	—	562	—	—	—	90	—	652
Net property, plant and equipment	26,371	18,055	11,485	4,280	1,173	8,934	814	72,112
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits								
Regulatory assets	3,040	3,093	2,559	434	83	909	1,322	11,440
Other	3	2	2	2	—	2	—	11
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	3,043	3,095	2,561	436	83	911	1,322	11,451
Total Assets	36,042	25,823	16,378	6,003	1,359	11,964	17,319	114,888
Intercompany balances and other	(159)	(117)	(65)	(53)	42	(46)	217	(181)
Reportable Segment Assets	\$ 35,883	\$ 25,706	\$ 16,313	\$ 5,950	\$ 1,401	\$ 11,918	\$ 17,536	\$ 114,707

(a) Excludes the balances of the wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky.

REGULATED UTILITIES
Consolidating Balance Sheets - Liabilities and Equity
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	September 30, 2016							
	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	Duke Energy Kentucky	Duke Energy Indiana	Eliminations/ Adjustments	Regulated Utilities
Current Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$ 582	\$ 319	\$ 354	\$ 221	\$ 23	\$ 166	\$ 3	\$ 1,668
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	149	143	61	1	9	27	2,790	3,180
Notes payable to affiliated companies	—	—	63	—	—	—	(63)	—
Taxes accrued	204	91	211	137	10	49	5	707
Interest accrued	125	81	58	29	3	54	—	350
Current maturities of long-term debt	468	252	326	3	51	71	81	1,252
Asset retirement obligations	303	236	—	—	—	—	—	539
Regulatory liabilities	125	129	18	11	2	30	1	316
Other	417	326	368	61	20	96	(3)	1,285
Total current liabilities	2,373	1,577	1,459	463	118	493	2,814	9,297
Long-Term Debt	8,592	6,609	5,802	1,521	287	3,566	2,153	28,530
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	300	150	—	—	25	150	—	625
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities								
Deferred income taxes	6,487	3,275	2,599	1,101	311	1,823	17	15,613
Investment tax credits	195	148	3	3	1	137	(1)	486
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	93	247	237	36	12	72	(55)	642
Asset retirement obligations	3,622	4,623	798	21	86	847	203	10,200
Regulatory liabilities	2,864	1,874	478	190	52	738	—	6,196
Other	686	23	163	136	28	94	(10)	1,120
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	13,947	10,190	4,278	1,487	490	3,711	154	34,257
Equity	10,830	7,297	4,839	2,532	439	4,044	12,198	42,179
Total Liabilities and Equity	38,042	25,823	16,378	6,003	1,359	11,964	17,319	114,888
Intercompany balances and other	(159)	(117)	(65)	(53)	42	(46)	217	(181)
Reportable Segment Liabilities and Equity	\$ 35,883	\$ 25,706	\$ 16,313	\$ 5,950	\$ 1,401	\$ 11,918	\$ 17,536	\$ 114,707

(a) Excludes the balances of the wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky.

REGULATED UTILITIES
Revenues By Customer Class
(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016								
(in millions)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	Duke Energy Kentucky	Duke Energy Indiana	Eliminations / Adjustments	Regulated Utilities
Regulated Electric Revenues								
Residential	\$ 2,324	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,910	\$ 486	\$ 100	\$ 754	\$ —	\$ 7,074
General service	1,779	1,021	1,033	231	104	557	—	4,725
Industrial	994	485	187	50	41	542	—	2,299
Wholesale	340	834	150	—	13	265	—	1,602
Change in unbilled	35	12	28	6	3	12	—	96
Other revenues	170	251	230	18	1	95	(131)	634
Total Electric Revenues	\$ 5,642	\$ 4,103	\$ 3,538	\$ 791	\$ 262	\$ 2,225	\$ (131)	\$ 16,430
Regulated Natural Gas Revenues								
Residential	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 198	\$ 45	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 243
General service	—	—	—	80	17	—	—	97
Industrial	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	13
Change in unbilled	—	—	—	(5)	(3)	—	—	(8)
Other revenues	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Total Natural Gas Revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 296	\$ 62	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 358
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015								
(in millions)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio ^(a)	Duke Energy Kentucky	Duke Energy Indiana	Eliminations / Adjustments	Regulated Utilities
Regulated Electric Revenues								
Residential	\$ 2,389	\$ 1,565	\$ 2,028	\$ 458	\$ 100	\$ 785	\$ —	\$ 7,325
General service	1,756	1,036	1,156	225	103	568	—	4,844
Industrial	1,007	508	219	46	41	562	—	2,383
Wholesale	335	778	187	—	29	228	—	1,557
Change in unbilled	(50)	(16)	15	2	—	(19)	—	(68)
Other revenues	232	259	198	(6)	7	99	(160)	629
Total Electric Revenues	\$ 5,669	\$ 4,130	\$ 3,803	\$ 725	\$ 280	\$ 2,223	\$ (160)	\$ 16,670
Regulated Natural Gas Revenues								
Residential	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 228	\$ 58	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 286
General service	—	—	—	95	23	—	—	118
Industrial	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	17
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in unbilled	—	—	—	(8)	(5)	—	—	(13)
Other revenues	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	12
Total Natural Gas Revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 339	\$ 80	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 420

