LARGE FILING SEPARATOR SHEET

CASE NUMBER: 12-1685-GA-AIR,
12-1686-GA-ATA, 12-1687-GA-ALT
12-1688-GA-AAM
FILE DATE:
07/09/12

SECTION: Volume 4 2 of 4

NUMBER OF PAGES: 200

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:
APPLICATION

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information provided by or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document containing the information.

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Prospectus Supplement

Prospectus

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering.

If the description of the offering varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

Unless we have indicated otherwise, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to "Duke Energy Ohio," "Company," "we," "us" and "our" or similar terms are to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read together with, the more detailed information, including "Risk Factors," in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009, and the financial statements incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. is an Ohio corporation and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation ("Duke Energy"). Duke Energy Ohio is a combination electric and gas public utility company that provides service in the southwestern portion of Ohio and, through Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc., in nearby areas of Kentucky. Duke Energy Ohio's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, the sale and transportation of natural gas, and energy marketing. Duke Energy Ohio's principal subsidiary is Duke Energy Kentucky, a Kentucky corporation. Duke Energy Kentucky's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and the sale and transportation of natural gas in northern Kentucky.

Our principal executive offices are located at 139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. Our telephone number is (513) 421-9500.

The foregoing information about Duke Energy Ohio is only a general summary and is not intended to be comprehensive. For additional information about Duke Energy Ohio, you should refer to the information described under the caption "Where You Can Find More Information."

The Offering

Issuer	Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
Securities Offered	We are offering $250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, 2.10% Series, Due June 15, 2013.
Maturity	The Mortgage Bonds will mature on June 15, 2013.
Interest Rate	2.10% per year.
Interest Payment Dates	Interest on the Mortgage Bonds will be payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning on June 15, 2010.
Ranking	The Mortgage Bonds will rank *pari passu* with all Securities (as defined below under "Description of the Mortgage Bonds") now or subsequently issued and outstanding under the Mortgage. Subject to limits contained in our Mortgage that are described herein, we may from time to time, without the consent of existing holders of Mortgage Bonds, create and issue additional series of bonds under the Mortgage (as defined below under "Description of the Mortgage Bonds"). Additionally, we may reopen this series of Mortgage Bonds and issue additional Mortgage Bonds, provided that any such additional Mortgage Bonds are fungible with the then outstanding Mortgage Bonds for U.S. federal income tax purposes.
Collateral	The Mortgage Bonds will be secured by a first mortgage lien, subject only to permitted liens, on all or substantially all of our tangible electric transmission and distribution utility property located in Ohio.
Ratings	The Mortgage Bonds are expected to be rated "A2" by Moody's Investors Service and "A" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. A rating represents the rating agency's opinion of an obligor's overall financial capacity to pay its financial obligation (its creditworthiness). A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a financial obligation, as it does not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information about the issuer, or based on other circumstances.
Optional Redemption	The Mortgage Bonds will be redeemable as a whole or in part, at our option at any time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of such Mortgage Bonds to be redeemed and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate (as defined below under "Description of the Mortgage Bonds — Optional Redemption") plus 15 basis points, plus in each case accrued interest to the date of redemption.
No Sinking Fund	There will not be any sinking fund for the Mortgage Bonds.
Use of Proceeds	The net proceeds from the sale of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting the underwriting discount and consideration of expenses,

	will be approximately $249.0 million. The net proceeds from the sale of the Mortgage Bonds will be used to repay a portion of our outstanding borrowings under Duke Energy's master credit facility. As of December 14, 2009, we had approximately $279 million of indebtedness payable under Duke Energy's master credit facility, with a weighted average interest rate of approximately 0.4266%.
Conflicts of Interest	We intend to use at least 5% of the net proceeds of this offering to repay indebtedness owed by us to certain affiliates of the underwriters who are lenders under Duke Energy's master credit facility. See "Use of Proceeds." Accordingly, this offering is being made in compliance with the requirements of Rule 2720 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (which we refer to in this prospectus supplement as "FINRA"). Because the Mortgage Bonds offered hereby are rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, the FINRA rules do not require that we use a qualified independent underwriter for this offering. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Barclays Capital Inc. and RBS Securities Inc. will not confirm sales of the Mortgage Bonds to any account over which they exercise discretionary authority without the prior written approval of the customer.
Book-Entry	The Mortgage Bonds will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of and deposited with or on behalf of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee. Beneficial interests in the Mortgage Bonds will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interests in the global securities through either DTC in the United States or Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear in Europe if they are participants in those systems, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in those systems. This means that you will not receive a certificate for your Mortgage Bonds, and Mortgage Bonds will not be registered in your name except under certain limited circumstances described under the caption "Book-Entry System — Certificated Mortgage Bonds."
Trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors under the heading "Risk Factors" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009, each of which has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, as well as the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, before making an investment decision.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain or incorporate by reference statements that do not directly or exclusively relate to historical facts. Such statements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can typically identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words, such as "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "continue," "should," "could," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "will," "potential," "forecast," and other similar expressions. Those statements represent our intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs about future events. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different from the results predicted. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to:

- State and federal legislative and regulatory initiatives, including costs of compliance with existing and future environmental requirements;
- State and federal legislative and regulatory initiatives and rulings that affect cost and investment recovery or have an impact on rate structures;
- Costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations and claims;
- Industrial, commercial and residential growth in Duke Energy Ohio's service territories;
- Additional competition in electric markets and continued industry consolidation;
- The influence of weather and other natural phenomena on Duke Energy Ohio's operations, including the economic, operational and other effects storms, hurricanes, droughts and tornados;
- The timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and interest rates;
- Unscheduled generation outages, unusual maintenance or repairs and electric transmission system constraints;
- The performance of electric generation facilities;
- The results of financing efforts, including Duke Energy Ohio's ability to obtain financing on favorable terms, which can be affected by various factors, including Duke Energy Ohio's credit ratings and general economic conditions;
- Declines in the market prices of equity securities and resultant cash funding requirements of Duke Energy Ohio for Duke Energy Corporation's defined benefit pension plans;
- The level of creditworthiness of counterparties to Duke Energy Ohio's transactions;
- Employee workforce factors, including the potential inability to attract and retain key personnel;
- The extent of success in connecting and expanding electric markets;
- Growth in opportunities for Duke Energy Ohio's business units, including the timing and success of efforts to develop domestic power and other projects; and
- The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than we have described. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The ratios of earnings to fixed charges are calculated using the Securities and Exchange Commission's guidelines. For periods in which earnings before fixed charges were insufficient to cover fixed charges, the dollar amount of coverage deficiency, instead of the ratio, is disclosed.

	Successor(a)				Predecessor(a)		
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004
	(dollars in millions)						
Earnings (as defined for the fixed charges calculation)							
Add:							
Pretax income	$(356)	$458	$415	$102	$186	$412	$378
Fixed charges	88	122	139	100	35	114	106
Deduct:							
Interest capitalized(b)	(7)	19	30	14	3	7	5
Total earnings (as defined for the fixed charges calculation)	$(261)	$561	$524	$188	$218	$519	$479
Fixed charges:							
Interest on debt, including capitalized portions	$ 83	$113	$130	$ 95	$ 33	$105	$ 95
Estimate of interest within rental expense	5	9	9	5	2	9	11
Total fixed charges	$ 88	$122	$139	$100	$ 35	$114	$106
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (deficiency in the coverage of fixed charges by earnings before fixed charges)	$(349)	4.6x	3.8x	1.9x	6.2x	4.6x	4.5x

(a) Due to the impact of accounting adjustments made in connection with the April 3, 2006 merger of Duke Energy Corporation and Cinergy Corp., the parent company of Duke Energy Ohio, results are reported under "Predecessor" for periods prior to the merger and "Successor" for periods after the merger. For additional information on Predecessor and Successor reporting, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

(b) Excludes equity costs related to Allowance for Funds Used During Construction that are included in Other Income and Expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Operations incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the sale of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting the underwriting discount and consideration of expenses, will be approximately $249.0 million. The net proceeds from the sale of the Mortgage Bonds will be used to repay a portion of our outstanding borrowings under Duke Energy's master credit facility. As of December 14, 2009, we had approximately $279 million of indebtedness payable under Duke Energy's master credit facility, with a weighted average interest rate of approximately 0.4266%.

Certain affiliates of the underwriters are lenders under Duke Energy's master credit facility and will receive a portion of the net proceeds from this offering, which are being applied to repay our portion of such debt. See "Underwriting — Conflicts of Interest."

DESCRIPTION OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS

We will issue the Mortgage Bonds under our First Mortgage dated as of August 1, 1936 (the "Original Mortgage"), between us and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, which was amended and restated in its entirety by a Fortieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 23, 2009, and which will be further supplemented by the Forty-first Supplemental Indenture, to be dated as of December , 2009. The Original Mortgage, as so amended, restated and supplemented, is sometimes called the "Mortgage" and the First Mortgage Bonds, 2.10% Series, Due June 15, 2013 are sometimes called the "Mortgage Bonds" in this prospectus supplement. The trustee under the Mortgage is sometimes called the "Mortgage Trustee" in this prospectus supplement. The term "Securities" refers to all securities from time to time issued under the Mortgage, including the Mortgage Bonds.

The following description of the Mortgage Bonds is only a summary and is not intended to be comprehensive. This summary is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the Mortgage, including the definitions of some of the terms used in the Mortgage. Whenever we refer to defined terms of the Mortgage in this prospectus supplement, these defined terms are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. For additional information, you should refer to the Mortgage, which is an exhibit to the registration statement, of which this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus are a part. The Mortgage has been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and you should also refer to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 for provisions that apply to the Mortgage Bonds.

This summary replaces in its entirety the information included under the caption "Description of the First Mortgage Bonds" in the accompanying prospectus.

General

The Mortgage Bonds will be issued as a new series of Securities under the Mortgage. The Mortgage Bonds being offered hereby will be issued in the principal amount of $250,000,000 and will mature on June 15, 2013. The amount of Securities that we may issue under the Mortgage is unlimited subject to the provisions stated below under the caption "— Issuance of Additional Securities."

We will issue the Mortgage Bonds only in fully registered form without coupons and there will be no service charge for any transfers or exchanges of the Mortgage Bonds. We may, however, require payment to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with any transfer or exchange. Transfers and exchanges of the Mortgage Bonds may be made at The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286, or at any other office maintained by us for such purpose. We may, upon prompt written notice to the Mortgage Trustee and the holders of the Mortgage Bonds, designate one or more additional places, or change the place or places previously designated, for registration of transfer and exchange of the Mortgage Bonds.

The Mortgage Bonds will be issuable in denominations of $2,000 and multiples of $1,000 in excess thereof. The Mortgage Bonds will be exchangeable as between authorized denominations.

Interest

Interest on the Mortgage Bonds will accrue at the rate of 2.10% per annum from December 17, 2009 or from the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for. We will make each interest payment on the Mortgage Bonds semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year (each, an "Interest Payment Date") to the person in whose name such Mortgage Bond is registered at the close of business on the fifteenth calendar day preceding the respective Interest Payment Date (whether or not a business day); provided, however, that so long as the Mortgage Bonds are registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee, the record date for interest payable on any Interest Payment Date shall be the close of business on the business day immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date. The initial Interest Payment Date is June 15, 2010.

Interest on the Mortgage Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. If an Interest Payment Date or the maturity date falls on a day that is not a business day, the payment due on that Interest Payment Date or the maturity date will be made on the next business day, without any interest or other payment in respect of such delay.

Payments and Paying Agents

Payments of principal of and any premium and interest on the Mortgage Bonds will be made at our office or agency in Cincinnati, Ohio, or, at the option of the registered owner of Mortgage Bonds, at the office or agency of Duke Energy Ohio in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, except that interest on the Mortgage Bonds may be paid, at our option, by check mailed to the address of the person entitled to the interest payment. We may change the place of payment on the Mortgage Bonds, appoint one or more additional paying agents (including us) and remove any paying agent, all at our discretion.

For information relating to payments on book-entry Mortgage Bonds, please see the information provided under the caption "Book-Entry System — Book-Entry Format" below.

Optional Redemption

The Mortgage Bonds will be redeemable as a whole or in part, at our option at any time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of such Mortgage Bonds to be redeemed and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 15 basis points, plus in each case accrued interest to the date of redemption. For the avoidance of doubt, interest that is due and payable on an interest payment date falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on such interest payment date in accordance with the Mortgage Bonds and the Mortgage.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security or securities selected by the Quotation Agent as having an actual or interpolated maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Mortgage Bonds to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of a comparable maturity to the remaining term of such Mortgage Bonds.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (A) the average of the Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (B) if the Quotation Agent obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations.

"Quotation Agent" means one of the Reference Treasury Dealers appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means each of Barclays Capital Inc. and RBS Securities Inc., plus three other financial institutions appointed by us at the time of any redemption or their affiliates which are primary U.S. Government securities dealers, and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing or their affiliates shall cease to be a primary U.S. Government securities dealer in the United States (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we shall substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by the Quotation Agent, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the Quotation Agent by the Reference Treasury Dealers at 3:30 p.m., New York time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity or interpolated maturity (on a day count basis) of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date.

Redemption Procedures

We will provide not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice mailed to each registered holder of the Mortgage Bonds to be redeemed. Unless the Mortgage Bonds are held in book-entry only form through the facilities of DTC, in which case DTC's procedures for selection shall apply, if less than all of the Mortgage Bonds are to be redeemed, the Mortgage Trustee will select the Mortgage Bonds to be redeemed, using a method of random selection as it may deem fair and appropriate. In the event that any redemption date is not a business day, we will pay the redemption price on the next business day without any interest or other payment due to the delay.

Unless we default in the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, if any, in the case of an unconditional notice of redemption, Mortgage Bonds will cease to bear interest on the redemption date. We will pay the redemption price upon surrender of any Mortgage Bond for redemption. If only part of a Mortgage Bond is redeemed, the Mortgage Trustee will deliver to the holder of the Mortgage Bond a new Mortgage Bond for the remaining portion without charge.

We may make any redemption at our option conditional upon the receipt by the paying agent, on or prior to the date fixed for redemption, of money sufficient to pay the redemption price and accrued interest, if any. If the paying agent has not received the money by the date fixed for redemption, we will not be required to redeem the Mortgage Bonds.

Lien of the Mortgage

The Mortgage creates a first lien, subject to any permitted liens, on substantially all of our tangible electric transmission and distribution utility property located in Ohio, together with our recorded easements and rights of way, franchises, licenses, permits, grants, immunities, privileges and rights that are used or useful in the operation of such property, other than Excepted Property (as defined below). These properties are sometimes referred to as our "Mortgaged Property." Additionally, the Mortgage will create a first lien, subject only to permitted liens, on Mortgaged Property that we may acquire after the execution date of the Fortieth Supplemental Indenture.

The lien of the Mortgage is subject to Permitted Liens described in the Mortgage. These Permitted Liens include, among others:

- liens existing at the date of execution and delivery of the Original Mortgage;
- as to property acquired by us after the date of execution and delivery of the Original Mortgage, liens existing or placed on such property at the time we acquire such property and any Purchase Money Liens;
- tax liens, assessments and other governmental charges or requirements which are not delinquent or which are being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings or of which at least ten business days notice has not been given to our general counsel or to such other person designated by us to receive such notices;
- mechanics', workmen's, repairmen's, materialmen's, warehousemen's and carriers' liens, other liens incident to construction, liens or privileges of any of our employees for salary or wages earned, but not yet payable, and other liens, including without limitation liens for worker's compensation awards, arising in the ordinary course of business for charges or requirements which are not delinquent or which are being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings or of which at least ten business days notice has not been given to our general counsel or to such other person designated by us to receive such notices;
- specified judgment liens and Prepaid Liens;
- easements, leases, reservations or other rights of others in, and defects in title to, our Mortgaged Property;

- liens securing indebtedness or other obligations relating to real property we acquired for specified transmission , distribution or communication purposes or for the purpose of obtaining rights-of-way;
- specified leases and leasehold, license, franchise and permit interests;
- liens resulting from law, rules, regulations, orders or rights of Governmental Authorities and specified liens required by law or governmental regulations;
- liens to secure public obligations; rights of others to take minerals, timber, electric energy or capacity, gas, water, steam or other products produced by us or by others on our property;
- rights and interests of persons other than us arising out of agreements relating to the common ownership or joint use of property, and liens on the interests of those Persons in the property;
- restrictions on assignment and/or requirements of any assignee to qualify as a permitted assignee and/or public utility or public services corporation; and
- liens which have been bonded for the full amount in dispute or for the payment of which other adequate security arrangements have been made.

The Mortgage provides that the Mortgage Trustee will have a lien, prior to the lien on the Mortgaged Property securing the Securities, for the payment of its reasonable compensation and expenses and for indemnity against specified liabilities. This lien would be a Permitted Lien under the Mortgage.

The lien of the Mortgage does not cover, among other things, the following types of property whether owned as of the execution date of the Fortieth Supplemental Indenture or acquired thereafter:

- all of the assets of our subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.;
- all of our tangible gas transmission and distribution utility property;
- all cash, deposit accounts, securities and all policies of insurance on the lives of our officers not paid or delivered to or deposited with or held by the Mortgage Trustee or required so to be;
- all contracts, leases, operating agreements and other agreements of all kinds (other than our franchises, permits and licenses that are used or useful in the operation of our electric transmission and distribution businesses), contract rights, bills, notes and other instruments, revenues, income and earnings, all accounts, accounts receivable, rights to payment, payment intangibles and unbilled revenues, rights created by statute or governmental action to bill and collect revenues or other amounts from customers or others, credits, claims, demands and judgments;
- all governmental and other licenses, permits, franchises, consents and allowances (other than our franchises, permits and licenses that are used or useful in the operation of our electric transmission and distribution businesses);
- all unrecorded easements and rights of way;
- all intellectual property rights and other general intangibles;
- all vehicles, railroad and other movable equipment, aircraft and vessels and all parts, accessories and supplies used in connection with any of the foregoing;
- all personal property of such character that the perfection of a security interest therein or other lien thereon is not governed by the Uniform Commercial Code in effect where we are organized;
- all goods, stock in trade, wares, merchandise and inventory acquired for the purpose of sale or lease in the ordinary course and conduct of our business, and all materials, supplies, inventory and other items of personal property which are consumable (otherwise than by ordinary wear and tear) in their use in the operation of the Mortgaged Property;
- all fuel, whether or not any such fuel is in a form consumable in the operation of the Mortgaged Property, including separate components of any fuel;

- all portable tools and equipment, furniture and furnishings, computers and data processing, data storage, data transmission, telecommunications and other facilities, and all other equipment which is used primarily for administrative or clerical purposes;
- all coal, lignite, ore, gas, oil and other minerals and all timber, and all electric energy and capacity, gas, steam and other materials and products generated, manufactured, produced or purchased by us for sale, distribution or use in the ordinary course and conduct of our business;
- all property which is the subject of a lease agreement designating us as lessee, and all our right, title and interest in and to the property and in, to and under the lease agreement, whether or not the lease agreement is intended as security;
- all property which has been released from the lien of the Mortgage and any improvements, extensions and additions to such properties and renewals, replacements, substitutions of or for any parts thereof;
- all property located outside the State of Ohio;
- all property, stations and plants used by us in the generation of electricity, including all land, buildings, structures and works, easements, rights of way, permits, privileges, towers, poles, wires, machinery, equipment, appliances, appurtenances and supplies forming a part of the plants and stations;
- all of our water systems, including all property, permits, privileges, franchises and rights related to the water systems; and
- all property not acquired or constructed by us for use in our electric transmission and distribution businesses.

We sometimes refer to property of ours not covered by the lien of the Mortgage as "Excepted Property."

We have not made any appraisal of the value of the properties subject to the lien of the Mortgage. The value of the properties in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. In the event of liquidation, if the proceeds were not sufficient to repay amounts under all of the Securities then outstanding, then holders of the Mortgage Bonds, to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the collateral, would only have an unsecured claim against our remaining assets. As of September 30, 2009, we had total senior secured indebtedness of $450 million and total senior unsecured indebtedness of approximately $2.21 billion on a consolidated basis.

Issuance of Additional Securities

Subject to the issuance restrictions described below, the aggregate principal amount of Securities that may be authenticated and delivered under the Mortgage is unlimited. Securities of any series may be issued from time to time only on the basis of, and in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding, the sum of the following:

- 66⅔% of the cost or fair value to us (whichever is less) of Property Additions (as described below) which do not constitute Funded Property (as described below) after specified deductions and additions, primarily including adjustments to offset property retirements;
- the aggregate principal amount of Retired Securities, as defined below; or
- an amount of cash deposited with the Mortgage Trustee.

"Property Additions" means generally any property owned by us and subject to the lien of the Mortgage. Property Additions will become "Funded Property" when used under the Mortgage for the issuance of Securities, the release or retirement of Funded Property, or the withdrawal of cash deposited with the Mortgage Trustee for the issuance of Securities.

"Retired Securities" means any Securities authenticated and delivered under the Mortgage on or after the execution date of the Fortieth Supplemental Indenture which:

- no longer remain outstanding;

- have not been made the basis of the authentication and delivery of Securities, the release of Mortgaged Property or the withdrawal of cash, which have been substituted for retired Funded Property or which have been used for other specified purposes under any of the provisions of the Mortgage: and
- have not been paid, redeemed, purchased or otherwise retired by the application thereto of Funded Cash.

As of the date hereof, an aggregate principal amount of $450 million of Securities is outstanding under the Mortgage. The Mortgage Bonds will be issued on the basis of Property Additions. As of the date hereof, after giving effect to the issuance of the Mortgage Bonds and based upon the net book value of the assets subject to the lien of the Mortgage, we can issue additional Securities under the Mortgage with an aggregate principal amount of approximately $305 million. However, the actual amount of additional Securities, if any, that we may issue under the Mortgage will vary from time to time due to numerous factors.

All Securities of any one series need not be issued at the same time, and a series may be reopened for issuances of additional Securities of that series, provided that such additional Securities of that series are fungible with the previously issued Securities of that series for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This means that we may from time to time, without the consent of the existing holders of the Securities of any series, including the Mortgage Bonds, create and issue additional Securities of a series having the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Securities of that series in all respects, except for issue date, issue price and, if applicable, the initial interest payment on those additional Securities, provided that such additional Securities of that series are fungible with the previously issued Securities of that series for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Additional Securities issued in this manner will be consolidated with and will form a single series with the previously issued Securities of that series.

Release of Property

Unless an event of default under the Mortgage has occurred and is continuing, we may obtain the release of Mortgaged Property that constitutes Funded Property, except for cash held by the Mortgage Trustee, upon delivery to the Mortgage Trustee of an amount in cash equal to the amount, if any, by which the lower of the cost or fair value of the property to be released exceeds the aggregate of:

- an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of any obligations secured by Purchase Money Liens upon the property to be released and delivered to the Mortgage Trustee;
- an amount equal to the cost or fair value to us (whichever is less) of certified Property Additions not constituting Funded Property after specified deductions and additions, primarily including adjustments to offset property retirements (except that these adjustments need not be made if the Property Additions were acquired, made or constructed within the 90-day period preceding the release);
- 150% of the aggregate principal amount of Securities that we would be entitled to issue on the basis of Retired Securities (with the entitlement being waived by operation of the release);
- 150% of the aggregate principal amount of any outstanding Securities delivered to the Mortgage Trustee (with the Securities to be cancelled by the Mortgage Trustee) other than Securities issued on the basis of deposited cash;
- any amount in cash and/or an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of any obligations secured by Purchase Money Liens delivered to a holder of a prior lien on Mortgaged Property in consideration for the release of such Mortgaged Property from such prior lien; and
- any taxes and expenses incidental to any sale, exchange, dedication or other disposition of the property to be released.

Unless an event of default under the Mortgage has occurred and is continuing, we may obtain the release from the lien of the Mortgage of any part of the Mortgaged Property or any interest therein, which does not constitute Funded Property, without depositing any cash or property with the Mortgage Trustee as long as (a) the aggregate amount of cost or fair value to us (whichever is less) of all Property Additions which do not constitute Funded Property (excluding the property to be released) after specified deductions and additions, primarily including adjustments to offset property retirements, is not less than zero or (b) the cost or fair value (whichever is less) of property to be released does not exceed the aggregate amount of the cost or fair value to us (whichever is less) of Property Additions acquired, made or constructed within the 90-day period preceding the release.

The Mortgage provides simplified procedures for the release of Mortgaged Property with a net book value of up to the greater of $10 million or 3% of outstanding Securities during a calendar year and for the release of Mortgaged Property taken or sold in connection with the power of eminent domain, provides for dispositions of certain obsolete or unnecessary Mortgaged Property and for grants or surrender of certain easements, leases or rights of way without any release or consent by the Mortgage Trustee.

If we retain any interest in any property released from the lien of the Mortgage, the Mortgage will not become a lien on the property or the interest in the property or any improvements, extensions or additions to, or any renewals, replacements or substitutions of or for, any part or parts of the property unless we subject such property to the lien of the Mortgage.

The Mortgage also provides that we may terminate, abandon, surrender, cancel, release, modify or dispose of any of our franchises, permits or licenses that are Mortgaged Property without any consent of the Mortgage Trustee or the holders of outstanding Securities; provided that (i) such action is, in our opinion, necessary, desirable or advisable in the conduct of our business, and (ii) any of our franchises, permits or licenses that, in our opinion, cease to be necessary for the operation of Mortgaged Property shall cease to be Mortgaged Property without any release or consent, or report to, the Mortgage Trustee.