(a) Amounts exclude results from the wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
REPORTED TO ADJUSTED EARNINGS RECONCILIATION
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
(Dollars in millions, except per-share amounts)

	Reported Earnings	Special Items				Discontinued Operations	Total Adjustments	Adjusted Earnings
		Costs to Achieve, Mergers	International Impairment	Cost Savings Initiatives	Commercial Renewables Impairment			
SEGMENT INCOME								
Regulated Utilities	\$ 2,613	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,613
International Energy	85	—	145 B	—	—	—	145	230
Commercial Portfolio	20	—	—	—	45 D	—	45	65
Total Reportable Segment Income	2,718	—	145	—	45	—	190	2,908
Other	(463)	195 A	—	39 C	—	—	234	(229)
Total Reportable Segment Income and Other Net Expense	2,255	195	145	39	45	—	424	2,679
Discontinued Operations	124	—	—	—	—	(124) E	(124)	—
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 2,379	\$ 195	\$ 145	\$ 39	\$ 45	\$ (124)	\$ 300	\$ 2,679
EPS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION, BASIC	\$ 3.45	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.43	\$ 3.88
EPS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION, DILUTED	\$ 3.44	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.44	\$ 3.88

A - Net of \$120 million tax benefit. Includes \$1 million recorded within Operating Revenues, \$80 million recorded within Operating Expenses and \$234 million recorded within Interest Expense on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The interest expense primarily relates to losses on forward-starting interest rate swaps associated with the Piedmont acquisition financing.

B - Net of \$49 million tax benefit. Impairment of certain assets in Central America recorded within Impairment Charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

C - Net of \$24 million tax benefit. Primarily consists of severance costs recorded within Operation, maintenance and other on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

D - Net of \$26 million tax benefit. Other-than-temporary impairment included within Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

E - Tax adjustments related to previously disposed businesses recorded in Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations, net of tax on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Weighted Average Shares (reported and adjusted) - In millions

Basic	689
Diluted	690

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
REPORTED TO ADJUSTED EARNINGS RECONCILIATION
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015
(Dollars in millions, except per-share amounts)

	Reported Earnings	Special Items				Economic Hedges (Mark-to-Market) *	Discontinued Operations	Total Adjustments	Adjusted Earnings
		Costs to Achieve, Progress Merger	Edwardsport Settlement	Midwest Generation Operations	Ash Basin Settlement				
SEGMENT INCOME									
Regulated Utilities	\$ 2,311	\$ —	\$ 56	B \$ —	\$ 4	D \$ —	\$ —	\$ 60	\$ 2,371
International Energy	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
Commercial Portfolio	(15)	—	—	94	C —	(1)	E 41	F 134	119
Total Reportable Segment Income	2,453	—	56	94	4	(1)	41	194	2,647
Other	(139)	42	A —	—	—	—	—	42	(97)
Intercompany Eliminations	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	4	G 4	—
Total Reportable Segment Income and Other Net Expense	2,310	42	56	94	4	(1)	45	240	2,550
Discontinued Operations	29	—	—	(94)	C —	—	65	H (29)	—
Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ 2,339	\$ 42	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ (1)	\$ 110	\$ 211	\$ 2,550
EPS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION, BASIC	\$ 3.36	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ —	\$ 0.01	\$ —	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.30	\$ 3.66
EPS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION, DILUTED	\$ 3.36	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ —	\$ 0.01	\$ —	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.30	\$ 3.66

A - Net of \$25 million tax benefit. Recorded within Operating Expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

B - Net of \$34 million tax benefit. \$85 million recorded within Impairment charges and \$5 million recorded within Other income and expenses, net on the Duke Energy Indiana Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

C - Operating results of the nonregulated Midwest generation business that had been classified from discontinued operations after adjustment for special items and economic hedges (net of \$53 million tax benefit).