Withdrawal of Cash

Unless an event of default under the Mortgage has occurred and is continuing, and subject to specified limitations, cash held by the Mortgage Trustee may, generally, (1) be withdrawn by us (a) to the extent of the cost or fair value to us (whichever is less) of Property Additions not constituting Funded Property, after specified deductions and additions, primarily including adjustments to offset retirements (except that these adjustments need not be made if the Property Additions were acquired, made or constructed within the 90-day period preceding the withdrawal) or (b) in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of Securities that we would be entitled to issue on the basis of Retired Securities or bond credits (with the entitlement to the issuance being waived by operation of the withdrawal) or (c) in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of any outstanding Securities delivered to the Mortgage Trustee (with the Securities to be cancelled by the Mortgage Trustee), or (2) upon our request, be applied to (a) the purchase of Securities or (b) the payment (or provision for payment) at stated maturity of any Securities or the redemption (or provision for payment) of any Securities which are redeemable.

Satisfaction and Discharge of Securities

We will be discharged from our obligations on any Securities, including the Mortgage Bonds, if we irrevocably deposit with the Mortgage Trustee or any paying agent, other than us, sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, interest, any premium and any other sums when due on the stated maturity date or a redemption date of the Securities.

Under current U.S. federal income tax laws, a deposit and discharge described in the preceding paragraph with respect to Mortgage Bonds prior to the stated maturity date or the redemption date of such Mortgage Bonds would likely be treated as an exchange of such Mortgage Bonds in which holders of such Mortgage Bonds might recognize gain or loss. In addition, the amount, timing and character of amounts that holders of such Mortgage Bonds would thereafter be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to such Mortgage Bonds might be different from that which would be includible in the absence of such a deposit and discharge. We urge investors in the Mortgage Bonds to consult their own tax advisors as to the specific consequences of such a deposit and discharge, including the applicability and effect of tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws.

Consolidation, Merger and Conveyance of Assets

Under the terms of the Mortgage, we may not consolidate with or merge into any other entity or convey, transfer or lease as, or substantially as, an entirety to any entity the Mortgaged Property, unless:

- the surviving or successor entity, or an entity which acquires by conveyance or transfer or which leases our Mortgaged Property as, or substantially as, an entirety, is organized and validly existing under the laws of any domestic jurisdiction, and it expressly assumes our obligations on all Securities then outstanding under the Mortgage and confirms the lien of the Mortgage on the Mortgaged Property (as constituted immediately prior to the time such transaction became effective) and subjects to the lien of the Mortgage all property thereafter acquired by the successor entity that constitutes an improvement, extension or addition to the Mortgaged Property (as so constituted) or a renewal, replacement or substitution of or for any part thereof, but only to the extent that such improvement, extension or addition is so affixed or attached to real property as to be regarded a part of such real property or is an improvement, extension or addition to personal property that is made to maintain, renew, repair or improve the function of such personal property and is physically installed in or affixed to such personal property;

- in the case of a lease, such lease is made expressly subject to termination by us or by the Mortgage Trustee and by the purchaser of the property so leased at any sale thereof at any time during the continuance of an event of default under the Mortgage;

- we shall have delivered to the Mortgage Trustee an officer's certificate and an opinion of counsel as provided in the Mortgage; and

- immediately after giving effect to such transaction (and treating any debt that becomes an obligation of the successor entity as a result of such transaction as having been incurred by the successor entity at the time of such transaction), no event of default under the Mortgage, or event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default under the Mortgage, shall have occurred and be continuing.

In the case of the conveyance or other transfer of the Mortgaged Property as, or substantially as, an entirety to any other person, upon the satisfaction of all the conditions described above, we would be released and discharged from all our obligations and covenants under the Mortgage and on the Securities then outstanding unless we elect to waive such release and discharge.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease discussed above could be treated as an exchange of the Mortgage Bonds in which holders of the Mortgage Bonds might recognize gain or loss. In addition, the amount, timing and character of amounts that holders of the Mortgage Bonds would thereafter be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to the Mortgage Bonds might be different from that which would be includible in the absence of such a consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease. We urge investors in the Mortgage Bonds to consult their own tax advisors as to the specific consequences of such a consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease, including the applicability and effect of tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws.

The Mortgage does not prevent or restrict:

- any conveyance or other transfer, or lease, of any part of the Mortgaged Property that does not constitute the entirety, or substantially the entirety, of the Mortgaged Property; or

- any conveyance, transfer or lease of any of our properties where we retain Mortgaged Property with a fair value in excess of 150% of the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Securities, and any other outstanding debt secured by a Purchase Money Lien that ranks equally with, or senior to, the Securities with respect to the Mortgaged Property. This fair value will be determined within 90 days of the conveyance, transfer or lease by an independent expert that we select.

Although the successor entity may, in its sole discretion, subject to the lien of the Mortgage property then owned or thereafter acquired by the successor entity, the lien of the Mortgage generally will not cover the property of the successor entity other than the property it acquires from us and improvements, extensions and additions to such property and renewals, replacements and substitutions thereof, within the meaning of the Mortgage.

Events of Default

"Event of default," when used in the Mortgage, means any of the following:

- failure to pay interest on any Securities for 30 days after it is due unless we have made a valid extension of the interest payment period with respect to such Security as provided in the Mortgage (we will not be permitted to extend the interest payment periods relating to the Mortgage Bonds);
- failure to pay the principal of or any premium on any Security when due unless we have made a valid extension of the maturity of such Security as provided in the Mortgage (we will not be permitted to extend the maturity of the Mortgage Bonds);
- failure to perform or breach of any other covenant or warranty in the Mortgage that continues for 90 days after we receive written notice from the Mortgage Trustee, or we and the Mortgage Trustee receive written notice from the holders of at least 35% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Securities, unless the Mortgage Trustee, or the Mortgage Trustee and the holders of a principal amount of Securities not less than the principal amount of Securities the holders of which gave such notice, as the case may be, agree in writing to an extension of such period prior to its expiration; provided, however, that the Mortgage Trustee, or the Mortgage Trustee and the holders of such principal amount of Securities, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have agreed to an extension of such period if corrective action is initiated by us within such period and is being diligently pursued; or
- events of our bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization as specified in the Mortgage.

Remedies

If an event of default under the Mortgage occurs and is continuing, then the Mortgage Trustee, by written notice to us, or the holders of at least 35% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Securities, by written notice to us and the Mortgage Trustee, may declare the principal amount of all of the Securities to be due and payable immediately, and upon our receipt of such notice, such principal amount, together with premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest will become immediately due and payable.

At any time after such a declaration of acceleration has been made but before any sale of the Mortgaged Property and before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the Mortgage Trustee, the event of default under the Mortgage giving rise to such declaration of acceleration will be considered cured, and such declaration and its consequences will be considered rescinded and annulled, if:

- we have paid or deposited with the Mortgage Trustee a sum sufficient to pay:
  - — all overdue interest on all outstanding Securities;
  - — the principal of and premium, if any, on the outstanding Securities that have become due otherwise than by such declaration of acceleration and overdue interest thereon;
  - — interest on overdue interest to the extent lawful; and
  - — all amounts due to the Mortgage Trustee under the Mortgage; and
- any other event of default under the Mortgage with respect to the Securities has been cured or waived as provided in the Mortgage.

There is no automatic acceleration, even in the event of our bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization.

Subject to the Mortgage, under specified circumstances and to the extent permitted by law, if an event of default under the Mortgage occurs and is continuing, the Mortgage Trustee has the power to appoint a receiver for the Mortgaged Property and has the power to take possession of, and to hold, operate and manage, the

Mortgaged Property, or with or without entry, sell the Mortgaged Property. If the Mortgaged Property is sold, whether by the Mortgage Trustee or pursuant to judicial proceedings, the principal of the outstanding Securities, if not previously due, will become immediately due, together with any premium and accrued interest.

Other than its duties in case of an event of default under the Mortgage, the Mortgage Trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Mortgage at the request, order or direction of any of the holders, unless the holders offer the Mortgage Trustee an indemnity satisfactory to it.

If they provide this indemnity, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Securities will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Mortgage Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the Mortgage Trustee. The Mortgage Trustee is not obligated to comply with directions that conflict with law or other provisions of the Mortgage or that could involve the Mortgage Trustee in personal liability in circumstances where indemnity would not, in the Mortgage Trustee's sole discretion, be adequate.

No holder of Securities will have any right to institute any proceeding under the Mortgage, or any remedy under the Mortgage, unless:

- the holder has previously given to the Mortgage Trustee written notice of a continuing event of default under the Mortgage;
- the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all series have made a written request to the Mortgage Trustee and have offered indemnity satisfactory to the Mortgage Trustee to institute proceedings; and
- the Mortgage Trustee has failed to institute any proceeding for 60 days after notice and has not received during that period any direction from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Securities inconsistent with the written request of holders referred to above.

However, these limitations do not apply to the absolute and unconditional right of a holder of a Mortgage Bond to institute suit for payment of the principal, premium, if any, or interest on the Mortgage Bond on or after the applicable due date.

We will provide to the Mortgage Trustee an annual statement by an appropriate officer as to our compliance with all conditions and covenants under the Mortgage.

Modification and Waiver

Without the consent of any holder of Securities, we and the Mortgage Trustee may enter into one or more supplemental indentures for any of the following purposes:

- to evidence the assumption by any permitted successor of our covenants in the Mortgage and in the Securities;
- to add one or more covenants or other provisions for the benefit of the holders of Securities, or to surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- to add additional events of default under the Mortgage;
- to change or eliminate or add any new provision to the Mortgage; provided, however, if the change, elimination or addition will adversely affect the interests of the holders of Securities of any series in any material respect, the change, elimination or addition will become effective only:
  - — when the consent of the holders of Securities of such series has been obtained in accordance with the Mortgage; or
  - — when no Securities of the affected series remain outstanding under the Mortgage;
- to provide additional security for any Securities;

- to establish the form or terms of Securities of any other series as permitted by the Mortgage;
- to evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment by a separate or successor Mortgage Trustee or co-trustee;
- to change any place where principal, premium, if any, and interest shall be payable, Securities may be surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange, and notices and demands to us may be served;
- to amend and restate the Mortgage as originally executed and as amended from time to time, with additions, deletions and other changes that do not adversely affect the interests of the holders of Securities of any series in any material respect; or
- to cure any ambiguity or inconsistency or to make any other changes or additions to the provisions of the Mortgage if such changes or additions will not materially adversely affect the interests of Securities of any series in any material respect.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of then outstanding Securities, considered as one class, may waive compliance by us with some restrictive provisions of the Mortgage. The holders of a majority in principal amount of then outstanding Securities may waive any past default under the Mortgage, except a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest and certain covenants and provisions of the Mortgage that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Security of any affected series.

Except as provided below, the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of then outstanding Securities, considered as one class, is required for all other amendments or modifications to the Mortgage. However, if less than all of the series of Securities outstanding are directly affected by a proposed amendment or modification, then the consent of the holders of only a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all series that are directly affected, considered as one class, will be required. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no amendment or modification may be made without the consent of the holder of each directly affected Mortgage Bond then outstanding to:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of principal of or interest on, any Mortgage Bond, or reduce the principal amount of any Mortgage Bond or its rate of interest or change the method of calculating that interest rate or reduce any premium payable upon redemption, or change the currency in which payments are made, or impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or after the stated maturity of any Mortgage Bond;
- create any lien ranking prior to the lien of the Mortgage with respect to the Mortgaged Property, terminate the lien of the Mortgage on the Mortgaged Property or deprive any holder of a Mortgage Bond of the benefits of the security of the lien of the Mortgage;
- reduce the percentage in principal amount of the outstanding Securities of any series the consent of the holders of which is required for any amendment or modification or any waiver of compliance with a provision of the Mortgage or of any default thereunder and its consequences, or reduce the requirements for a quorum or voting; or
- modify certain provisions of the Mortgage relating to supplemental indentures, waivers of some covenants and waivers of past defaults with respect to the Securities of any series.

A supplemental indenture that is to remain in effect only so long as there shall be outstanding Securities of one or more particular series, or that modifies the rights of the holders of Securities of one or more series, will not affect the rights under the Mortgage of the holders of the Securities of any other series.

The Mortgage provides that Securities owned by us or anyone else required to make payment on the Securities shall be disregarded and considered not to be outstanding in determining whether the required holders have given a request or consent.

We may fix in advance a record date to determine the holders entitled to give any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or similar act of the holders, but we have no obligation to do so. If we fix a record date, that request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other act of the holders may be given before or after that record date, but only the holders of record at the close of business on that record date will be considered holders for the purposes of determining whether holders of the required percentage of the outstanding Securities have authorized or agreed or consented to the request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other act of the holders. For that purpose, the outstanding Securities will be computed as of the record date.

Any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, election, waiver or other act of a holder of any Mortgage Bond will bind every future holder of that Mortgage Bond and the holder of every Mortgage Bond issued upon the registration of transfer of or in exchange for that Mortgage Bond. A transferee will also be bound by acts of the Mortgage Trustee or us in reliance thereon, whether or not notation of that action is made upon the mortgage bond.

Resignation of the Mortgage Trustee

The Mortgage Trustee may resign at any time by giving written notice to us or may be removed at any time by an act of the holders of a majority in principal amount of Securities then outstanding delivered to the Mortgage Trustee and us. No resignation or removal of the Mortgage Trustee and no appointment of a successor trustee will be effective until the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee. So long as no event of default or event which, after notice or lapse of time, or both, would become an event of default has occurred and is continuing and except with respect to a trustee appointed by act of the holders, if we have delivered to the Mortgage Trustee a board resolution appointing a successor trustee and the successor has accepted the appointment in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage, the Mortgage Trustee will be deemed to have resigned and the successor will be deemed to have been appointed as trustee in accordance with the Mortgage.

Notices

Notices to holders of Mortgage Bonds will be given by mail to the addresses of the holders as they may appear in the security register for the Mortgage Bonds.

Title

We, the Mortgage Trustee, and any of our or the Mortgage Trustee's agents, may treat the person in whose name Mortgage Bonds are registered as the absolute owner thereof, whether or not the Mortgage Bonds may be overdue, for the purpose of making payments and for all other purposes irrespective of notice to the contrary.

Governing Law

The Mortgage is, and the Mortgage Bonds will be, governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of Ohio except that the rights, duties, obligations, privileges, immunities and standard of care of the Trustee will be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

Information about the Mortgage Trustee

The Mortgage Trustee will be The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. In addition to acting as Mortgage Trustee, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. also acts, and may act, as trustee under various indentures, trusts and guarantees of ours and our affiliates. We and our affiliates maintain deposit accounts and credit and liquidity facilities and conduct other banking transactions with the Mortgage Trustee and its affiliates in the ordinary course of our respective businesses.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR NON-U.S. HOLDERS

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Mortgage Bonds, and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all potential tax considerations. This discussion only applies to Mortgage Bonds that are held as capital assets, within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and that are purchased by investors in the initial offering at the initial offering price.

This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders in light of their particular circumstances or to holders subject to special rules, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- insurance companies;
- traders or dealers in securities or commodities;
- persons holding Mortgage Bonds as part of a hedge or other integrated transaction;
- partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes or persons holding Mortgage Bonds through a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
- certain former citizens or residents of the United States.

Finally, this discussion does not describe the effect of U.S. federal estate and gift tax laws or the effect of any applicable foreign, state or local law.

If a partnership holds Mortgage Bonds, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding Mortgage Bonds, you should consult your tax advisor.

This summary is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and regulations of the Treasury Department, changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement may affect the tax consequences described herein. Persons considering the purchase of Mortgage Bonds are urged to consult their tax advisors with regard to the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

We have not and will not seek any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to the matters discussed below. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not take a different position concerning the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership or disposition of the Mortgage Bonds or that any such position would not be sustained.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the application of the tax consequences discussed below to their particular situations as well as the application of any state, local, foreign or other tax laws, including gift and estate tax laws.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following discussion is limited to the U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to a Non-U.S. Holder of a Mortgage Bond. For these purposes, a "Non-U.S. Holder" is a beneficial owner of a Mortgage Bond that is not for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual that is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation; or
- a trust if (A) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States persons, as defined in the Code (a "United States Person"), have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust, or (B) the trust has made an election under the applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States Person.

"Non-U.S. Holder" does not include a holder who is an individual present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition of a Mortgage Bond and who is not otherwise a resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such a holder is urged to consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Mortgage Bond.

Interest

Subject to the discussion of backup withholding below, interest paid to a Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, provided that:

- such holder does not directly or indirectly, actually or constructively, own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- such holder is not a controlled foreign corporation that is related to us directly or constructively through stock ownership;
- such holder is not a bank receiving interest on a loan entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business;
- such interest is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States; and
- we, or our paying agent or the applicable withholding agent, receive appropriate documentation (generally an IRS Form W-8BEN) establishing that the Non-U.S. Holder is not a United States Person.

A Non-U.S. Holder that does not qualify for exemption from withholding under the preceding paragraph generally will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or lower applicable income tax treaty rate) on payments of interest on the Mortgage Bonds.

If interest on the Mortgage Bonds is effectively connected with the conduct by a Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by a tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the United States), such interest will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at the rate generally applicable to United States Persons (or such other rate as otherwise provided in an applicable income tax treaty). Corporate holders may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax. If interest is subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in accordance with these rules, such payments will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax so long as the Non-U.S. Holder provides us, or our paying agent or the applicable withholding agent with the appropriate documentation (generally an IRS Form W-8ECI).

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of the Mortgage Bonds

Subject to the discussion of backup withholding below, any gain realized by a Non-U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or redemption of a Mortgage Bond generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, unless:

- such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by a tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the United States); or
- the Non-U.S. Holder is subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of U.S. federal income tax law applicable to certain expatriates.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns will be filed annually with the IRS in connection with payments we make on the Mortgage Bonds. Copies of these information returns may also be made available under the provisions of a specific tax treaty or other agreement to the tax authorities of the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides. Unless the Non-U.S. Holder complies with certification procedures to establish that it is not a United States Person, information returns may be filed with the IRS in connection with the proceeds from a sale or other disposition of the Mortgage Bonds and the Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) on payments on the Mortgage Bonds and on the proceeds from a sale or other disposition of the Mortgage Bonds. The certification procedures required to claim the exemption from withholding tax on interest described above will satisfy the certification requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding as well. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the Non-U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

We have obtained the information in this section concerning The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, and its book-entry system and procedures from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy of this information.

The Mortgage Bonds initially will be represented by one or more fully registered global securities. Each global security will be deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC or any successor thereto and registered in the name of Cede & Co., DTC's nominee.

Investors may elect to hold interests in each global Mortgage Bond through either DTC in the United States or Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("Clearstream, Luxembourg") or Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System (the "Euroclear System"), in Europe if they are participants of such systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems. Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear System will hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream, Luxembourg's and the Euroclear System's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold such interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. Citibank N.A. will act as depositary for Clearstream, Luxembourg and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will act as depositary for the Euroclear System (in such capacities, the "U.S. Depositaries").

You may hold your interests in a global security in the United States through DTC, either as a participant in such system or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such system. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the global securities representing the Mortgage Bonds, DTC or such nominee will be considered the sole owner and holder of the Mortgage Bonds for all purposes of the Mortgage Bonds and the Mortgage. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in the Mortgage Bonds will not be entitled to have the Mortgage Bonds registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the Mortgage Bonds in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders of the Mortgage Bonds under the Mortgage, including for purposes of receiving any reports that we or the Mortgage Trustee deliver pursuant to the Mortgage. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a Mortgage Bond must rely on the procedures of DTC or its nominee and, if such person is not a participant, on the procedures of the participant through which such person owns its interest, in order to exercise any rights of a holder of Mortgage Bonds.

Unless and until we issue the Mortgage Bonds in fully certificated form under the limited circumstances described below under the heading "— Certificated Mortgage Bonds":

- you will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of a certificate representing your interest in the Mortgage Bonds;
- all references in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus to actions by holders will refer to actions taken by DTC upon instructions from its direct participants; and

- all references in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus to payments and notices to holders will refer to payments and notices to DTC or Cede & Co., as the registered holder of the Mortgage Bonds, for distribution to you in accordance with DTC procedures.

The Depository Trust Company

DTC will act as securities depositary for the Mortgage Bonds. The Mortgage Bonds will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. DTC is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a "banking organization" under the New York Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a "clearing corporation" under the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DTC holds securities that its direct participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in direct participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates.

Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC in turn is owned by a number of direct participants of DTC and members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (which are also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to indirect participants such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear transactions through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

If you are not a direct participant or an indirect participant and you wish to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer ownership of, or other interests in the Mortgage Bonds, you must do so through a direct participant or an indirect participant. DTC agrees with and represents to DTC participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and by-laws and requirements of law. The SEC has on file a set of the rules applicable to DTC and its direct participants.

Purchases of the Mortgage Bonds under DTC's system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the Mortgage Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each beneficial owner is in turn to be recorded on the records of direct participants and indirect participants. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participants through which such beneficial owners entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Mortgage Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their ownership interests in the Mortgage Bonds, except as provided below in "— Certificated Mortgage Bonds."

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Mortgage Bonds deposited with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of Mortgage Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. has no effect on beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the Mortgage Bonds. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such

Mortgage Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants and by direct and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Book-Entry Format

Under the book-entry format, the Mortgage Trustee will pay interest and principal payments to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will forward the payment to the direct participants, who will then forward the payment to the indirect participants or to the beneficial owners. You may experience some delay in receiving your payments under this system.

DTC is required to make book-entry transfers on behalf of its direct participants and is required to receive and transmit payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Mortgage Bonds. Any direct participant or indirect participant with which you have an account is similarly required to make book-entry transfers and to receive and transmit payments with respect to Mortgage Bonds on your behalf. We and the Mortgage Trustee have no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Mortgage Bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

The Mortgage Trustee will not recognize you as a holder of any Mortgage Bonds under the Mortgage and you can only exercise the rights of a holder indirectly through DTC and its direct participants. DTC has advised us that it will only take action regarding a Mortgage Bond if one or more of the direct participants to whom the Mortgage Bond is credited direct DTC to take such action. DTC can only act on behalf of its direct participants. Your ability to pledge Mortgage Bonds to indirect participants, and to take other actions, may be limited because you will not possess a physical certificate that represents your Mortgage Bonds.

Certificated Mortgage Bonds

Unless and until they are exchanged, in whole or in part, for Mortgage Bonds in definitive form in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Bonds, the Mortgage Bonds may not be transferred except as a whole by DTC to a nominee of DTC; as a whole by a nominee of DTC to DTC or another nominee of DTC; or as a whole by DTC or nominee of DTC to a successor of DTC or a nominee of such successor.

We will issue Mortgage Bonds to you or your nominees, in fully certificated registered form, rather than to DTC or its nominees, only if:

- DTC notifies us that DTC is no longer willing or able to discharge its responsibilities properly or that DTC is no longer a registered clearing agency under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and we are unable to locate a qualified successor within 90 days;
- an event of default has occurred and is continuing under the Mortgage and the owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the beneficial interests in the Mortgage Bonds notify the Mortgage Trustee that the continuation of the book-entry system is no longer in the best interests of the owners; or
- we, at our option, and subject to DTC's procedures, elect to terminate use of the book-entry system through DTC.

If any of the above events occurs, DTC is required to notify all direct participants that Mortgage Bonds in fully certificated registered form are available through DTC. DTC will then surrender each global security representing the Mortgage Bonds along with instructions for re-registration. The Mortgage Trustee will re-issue the Mortgage Bonds in fully certificated registered form and will recognize the registered holders of the certificated Mortgage Bonds as holders under the Mortgage.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Initial settlement for the Mortgage Bonds will be made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between Clearstream participants and/or Euroclear participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with the applicable rules and operating procedures of Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear System, as applicable.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream participants or Euroclear participants on the other, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream participants and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of Mortgage Bonds received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or the Euroclear System as a result of a transaction with a DTC participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such Mortgage Bonds settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream participant on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or the Euroclear System as a result of sales of the Mortgage Bonds by or through a Clearstream participant or a Euroclear participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg or the Euroclear System cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear System have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Mortgage Bonds among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear System, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time.

UNDERWRITING

We have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the Mortgage Bonds with Barclays Capital Inc. and RBS Securities Inc., as Joint Book-Running Managers and underwriters. Subject to certain conditions, each of the underwriters has severally agreed to purchase the principal amount of Mortgage Bonds indicated in the following table:

Name	Principal Amount of Mortgage Bonds
Barclays Capital Inc.	$125,000,000
RBS Securities Inc.	125,000,000
Total	$250,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the Mortgage Bonds are subject to certain conditions, including the receipt of legal opinions relating to certain matters. The underwriters must purchase all the Mortgage Bonds if they purchase any of the Mortgage Bonds.

The Mortgage Bonds sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the price to public set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement and may be offered to certain dealers at this price less a concession not in excess of 0.20% of the principal amount of the Mortgage Bonds. The underwriters may allow, and those dealers may reallow, a discount not in excess of 0.15% of the principal amount of the Mortgage Bonds to certain other dealers. If all the Mortgage Bonds are not sold at the initial price to public, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms.

The Mortgage Bonds are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We have been advised by the underwriters that the underwriters intend to make a market in the Mortgage Bonds, but they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of any trading market for the Mortgage Bonds.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain, or otherwise affect the price of the Mortgage Bonds. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater principal amount of Mortgage Bonds than they are required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Mortgage Bonds while the offering is in process.