D - Net of \$3 million tax benefit. Recorded within Operation, maintenance and other on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Includes \$1 million and \$6 million at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, respectively.

E - Recorded within Operating Revenues on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

F - State tax expense resulting from the completion of the sale of the nonregulated Midwest generation business.

G - Reverses the impact on eliminations of classifying the nonregulated Midwest generation business as discontinued operations.

H - Recorded in (Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations, net of tax on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, and includes the impact of a litigation reserve related to the nonregulated Midwest generation business.

Weighted Average Shares (reported and adjusted) - in millions

Basic	696
Diluted	696

* Mark-to-market adjustments reflect the impact of derivative contracts, which are used in Duke Energy's hedging of a portion of the economic value of its generation assets in the Commercial Portfolio segment. The mark-to-market impact of derivative contracts is recognized in GAAP earnings immediately as such derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting or regulatory treatment. The economic value of generation assets is subject to fluctuations in fair value due to market price volatility of input and output commodities (e.g. coal, electricity, natural gas). Economic hedging involves both purchases and sales of those input and output commodities related to generation assets. Operations of the generation assets are accounted for under the accrual method. Management believes excluding impacts of mark-to-market changes of the derivative contracts from adjusted earnings until settlement better matches the financial impacts of the derivative contract with the portion of economic value of the underlying hedged asset. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted diluted EPS Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation provides useful information to investors, as it provides them an additional relevant comparison of Duke Energy Corporation's performance across periods.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Management evaluates financial performance in part based on non-GAAP financial measures, adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS. These items represent income from continuing operations net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, adjusted for the dollar and per-share impact of special items. Special items represent certain charges and credits, which management believes are not indicative of our ongoing performance, and are discussed below. Management believes the presentation of adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS provides useful information to investors, as it provides them with 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, stockholders, analysts and investors concerning Duke Energy's financial performance. Adjusted diluted EPS is also used as a basis for employee incentive bonuses. The most directly comparable GAAP measures for adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS are Net Income Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation and Diluted EPS Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders.

Special items included in the periods presented include the following:

- Costs to achieve mergers and International impairment represent charges that result from potential or completed strategic acquisitions and divestitures that do not reflect ongoing costs.
- Cost savings initiatives represents severance charges related to company-wide initiatives to standardize processes and systems, leverage technology and workforce optimization, which are not representative of ongoing costs.
- Commercial Renewables Impairment represents an other-than-temporary impairment of certain equity method investments. Management believes the impairment does not reflect an ongoing cost.
- Edwardsport settlement and Ash basin settlement represent charges related to settlement agreements with regulators and other governmental entities and do not represent ongoing costs.
- Midwest generation operations represents the operating results of the nonregulated Midwest generation business and Duke Energy Retail Sales (collectively, the Midwest Generation Disposal Group), which have been classified as discontinued operations. Management believes inclusion of the Midwest Generation Disposal Group's operating results within adjusted earnings and adjusted diluted EPS results in a better reflection of Duke Energy's financial performance during the period.

Due to the forward-looking nature of any forecasted adjusted earnings guidance, information to reconcile this non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is not available at this time, as management is unable to project all special items for future periods (such as legal settlements, the impact of regulatory orders, or asset impairments).

Management evaluates segment performance based on segment income and other net expense. Segment income is defined as income from continuing operations net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Segment income includes intercompany revenues and expenses that are eliminated in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Management also uses adjusted segment income as a measure of historical and anticipated future segment performance. Adjusted segment income is a non-GAAP financial measure, as it is based upon segment income adjusted for special items, which are discussed above. Management believes the presentation of adjusted segment income provides useful information to investors, as it provides them with an additional relevant comparison of a segment's performance across periods. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for adjusted segment income or adjusted other net expense is segment income and other net expense.

Due to the forward-looking nature of any forecasted adjusted segment income or adjusted Other net expenses and any related growth rates for future periods, information to reconcile these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures is not available at this time, as the company is unable to forecast all special items for future periods, as discussed above.

Duke Energy's adjusted earnings, adjusted diluted EPS, and adjusted segment income may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because other entities may not calculate the measures in the same manner.