These activities by the underwriters may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Mortgage Bonds. As a result, the price of the Mortgage Bonds may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

The expenses of the offering, not including the underwriting discount, are estimated to be approximately $250,000. The underwriters have agreed to make a payment to us in an amount equal to $187,500, including in respect of expenses incurred by us in connection with the offering. We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of any of these liabilities.

Conflicts of Interest

In the ordinary course of their respective businesses, the underwriters and/or their affiliates have in the past and may in the future provide us with financial advisory and other services for which they have received and in the future will receive customary fees. Specifically, affiliates of the underwriters serve various roles in Duke Energy's master credit facility; Barclays Bank PLC, an affiliate of Barclays Capital Inc., serves as a co-syndication agent, a letter of credit issuing bank and a lender; and The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC and ABN AMRO Bank, N.V., affiliates of RBS Securities Inc., serve as lenders. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, our portion of outstanding borrowings under Duke Energy's master credit facility was approximately $279 million.

We intend to use at least 5% of the net proceeds of this offering to repay indebtedness owed by us to certain affiliates of the underwriters who are lenders under Duke Energy's master credit facility. See "Use of Proceeds." Accordingly, this offering is being made in compliance with the requirements of Rule 2720 of the FINRA. Because the Mortgage Bonds offered hereby are rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, the FINRA rules do not require that we use a qualified independent underwriter for this offering. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Barclays Capital Inc. and RBS Securities Inc. will not confirm sales of the Mortgage Bonds to any account over which they exercise discretionary authority without the prior written approval of the customer.

UK Selling Restrictions

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

(a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act (the "FSMA")) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Mortgage Bonds in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and

(b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Mortgage Bonds in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

EEA Selling Restrictions

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State"), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make an offer of Mortgage Bonds which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus supplement to the public in that Relevant Member State other than any offers contemplated in a prospectus in relation to the Mortgage Bonds from the time such prospectus is approved by the competent authority and published in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and published and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive as implemented in that Relevant Member State, outside of the end date specified in such prospectus, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Mortgage Bonds to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

(a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;

(b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000; and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;

(c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive); or

(d) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Mortgage Bonds shall require us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of Mortgage Bonds to the public" in relation to any Mortgage Bonds in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Mortgage Bonds to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Mortgage Bonds, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule, incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference from Duke Energy Ohio's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements and financial statement schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Mortgage Bonds will be passed upon for Duke Energy Ohio by Richard G. Beach, Esq., Assistant General Counsel of Duke Energy Business Services LLC. Certain legal matters with respect to the offering of the Mortgage Bonds will be passed upon for Duke Energy Ohio by Frost Brown Todd LLC, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for the underwriters by Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. Such reports and other information can be inspected and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of these documents at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at its Washington, D.C. address. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information. Our filings with the SEC, as well as additional information about us, are also available to the public through Duke Energy Corporation's website at http://www.duke-energy.com and are made available as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information on Duke Energy Corporation's website is not a part of this prospectus supplement. Our filings are also available to the public through the SEC website at http://www.sec.gov.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus supplement the information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus supplement, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. This prospectus supplement incorporates by reference the documents incorporated in the accompanying prospectus at the time the registration statement became effective and all later documents filed with the SEC, in all cases as updated and superseded by later filings with the SEC. Duke Energy Ohio incorporates by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until the offering is completed:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008;
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2009, June 30, 2009 and September 30, 2009; and

- Current Reports on Form 8-K filed March 18, 2009, March 23, 2009, March 24, 2009, May 15, 2009, June 16, 2009 and December 11, 2009.

We will provide you without charge a copy of these filings, other than any exhibits unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. You may request a copy by writing us at the following address or telephoning one of the following numbers:

Investor Relations Department
P.O. Box 1005
Charlotte, North Carolina 28201
(704) 382-3853 or (800) 488-3853 (toll-free)

Prospectus

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.

Unsecured Debt Securities
First Mortgage Bonds

From time to time, we may offer the securities described in the prospectus separately or together in any combination, in one or more classes or series, in amounts, at prices and on terms that we will determine at the time of the offering.

We will provide specific terms of these offerings and securities in supplements to this prospectus. You should read carefully this prospectus, the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before you invest. This prospectus may not be used to offer or sell any securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

Investing in our securities involves risks. You should carefully consider the information in the section entitled "Risk Factors" contained in our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference into this prospectus before you invest in any of our securities.

We may offer and sell the securities directly, through agents we select from time to time or to or through underwriters or dealers we select. If we use any agents, underwriters or dealers to sell the securities, we will name them and describe their compensation in a prospectus supplement. The price to the public of those securities and the net proceeds we expect to receive from that sale will also be set forth in a prospectus supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 3, 2007.

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REFERENCES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this prospectus. This information is available for you to review at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549, and through the SEC's website, *www.sec.gov.* You can also obtain those documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the company at the following address and telephone number:

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(800) 488-3853
Attention: Investor Relations
www.duke-energy.com/investors

See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 11.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that Duke Energy Ohio filed with the SEC utilizing a "shelf" registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we are registering an unspecified amount of unsecured debt securities and First Mortgage Bonds, and may issue any of such securities in one or more offerings.

This prospectus provides general descriptions of the securities we may offer. Each time securities are sold, a prospectus supplement will provide specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. The registration statement filed with the SEC includes exhibits that provide more details about the matters discussed in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus, the related exhibits filed with the SEC and any prospectus supplement, together with the additional information described under the caption "Where You Can Find More Information."

Unless we have indicated otherwise, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to "Duke Energy Ohio," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" or similar terms are to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations and statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words "may," "will," "could," projects," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates" or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed elsewhere in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We do not have any intention or obligation to update forward-looking statements after we distribute this prospectus.

THE COMPANY

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., an Ohio corporation, is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation. Duke Energy Ohio is a combination electric and gas public utility company and is engaged in the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity and the sale and transportation of natural gas. We provide service in the southwestern portion of Ohio and through our subsidiaries in nearby areas of Kentucky and Indiana. Our principal utility subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc., is a Kentucky corporation that provides electric and gas service in northern Kentucky. Our other subsidiaries are insignificant to its results of operations.

Duke Energy Ohio operates the following business segments; Franchised Electric and Gas and Commercial Power. Franchised Electric and Gas consists of Duke Energy Ohio's regulated electric and gas transmission and distribution systems including its regulated electric generation in Kentucky. Franchised Electric and Gas plans, constructs, operates and maintains Duke Energy Ohio's transmission and distribution systems, which generate, transmit and distribute electric energy to consumers. Franchised Electric and Gas also sells and transports natural gas. Commercial Power primarily consists of Duke Energy Ohio's non-regulated generation in Ohio and certain merchant generation assets, and the energy marketing and risk management activities associated with those assets.

Our principal executive office is located at 139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (telephone 513-421-9500).

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves risks. Before purchasing any securities we offer, you should carefully consider the risk factors that are incorporated by reference herein from the section captioned "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K report for the year ended December 31, 2006, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement and any other information that we have incorporated by reference, including filings made with the SEC subsequent to the date hereof. Any of these risks, as well as other risks and uncertainties, could harm our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless stated otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, Duke Energy Ohio intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of any offered securities:

- to redeem or purchase from time to time presently outstanding securities when it anticipates those transactions will result in an overall cost savings;
- to repay maturing securities;
- to finance its ongoing construction program; or
- for general corporate purposes.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges is calculated using the Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines.

	Successor(a)		Predecessor(a)				
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2005	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2002
				(In millions)			
Earnings as defined for fixed charges calculation							
Add:							
Pretax income from continuing operations	**$141**	**$102**	$186	$412	$378	$460	$406
Fixed charges	**67**	**100**	35	114	106	134	113
Deduct:							
Interest capitalized(b)	**15**	**14**	3	7	5	9	8
Total earnings (as defined for the Fixed Charges calculation)	**$193**	**$188**	$218	$519	$479	$585	$511
Fixed charges:							
Interest on debt, including capitalized portions	**$ 61**	**$ 95**	$ 33	$105	$ 95	$124	$104
Estimate of interest within rental expense	**6**	**5**	2	9	11	10	9
Total fixed charges	**$ 67**	**$100**	$ 35	$114	$106	$134	$113
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	**2.9**	**1.9**	6.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5

(a) Due to the impact of accounting adjustments made in connection with the April 3, 2006, merger of Duke Energy Corporation and Cinergy Corp., parent company of Duke Energy Ohio, results are reported under "Predecessor" for periods prior to the merger and "Successor" for periods after the merger. For additional information on Predecessor and Successor reporting, see Note 1 to the financial statements in Duke Energy Ohio's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

(b) Excludes equity costs related to Allowance for Funds Used During Construction that are included in Other Income and Expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNSECURED DEBT SECURITIES

We may issue from time to time one or more series of senior unsecured debt securities or junior subordinated unsecured debt securities under a Debenture Indenture, dated May 15, 1995, between us and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as debenture trustee. When we offer to sell a particular series of unsecured debt securities, we will describe the specific terms of these unsecured debt securities in a prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will also indicate whether the general terms and provisions described in this prospectus apply to a particular series of unsecured debt securities.

We have summarized certain terms and provisions of the Debenture Indenture. The summary is not complete. The Debenture Indenture is an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. You should read the Debenture Indenture for the provisions that may be important to you. Terms used in this summary have the meanings specified in the Debenture Indenture. The Debenture Indenture is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

General

The Debenture Indenture allows us to issue unsecured debt securities in an unlimited amount from time to time. The relevant prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any unsecured debt securities being offered, including:

- the title of the unsecured debt securities;
- any limit on the aggregate principal amount of the unsecured debt securities;
- the date or dates on which the principal of any of the unsecured debt securities will be payable;
- the rate or rates at which any of the unsecured debt securities will bear interest, if any;
- the date from which interest, if any, on the unsecured debt securities will accrue, the dates on which interest, if any, will be payable, the date on which payment of interest, if any, will commence, and the record dates for any interest payments;
- the right, if any, to extend interest payment periods and the duration of any extension;
- any redemption, purchase or sinking fund provisions;
- the place or places where the principal of and any premium and interest on any of the unsecured debt securities will be payable;
- the denominations in which the unsecured debt securities will be issuable;
- the index, if any, with reference to which the amount of principal of or any premium or interest on the unsecured debt securities will be determined;
- any addition to or change in the events of default applicable to any of the unsecured debt securities and any change in the right of the debenture trustee or the holders to declare the principal amount of any of the unsecured debt securities due and payable;
- any addition to or change in the covenants in the Debenture Indenture;
- whether the unsecured debt securities will be defeasible;
- whether the unsecured debt securities will be issued in the form of one or more global securities;
- the applicability of the subordination provisions of the Debenture Indenture to a series of unsecured debt securities; and
- any other terms of the unsecured debt securities not inconsistent with the provisions of the Debenture Indenture.

Subordination of Certain Unsecured Debt Securities

The Debenture Indenture provides that one or more series of unsecured debt securities may be subordinate and subject in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all senior debt of the Company.

No payment of principal of (including redemption and sinking fund payments), premium, if any, or interest on, the junior subordinated unsecured debt securities may be made if any senior debt is not paid when due, if any default has not been cured or waived, or if the maturity of any senior debt has been accelerated because of a default. Upon any distribution of assets of the Company to creditors upon any dissolution, winding-up, liquidation or reorganization, whether voluntary or involuntary, or in bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or other proceedings, all principal of, and premium, if any, and interest due or to become due on, all senior debt must be paid in full before the holders of the junior subordinated unsecured debt securities are entitled to receive or retain any payment. The rights of the holders of the junior subordinated unsecured debt securities will be subordinated to the rights of the holders of senior debt to receive payments or distributions applicable to senior debt.

In this prospectus, we use the term "senior debt" to mean the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on and any other payment due pursuant to any of the following, whether currently outstanding or later incurred, created or assumed:

(a) all indebtedness of the Company evidenced by notes, debentures, bonds, or other securities sold by the Company for money, excluding junior subordinated unsecured debt securities, but including all first mortgage bonds of the Company outstanding from time to time;

(b) all indebtedness of others of the kinds described in the preceding clause (a) assumed by or guaranteed in any manner by the Company; and

(c) all renewals, extensions, or refundings of indebtedness of the kinds described in either of the preceding clauses (a) and (b); unless the instrument creating or evidencing, or assuming or guaranteeing, any particular indebtedness, renewal, extension or refunding expressly provides that the indebtedness, renewal, extension or refunding is not superior in right of payment to or is *pari passu* with the junior subordinated unsecured debt securities.

The Debenture Indenture does not limit the aggregate amount of senior debt that the Company may issue.

Exchange, Register and Transfer

The unsecured debt securities of each series will be issuable only in fully registered form without coupons.

The unsecured debt securities may be presented for exchange, registered and transferred in the manner, at the places and subject to the restrictions set forth in the unsecured debt securities and the relevant prospectus supplement. Subject to the limitations noted in the Debenture Indenture, you will not have to pay for these services, except for any associated taxes or other governmental charges.

Global Securities

We may issue registered unsecured debt securities of a series in the form of one or more fully registered global unsecured debt securities (each a "global security") that we will register in the name of, and deposit with, a depositary (or a nominee of a depositary) identified in the prospectus supplement relating to the series. Each global security will set forth the aggregate principal amount of the series of unsecured debt securities that it represents. The depositary (or its nominee) will not transfer any global security unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for unsecured debt securities in definitive registered form, except that:

- the depositary may transfer the whole global security to a nominee;
- the depositary's nominee may transfer the whole global security to the depositary;
- the depositary's nominee may transfer the whole global security to another of the depositary's nominees; and
- the depositary (or its nominee) may transfer the whole global security to its (or its nominee's) successor.

A global security may not be exchanged for unsecured debt securities in definitive registered form, and no transfer of a global security may be registered in the name of any person other than the depositary (or its nominee), unless:

- the depositary has notified the Company that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for the global security or has ceased to be qualified to act as depositary as required by the Debenture Indenture;
- an event of default has occurred with respect to the global security; or
- circumstances exist, if any, in addition to or in lieu of those described above, as may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Any unsecured debt securities issued in definitive form in exchange for a global security will be registered in such name or names that the depositary gives to the debenture trustee. We expect that these instructions will be based upon directions received by the depositary from participants with respect to ownership of beneficial interests in the global security.

Depositary Arrangements

We will describe the specific terms of the depositary arrangement with respect to any portion of a series of unsecured debt securities to be represented by a global security in the prospectus supplement relating to the series. We anticipate that the following provisions will apply to all depositary arrangements.

Generally, ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be limited to persons that have accounts with the depositary for the global security ("participants") or persons that may hold interests through participants. Upon the issuance of a global security, the depositary will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the participants' accounts with their respective principal amounts of the unsecured debt securities represented by the global security.

Any dealers, underwriters or agents participating in the distribution of the unsecured debt securities will designate the accounts to credit. For participants, the depositary will maintain the only record of their ownership of a beneficial interest in the global security and they will only be able to transfer those interests through the depositary's records. For persons who hold through a participant, the relevant participant will maintain the records of beneficial ownership and transfer. The laws of some states may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. These laws may impair their ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in global securities.

So long as the depositary (or its nominee) is the record owner of a global security, it will be considered the sole owner or holder of the unsecured debt securities represented by the global security for all purposes under the Debenture Indenture. Except as set forth below, owners of beneficial interests in a global security will not be entitled to have the unsecured debt securities represented by the global security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the unsecured debt securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders under the Debenture Indenture. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a global security must rely on the procedures of the depositary and, if the person is not a participant, on the procedures of the participant through which the person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a holder under the Debenture Indenture. We understand that under existing industry practices, if we request any action of holders or if any owner of a beneficial interest in a global security desires to give or take any action allowed under the Debenture Indenture, the depositary would authorize the participants holding the relevant beneficial interests to give or take that action, and those participants, in turn, would authorize beneficial owners owning through them to give or take the action or would otherwise act upon the instruction of beneficial owners holding through them.

Interest and Premium

Payments of principal, premium, if any, and any interest on unsecured debt securities represented by a global security registered in the name of a depositary (or its nominee) will be made to the depositary (or its nominee) as the registered owner of the global security. We and our agents will have no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in any global security or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to those beneficial ownership interests, and neither will the debenture trustee and its agents.

We expect that the depositary for any unsecured debt securities represented by a global security, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium, if any, or any interest in respect of the global security, will immediately credit participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown on the depositary's records. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global security held through participants will be governed by standing customer instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of each participant.

Payment and Paying Agents

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement indicates otherwise, payment of interest on an unsecured debt security on any interest payment date will be made to the person in whose name the debt security is registered at the close of business on the regular record date for the interest payment.

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement indicates otherwise, principal of and any premium and interest on the unsecured debt securities will be payable at the office of the paying agent designated by us. However, we may elect to pay interest by check mailed to the address of the person entitled to the payment at the address appearing in the security register. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the corporate trust office of the debenture trustee in the City of Cincinnati will be designated as our sole paying agent for payments with respect to unsecured debt securities of each series. Any other paying agents initially designated by us for the unsecured debt securities of a particular series will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. We may at any time designate additional paying agents or rescind the designation of any paying agent or approve a change in the office through which any paying agent acts, except that we will be required to maintain a paying agent in each place of payment for the unsecured debt securities of a particular series.

All moneys paid by us to a paying agent for the payment of the principal of or any premium or interest on any unsecured debt security which remain unclaimed at the end of 18 months after the principal, premium or interest has become due and payable will be repaid to us, and the holder of the debt security thereafter may look only to us for payment.

Consolidation, Merger, and Sale of Assets

The Debenture Indenture does not contain any provision that restricts our ability to merge or consolidate with or into any other corporation, sell or convey all or substantially all of our assets to any person, firm or corporation or otherwise engage in restructuring transactions, provided that the successor corporation assumes due and punctual payment of the principal, premium, if any, and interest on the unsecured debt securities.

Events of Default

Each of the following is defined as an event of default under the Debenture Indenture with respect to unsecured debt securities of any series:

- failure to pay principal of or any premium on any debt security of that series when due;
- failure to pay any interest on any debt security of that series when due, continued for 30 days;
- failure to deposit any sinking fund payment, when due, in respect of any debt security of that series;
- failure to perform any other of our covenants in the Debenture Indenture (other than a covenant included in the Debenture Indenture solely for the benefit of a series other than that series), continuing for 90 days after written notice has been given by the debenture trustee or the holders of at least 35% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of that series, as provided in the Debenture Indenture; and
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization.

If an event of default (other than a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization event of default) with respect to the outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series occurs and is continuing, either the debenture trustee or the holders of at least 35% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of that series, by notice as provided in the Debenture Indenture, may declare the principal amount of the unsecured debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately. If a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization event of default with respect to the outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series occurs, the principal amount of all the unsecured debt securities of that series will automatically, and without any action by the debenture trustee or any holder, become immediately due and payable. After any such acceleration, but before a judgment or decree based on acceleration, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of that series may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul the acceleration if all events of default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal, have been cured or waived as provided in the Debenture Indenture. For information as to waiver of defaults, see "Modification and Waiver."

Subject to the provisions of the Debenture Indenture relating to the duties of the debenture trustee, if an event of default occurs, the debenture trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Debenture Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders, unless the holders shall have offered to the debenture trustee reasonably satisfactory indemnity. Subject to these provisions for the indemnification of the debenture trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the debenture trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the debenture trustee, with respect to the unsecured debt securities of that series.

No holder of a debt security of any series will have any right to institute any proceeding with respect to the Debenture Indenture, or for the appointment of a receiver or a debenture trustee, or for any other remedy thereunder, unless:

(a) he holder has previously given to the debenture trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to the unsecured debt securities of that series;

(b) the holders of at least 35% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of that series have made written request, and have offered reasonably satisfactory indemnity, to the debenture trustee to institute a proceeding as trustee; and

(c) the debenture trustee has failed to institute a proceeding, and has not received from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of that series a direction inconsistent with such request, within 60 days after the notice, request and offer. However, these limitations do not apply to a suit instituted by a holder of a debt security for the enforcement of payment of the principal of or any premium or interest on the debt security on or after the applicable due date specified in the debt security.

We will be required to furnish to the debenture trustee annually a statement by certain of our officers as to whether or not we, to our knowledge, are in default in the performance or observance of any of the terms, provisions and conditions of the Debenture Indenture and, if so, specifying all known defaults.

Modification and Waiver

Modifications and amendments of the Debenture Indenture may be made by us and the debenture trustee with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of each series affected by the modification or amendment; however, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security affected, no modification or amendment may:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of principal of or interest on, any debt security;
- *reduce the principal amount of, or any premium or interest on, any debt security;*
- reduce the amount of principal of an original issue discount security or any other debt security payable upon acceleration of the maturity thereof;
- change the place or currency of payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any debt security;
- affect the applicability of the subordination provisions to any debt security;
- impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any debt security; or

- reduce the percentage in aggregate principal amount of outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series, the consent of whose holders is required for modification or amendment of the Debenture Indenture; reduce the percentage in aggregate principal amount of outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series necessary for waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the Debenture Indenture or for waiver of certain defaults; or modify these provisions relating to modification and waiver.

The holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series may waive our compliance with certain restrictive provisions of the Debenture Indenture. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series may waive any past default under the Debenture Indenture, except a default in the payment of principal, premium, or interest and certain covenants and provisions of the Debenture Indenture which cannot be amended without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security of such series affected.

Generally, we will be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the holders of outstanding unsecured debt securities of any series entitled to give or take any direction, notice, consent, waiver, or other action under the Debenture Indenture, in the manner and subject to the limitations provided in the Debenture Indenture. In certain limited circumstances, the debenture trustee will be entitled to set a record date for action by holders. If a record date is set for any action to be taken by holders of a particular series, the action may be taken only by persons who are holders of outstanding unsecured debt securities of that series on the record date. To be effective, the action must be taken by holders of the requisite aggregate principal amount of unsecured debt securities within 180 days following the record date, or such shorter period as we (or the debenture trustee, if it sets the record date) may specify.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

Under the Debenture Indenture, we may elect to have the provisions of the Debenture Indenture relating to defeasance and discharge of indebtedness, or the provisions relating to defeasance of certain restrictive covenants, applied with respect to the unsecured debt securities of any series.

Defeasance and Discharge

If we elect to have the provisions of the Debenture Indenture relating to defeasance and discharge of indebtedness applied to any unsecured debt securities, we will be discharged from all our obligations with respect to those unsecured debt securities (except for certain obligations to exchange or register the transfer of unsecured debt securities, to replace stolen, lost or mutilated unsecured debt securities, to maintain paying agencies and to hold moneys for payment in trust) upon the deposit in trust for the benefit of the holders of the unsecured debt securities of money or U.S. Government Obligations, or both, which will provide money sufficient to pay the principal of and any premium and interest on the unsecured debt securities as they become due. This defeasance or discharge may occur only if, among other things, we have delivered to the debenture trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that we have received from, or there has been published by, the United States Internal Revenue Service a ruling, or there has been a change in tax law, in either case to the effect that holders of the unsecured debt securities will not recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of the deposit, defeasance, and discharge and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if the deposit, defeasance and discharge did not occur.

Defeasance of Certain Covenants

If we elect to have the provisions of the Debenture Indenture relating to defeasance of certain covenants applied to any unsecured debt securities, we may omit to comply with certain restrictive covenants that may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement, and the occurrence of certain events of default with respect to those restrictive covenants will no longer be applicable to those unsecured debt securities. In order to exercise this option, we will be required to deposit, in trust for the benefit of the holders of the unsecured debt securities, money or U.S. Government Obligations, or both, which will provide money sufficient to pay the principal of and any premium and interest on the unsecured debt securities as they become due. We will also be required, among other things, to deliver to the debenture trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that holders of such unsecured debt securities will not recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance of certain obligations and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance did not occur. If we were to exercise this option with respect to any unsecured debt securities and those unsecured debt securities subsequently were declared due and payable because of the occurrence of any event of default, the amount of money and U.S. Government Obligations deposited in trust would be sufficient to pay amounts due on the unsecured debt securities at the time of their respective stated maturities but might not be sufficient to pay the amounts due upon acceleration resulting from the event of default. In that case, we would remain liable for those payments.

Title

The Company and the debenture trustee, and any agent of the Company or the debenture trustee, may treat the person in whose name a debt security is registered as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not the debt security may be overdue) for the purpose of making payment and for all other purposes.

Governing Law

The Debenture Indenture and the unsecured debt securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Concerning the Debenture Trustee

The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. will be the debenture trustee under the Debenture Indenture or its affiliate, The Bank of New York, also acts as the trustee for certain debt securities of our affiliates. The Bank of New York makes loans to, and performs other financial services for, us and our affiliates in the normal course of business.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

We may issue from time to time one or more series of first mortgage bonds under a first mortgage dated as of August 1, 1936 (the "Mortgage"), between the Company and The Bank of New York, as first mortgage trustee, as supplemented to date and as proposed to be supplemented by one or more supplemental indentures. When we offer to sell a particular series of first mortgage bonds, we will describe the specific terms of these first mortgage bonds in a prospectus supplement.

We have summarized certain terms and provisions of the Mortgage. The summary is not complete. The Mortgage is an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. You should read the Mortgage for the provisions that may be important to you. Terms used in this summary have the meanings specified in the Mortgage. The Mortgage is subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

General

The relevant prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any series of first mortgage bonds being offered, including:

- the aggregate principal amount of the first mortgage bonds;
- the date or dates on which the first mortgage bonds mature;
- the rate or rates per annum at which the first mortgage bonds will bear interest;
- the dates on which interest will be payable;
- the redemption terms of the first mortgage bonds; and
- any other special terms.

Interest will be paid to holders of record on the applicable record dates established in the supplemental indenture relating to the first mortgage bonds. Each record date for the payment of interest will be the first day of the month for an interest payment date occurring on the fifteenth day of the same month or the fifteenth day of the month for an interest payment date occurring on the first day of the following month. Both principal and interest will be payable by check in New York, New York. Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the first mortgage bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples thereof. The first mortgage bonds may be exchanged without charge for first mortgage bonds of other denominations, unless otherwise specified in the relevant prospectus supplement. The first mortgage bonds may be presented for transfer or exchange at the office of the mortgage trustee, 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York.

The first mortgage bonds are not entitled to the benefits of an improvement and sinking fund.

Maintenance and Replacement Fund

The first mortgage bonds are not entitled to the benefits of a maintenance and replacement fund.

The Company has covenanted to maintain its properties in thorough repair, working order and condition, and to provide adequate reserves for depreciation.

Security

The first mortgage bonds will be secured by the Mortgage equally and ratably with all other bonds now or hereafter issued under the Mortgage. The Mortgage constitutes a first mortgage lien on all of the real estate, personal property and franchises of Duke Energy Ohio, subject to excepted encumbrances and the following exceptions:

- any property that has been released from the lien of the Mortgage by the mortgage trustee;
- except in case of a completed default (followed by a taking possession of the mortgaged property), revenues, earnings, rents, issues, income and profits of the mortgaged property, cash, bills, notes and accounts receivable, contracts and choses in action, materials, supplies and construction equipment; and
- in any case, bonds, notes, evidences of indebtedness, shares of stock and other securities, except as may be specifically subjected to the lien.

The Mortgage contains provisions that subject after-acquired property (subject to pre-existing liens) to the lien. These provisions may not be effective as to property acquired subsequent to the filing of a case with respect to Duke Energy Ohio under the federal Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. Certain covenants prohibiting the disposition by Duke Energy Ohio of equity securities of, and limiting the creation of indebtedness by, subsidiaries other than Duke Energy Kentucky, will not apply in respect of the first mortgage bonds.

Issuance of Additional Bonds

Additional bonds in one or more series may be issued in principal amounts equal to (1) 66⅔% of the cost or the then fair value to Duke Energy Ohio (whichever is less) of unfunded property additions acquired, made or constructed subsequent to September 30, 1945, less the excess, if any, of retirements over the minimum provision for depreciation, (2) the principal amount of bonds previously issued under the Mortgage and retired (other than under a sinking fund and in certain other cases) or deposited with the mortgage trustee for retirement, or (3) amounts of cash deposited with the mortgage trustee, which cash may be withdrawn as Duke Energy Ohio becomes entitled to the issuance of further amounts of bonds. Bonds may be issued upon the basis of property additions and cash deposits only if net earnings (as defined in Section 5 of Article Five of the Mortgage) for any 12 consecutive calendar months within the 15 calendar months immediately preceding the issuance are at least twice the annual interest charges on all outstanding indebtedness having an equal or prior lien, including the additional issue. For the 12 months ended December 31, 2006, based on bonds outstanding on that date, Duke Energy Ohio's coverage was sufficient to issue the entire amount of the first mortgage bonds. No bonds may be issued against property additions if (1) prior lien bonds outstanding against those property additions exceed 35% of the cost or fair value (whichever is less) of the property additions, or (2) the aggregate principal amount of all prior lien bonds exceeds 15% of the principal amount of all bonds issued and outstanding under the Mortgage plus bonds proposed to be issued. The first mortgage bonds will be issued on the basis of unfunded property additions or against the retirement of bonds.

Modifications of the Mortgage

The rights and obligations of Duke Energy Ohio and of the bondholders may be modified only with the consent of the holders of at least 66⅔% in aggregate principal amount of the bonds then outstanding and affected thereby. No modification may extend the maturity of or reduce the rate of interest on or otherwise modify the terms of payment of principal or interest on any bond without the express consent of the holder of the bond or permit the creation of any lien ranking prior to or equal with the lien of the Mortgage on any of the mortgaged property. Notice of a proposed modification must be published in newspapers of general circulation in New York, New York and Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Mortgage provides that the modification must be consented to in writing within twelve months after the first publication of the notice. Duke Energy Ohio may, without the consent of bondholders, amend the Mortgage to remove this time limitation and to cure any ambiguity or correct any defective provision.

Redemption

The first mortgage bonds may be redeemable in whole or in part at the election of Duke Energy Ohio on 30 days' notice. Reference is made to the relevant prospectus supplement for the redemption terms of the first mortgage bonds. In the event that Duke Energy Ohio elects to redeem less than all of the first mortgage bonds, the first mortgage bonds to be redeemed will be drawn by lot in such manner as the mortgage trustee may elect.

Events of Default

A completed default is defined in the Mortgage as being:

- default in payment of principal;
- default for 90 days in payment of any interest;
- default in certain cases in payment of interest or principal of outstanding prior lien bonds beyond the period of grace specified in the Mortgage or other lien constituting a prior lien;
- default for 90 days after notice in the performance of any other covenant in the Mortgage; and
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization.

The Mortgage provides that the mortgage trustee may withhold notice to the bondholders of any default (except in payment of principal of, or interest on, the bonds) if the mortgage trustee considers it in the interest of the bondholders to do so. The Mortgage provides that, if a completed default has occurred, either the mortgage trustee or the holders of 25% in principal amount of the bonds then outstanding may declare the principal of and accrued interest on all the bonds to be due and payable. In certain cases the holders of a majority in principal amount of the bonds then outstanding may annul the declaration and its consequences, and may waive past defaults if the agreements in respect to which the default occurred have been fully performed and all arrears of interest, principal of any bonds then due, and mortgage trustee's expenses have been paid. We periodically furnish to the mortgage trustee evidence of compliance with certain conditions and covenants of the Mortgage. The holders of a majority in principal amount of the bonds at the time outstanding have the right to direct the method and place of conducting any proceeding for any sale, foreclosure, or other proceeding under the Mortgage, as well as the right to direct the mortgage trustee to exercise any trust or power with respect to entry or sale conferred on it, so long as the direction is in accordance with the Mortgage and applicable law and the holders offer the mortgage trustee indemnity against its costs, expenses, and liabilities.

Subject to the right of any holder to enforce the payment of the principal of and interest on the holder's bonds at and after the maturity, no holder of any bond has the right to institute any proceeding to enforce the Mortgage unless the holder has given the mortgage trustee notice of a completed default and unless the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the bonds then outstanding have:

- made written request to the mortgage trustee;
- offered the mortgage trustee reasonable opportunity to exercise its powers or institute action in its own name; and
- offered the mortgage trustee indemnity satisfactory to it against its costs, expenses, and liabilities.

Concerning the Mortgage Trustee

The Bank of New York is the mortgage trustee under the Mortgage. It also makes loans to, and performs other financial services for, us and our affiliates in the normal course of business.

Book Entry; Delivery and Form

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the first mortgage bonds will be issued in fully registered form, without coupons. Except as described below or otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the first mortgage bonds will be deposited with, or on behalf of, the Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or DTC, and registered in the name of DTC's nominee, in the form of a global bond.

We expect that pursuant to procedures established by DTC:

- upon deposit of the bond, DTC or its custodian will credit on its internal system interests in the global bond to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC, the participants; and
- ownership of interests in the global bond will be shown on, and the transfer of those interests will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to interests of the participants) and the records of the participants (with respect to interests of persons other than participants). Ownership of beneficial interests in the global bond will be limited to participants or persons who hold interests through participants.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the first mortgage bonds, DTC or the nominee will be considered the sole owner of the first mortgage bonds represented by the global bond for all purposes under the Mortgage unless we indicate differently in a prospectus supplement. Except as specified below, no beneficial owner of an interest in the global bond will be able to transfer that interest except in accordance with DTC's procedures, in addition to those provided for under the Mortgage with respect to the first mortgage bonds.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, payments of the principal of and interest on the global bond will be made to DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered owner thereof. None of Duke Energy Ohio, the mortgage trustee or any paying agent under the Mortgage will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global bond or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to those beneficial ownership interests.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, we expect that DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any payment of the principal of or interest on the global bond, will immediately credit the participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global bond as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global bond held through such participants will be governed by standing customer instructions and customary practice as is now the case with securities held in nominee accounts. These payments will be the responsibility of the participants.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected in accordance with DTC's rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. If a holder requires physical delivery of a certificated first mortgage bond for any reason, including to sell first mortgage bonds to persons in states which require physical delivery of the first mortgage bonds or to pledge such securities, the holder must transfer its interest in the global bond in accordance with the normal procedures of DTC and with the procedures set forth in the Mortgage.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, we expect that DTC will advise us that:

- it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of first mortgage bonds (including the presentation of the first mortgage bonds for exchange as described below) only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account at DTC interests in the global bond are credited and only in respect of that portion of the aggregate principal amount of first mortgage bonds as to which the participant or participants has or have given direction. However, as described below, if there is an event of default under the Mortgage, DTC will exchange the global bonds for certificated first mortgage bonds, which it will distribute to its participants;

- it is a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act; and

- it was created to hold securities for its participants and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly.

Although DTC is expected to agree to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interest in the global bond among the participants, it is under no obligation to perform those procedures, and the procedures may be discontinued at any time. Neither Duke Energy Ohio nor the mortgage trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Exchange of Interests in Global Bonds for Certificated Bonds

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the entire global bond may be exchanged for definitive first mortgage bonds in registered, certificated form if:

- DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for the global bond and we fail to appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;

- DTC has ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act;

- we notify the mortgage trustee in writing that we elect to cause the issuance of certificated bonds; or

- there shall have occurred and be continuing a default or an event of default with respect to the first mortgage bonds.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, beneficial interests in the global bond may be exchanged for certificated bonds only upon at least 20 days' prior written notice given to the mortgage trustee by or on behalf of DTC in accordance with customary DTC procedures. Certificated bonds delivered in exchange for any beneficial interest in the global bond will be registered in the names, and issued in any approved denominations, requested by DTC on behalf of its direct or indirect participants.

Neither Duke Energy Ohio nor the mortgage trustee will be liable for any delay by the holder of the global bond or DTC in identifying the beneficial owners of the first mortgage bonds, and Duke Energy Ohio and the mortgage trustee may conclusively rely on, and will be protected in relying on, instructions from the holder of the global bond or DTC for all purposes.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell securities to one or more underwriters or dealers for public offering and sale by them, or we may sell the securities to investors directly or through agents. The prospectus supplement relating to the securities being offered will set forth the terms of the offering and the method of distribution and will identify any firms acting as underwriters, dealers or agents in connection with the offering, including:

- the name or names of any underwriters;
- the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds to us from the sale;
- any underwriting discounts and other items constituting underwriters' compensation;
- any public offering price;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers; and
- any securities exchange or market on which the securities may be listed.

Only those underwriters identified in the prospectus supplement are deemed to be underwriters in connection with the securities offered in the prospectus supplement.

We may distribute the securities from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, or at prices determined as the prospectus supplement specifies. We may sell securities through forward contracts or similar arrangements. In connection with the sale of securities, underwriters, dealers or agents may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions and also may receive commissions from securities purchasers for whom they may act as agent. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agent.

We may sell the securities directly or through agents it designates from time to time. Any agent involved in the offer or sale of the securities covered by this prospectus will be named in a prospectus supplement relating to such securities. Commissions payable by us to agents will be set forth in a prospectus supplement relating to the securities being offered. Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, any such agents will be acting on a best-efforts basis for the period of their appointment.

Some of the underwriters, dealers or agents and some of their affiliates who participate in the securities distribution may engage in other transactions with, and perform other services for, us and our subsidiaries or affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

Any underwriting or other compensation which we pay to underwriters or agents in connection with the securities offering, and any discounts, concessions or commissions which underwriters allow to dealers, will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Underwriters, dealers and agents participating in the securities distribution may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts and commissions they receive and any profit they realize on the resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act of 1933. Underwriters, and their controlling persons, and agents may be entitled, under agreements we enter into with them, to indemnification against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph referring to the Company's application of "push-down accounting" effective April 1, 2006), which is incorporated herein by reference, and has been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

VALIDITY OF THE SECURITIES

Thompson Hine LLP, and/or counsel named in the applicable prospectus supplement, will issue an opinion about the validity of the securities we are offering in the applicable prospectus supplement. Counsel named in the applicable prospectus supplement will pass upon certain legal matters on behalf of any underwriters.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. Such reports and other information can be inspected and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of these documents at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at its Washington, D.C. address. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information. Our filings are also available to the public through Duke Energy's web site at *http://www.duke-energy.com* and are made available as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information on our website is not a part of this prospectus. Our filings are also available to the public through the SEC web site at *http://www.sec.gov*.

Additional information about Duke Energy Ohio is also available at *http://www.duke-energy.com*. Such web site is not a part of this prospectus.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. This prospectus incorporates by reference the documents incorporated in the prospectus at the time the registration statement became effective and all later documents filed with the SEC, in all cases as updated and superseded by later filings with the SEC. Duke Energy incorporates by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until the offering is completed.

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006;
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2007, and June 30, 2007; and
- Current reports on Form 8-K filed June 25, 2007 and July 5, 2007.

We will provide without charge a copy of these filings, other than any exhibits unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into this prospectus. You may request a copy by writing us at the following address or telephoning one of the following numbers:

Investor Relations Department
P.O. Box 1005
Charlotte, North Carolina 28201
(704) 382-3853 or (800) 488-3853 (toll-free)

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer to sell the securities described in this prospectus in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained in the prospectus is accurate only as of its date. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

Duke Energy®

Ohio

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.
Case No. 12-1685-GA-AIR
Supplemental Information (C)(4)

Most recent federal and/or state regulatory agency report (FERC Form 1, FERC Form 2, FCC Form M, PUCO annual report).

Response: See Attached FERC Form 2.

Sponsoring Witness: D. J. Reilly

THIS FILING IS		
Item 1: [X] An Initial (Original) Submission	OR [ ] Resubmission No. ____	

Form 2 Approved
OMB No.1902-0028
(Expires 10/31/2014)

Form 3-Q Approved
OMB No.1902-0205
(Expires 05/31/2014)

FERC FINANCIAL REPORT
FERC FORM No. 2: Annual Report of Major Natural Gas Companies and Supplemental Form 3-Q: Quarterly Financial Report

These reports are mandatory under the Natural Gas Act, Sections 10(a), and 16 and 18 CFR Parts 260.1 and 260.300. Failure to report may result in criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission does not consider these reports to be of a confidential nature.

Exact Legal Name of Respondent (Company)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	End of 2011/Q4

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
550 South Tryon Street
Suite 2500
Charlotte, NC 28202
USA

Tel: 704 887 1500
www.deloitte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.

We have audited the balance sheet — regulatory basis of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011, and the related statements of income — regulatory basis, retained earnings — regulatory basis, and cash flows — regulatory basis for the year then ended, included on pages 110 through 122 of the accompanying Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 2. 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 audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed on pages 122.2 and 122.3, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, such regulatory-basis financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and proprietary capital of the Company as of December 31, 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors and management of the Company and for filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Deloitte + Touche LLP

April 16, 2012

QUARTERLY/ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR NATURAL GAS COMPANIES

IDENTIFICATION

01 Exact Legal Name of Respondent	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	End of 2011/Q4

03 Previous Name and Date of Change (If name changed during year)

04 Address of Principal Office at End of Year (Street, City, State, Zip Code)
139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202

05 Name of Contact Person	06 Title of Contact Person
Sharon Hood	Lead Accounting Analyst

07 Address of Contact Person (Street, City, State, Zip Code)
550 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, NC 28202

08 Telephone of Contact Person, Including Area Code	This Report Is:	10 Date of Report
704-382-3451	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	(Mo, Da, Yr)

ANNUAL CORPORATE OFFICER CERTIFICATION

The undersigned officer certifies that:

I have examined this report and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief all statements of fact contained in this report are correct statements of the business affairs of the respondent and the financial statements, and other financial information contained in this report, conform in all material respects to the Uniform System of Accounts.

11 Name	12 Title
Lynn J. Good	Chief Financial Officer
13 Signature Lynn J Good	14 Date Signed 04/16/2012

Title 18, U.S.C. 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Name of Respondent Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	This Report Is: (1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year/Period of Report End of 2011/Q4

List of Schedules (Natural Gas Company)

Enter in column (d) the terms "none," "not applicable," or "NA" as appropriate, where no information or amounts have been reported for certain pages. Omit pages where the responses are "none," "not applicable," or "NA."

Line No.	Title of Schedule (a)	Reference Page No. (b)	Date Revised (c)	Remarks (d)
	GENERAL CORPORATE INFORMATION AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
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2	Control Over Respondent	102		
3	Corporations Controlled by Respondent	103		
4	Security Holders and Voting Powers	107		
5	Important Changes During the Year	108		
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8	Statement of Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Hedging Activities	117		
9	Statement of Retained Earnings for the Year	118-119		
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11	Notes to Financial Statements	122		
	BALANCE SHEET SUPPORTING SCHEDULES (Assets and Other Debits)			
12	Summary of Utility Plant and Accumulated Provisions for Depreciation, Amortization, and Depletion	200-201		
13	Gas Plant in Service	204-209		
14	Gas Property and Capacity Leased from Others	212		
15	Gas Property and Capacity Leased to Others	213		N/A
16	Gas Plant Held for Future Use	214		N/A
17	Construction Work in Progress-Gas	216		
18	Non-Traditional Rate Treatment Afforded New Projects	217		N/A
19	General Description of Construction Overhead Procedure	218		
20	Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Gas Utility Plant	219		
21	Gas Stored	220		
22	Investments	222-223		
23	Investments in Subsidiary Companies	224-225		
24	Prepayments	230		
25	Extraordinary Property Losses	230		N/A
26	Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs	230		N/A
27	Other Regulatory Assets	232		
28	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	233		
29	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes	234-235		
	BALANCE SHEET SUPPORTING SCHEDULES (Liabilities and Other Credits)			
30	Capital Stock	250-251		
31	Capital Stock Subscribed, Capital Stock Liability for Conversion, Premium on Capital Stock, and Installments Received on Capital Stock	252		N/A
32	Other Paid-in Capital	253		
33	Discount on Capital Stock	254		N/A
34	Capital Stock Expense	254		N/A
35	Securities issued or Assumed and Securities Refunded or Retired During the Year	255		
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37	Unamortized Debt Expense, Premium, and Discount on Long-Term Debt	258-259		

Name of Respondent Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	This Report Is: (1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year/Period of Report End of 2011/Q4

List of Schedules (Natural Gas Company) (continued)

Enter in column (d) the terms "none," "not applicable," or "NA" as appropriate, where no information or amounts have been reported for certain pages. Omit pages where the responses are "none," "not applicable," or "NA."

Line No.	Title of Schedule (a)	Reference Page No. (b)	Date Revised (c)	Remarks (d)
38	Unamortized Loss and Gain on Reacquired Debt	260		
39	Reconciliation of Reported Net Income with Taxable Income for Federal Income Taxes	261		
40	Taxes Accrued, Prepaid, and Charged During Year	262-263		
41	Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities	268		
42	Other Deferred Credits	269		
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46	Monthly Quantity & Revenue Data by Rate Schedule	299		
47	Gas Operating Revenues	300-301		
48	Revenues from Transportation of Gas of Others Through Gathering Facilities	302-303		N/A
49	Revenues from Transportation of Gas of Others Through Transmission Facilities	304-305		N/A
50	Revenues from Storage Gas of Others	306-307		N/A
51	Other Gas Revenues	308		
52	Discounted Rate Services and Negotiated Rate Services	313		N/A
53	Gas Operation and Maintenance Expenses	317-325		
54	Exchange and Imbalance Transactions	328		
55	Gas Used in Utility Operations	331		N/A
56	Transmission and Compression of Gas by Others	332		N/A
57	Other Gas Supply Expenses	334		N/A
58	Miscellaneous General Expenses-Gas	335		
59	Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization of Gas Plant	336-338		
60	Particulars Concerning Certain Income Deduction and Interest Charges Accounts	340		
	COMMON SECTION			
61	Regulatory Commission Expenses	350-351		
62	Employee Pensions and Benefits (Account 926)	352		
63	Distribution of Salaries and Wages	354-355		
64	Charges for Outside Professional and Other Consultative Services	357		
65	Transactions with Associated (Affiliated) Companies	358		
	GAS PLANT STATISTICAL DATA			
66	Compressor Stations	508-509		N/A
67	Gas Storage Projects	512-513		N/A
68	Transmission Lines	514		N/A
69	Transmission System Peak Deliveries	518		N/A
70	Auxiliary Peaking Facilities	519		
71	Gas Account-Natural Gas	520		
72	Shipper Supplied Gas for the Current Quarter	521		N/A
73	System Map	522		N/A
74	Footnote Reference	551		N/A
75	Footnote Text	552		N/A
76	Stockholder's Reports (check appropriate box)			
	[ ] Four copies will be submitted [X] No annual report to stockholders is prepared			

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

General Information

1. Provide name and title of officer having custody of the general corporate books of account and address of office where the general corporate books are kept and address of office where any other corporate books of account are kept, if different from that where the general corporate books are kept.

Steven K. Young
Senior Vice President and Controller
550 South Tryon Street
Charlotte, NC 28202

Other Corporate Books of Account:
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

2. Provide the name of the State under the laws of which respondent is incorporated and date of incorporation. If incorporated under a special law, give reference to such law. If not incorporated, state that fact and give the type of organization and the date organized.

State of Ohio
Date of Incorporation: April 3, 1837

3. If at any time during the year the property of respondent was held by a receiver or trustee, give (a) name of receiver or trustee, (b) date such receiver or trustee took possession, (c) the authority by which the receivership or trusteeship was created, and (d) date when possession by receiver or trustee ceased.

Not applicable

4. State the classes of utility and other services furnished by respondent during the year in each State in which the respondent operated.

Ohio - Gas and Electric

5. Have you engaged as the principal accountant to audit your financial statements an accountant who is not the principal accountant for your previous year's certified financial statements?

(1) [ ] Yes... Enter the date when such independent accountant was initially engaged:
(2) [X] No

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Control Over Respondent

1. Report in column (a) the names of all corporations, partnerships, business trusts, and similar organizations that directly, indirectly, or jointly held control (see page 103 for definition of control) over the respondent at the end of the year. If control is in a holding company organization, report in a footnote the chain of organization.
2. If control is held by trustees, state in a footnote the names of trustees, the names of beneficiaries for whom the trust is maintained, and the purpose of the trust.
3. In column (b) designate type of control over the respondent. Report an "M" if the company is the main parent or controlling company having ultimate control over the respondent. Otherwise, report a "D" for direct, an "I" for indirect, or a "J" for joint control.

Line No.	Company Name (a)	Type of Control (b)	State of Incorporation (c)	Percent Voting Stock Owned (d)
1	Cinergy Corp	M	DE	100.00
2				
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Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Corporations Controlled by Respondent

1. Report below the names of all corporations, business trusts, and similar organizations, controlled directly or indirectly by respondent at any time during the year. If control ceased prior to end of year, give particulars (details) in a footnote.
2. If control was by other means than a direct holding of voting rights, state in a footnote the manner in which control was held, naming any intermediaries involved.
3. If control was held jointly with one or more other interests, state the fact in a footnote and name the other interests.
4. In column (b) designate type of control of the respondent as "D" for direct, an "I" for indirect, or a "J" for joint control.

DEFINITIONS

1. See the Uniform System of Accounts for a definition of control.
2. Direct control is that which is exercised without interposition of an intermediary.
3. Indirect control is that which is exercised by the interposition of an intermediary that exercises direct control.
4. Joint control is that in which neither interest can effectively control or direct action without the consent of the other, as where the voting control is equally divided between two holders, or each party holds a veto power over the other. Joint control may exist by mutual agreement or understanding between two or more parties who together have control within the meaning of the definition of control in the Uniform System of Accounts, regardless of the relative voting rights of each party.

Line No.	Name of Company Controlled (a)	Type of Control (b)	Kind of Business (c)	Percent Voting Stock Owned (d)	Footnote Reference (e)
1	Duke Energy Fayette II, LLC	I	Public Utility	100	Not used
2	Duke Energy Hanging Rock II, LLC	I	Public Utility	100	Not used
3	Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.	D	Public Utility	100	Not used
4	Duke Energy Lee II, LLC	I	Public Utility	100	Not used
5	Duke Energy Vermillion II, LLC	I	Public Utility	100	Not used
6	Duke Energy Washington II, LLC	I	Public Utility	100	Not used
7	KO Transmission Company	D	Transportation of Energy	100	Not used
8	Miami Power Corporation	D	Transmission of Electric	100	Not used
9	Ohio Valley Electric Corporation	J	Owns Generating Facility	9	Not used
10	Sugartree Timber, LLC	D	Real Estate	100	Not used
11	Tri-State Improvement Company	D	Real Estate	100	Not used
12	Duke Energy Commercial Asset Mgmt, Inc	D	Public Utility	100	Not used
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Schedule Page: 103 Line No.: 1 Column: a

(a) On April 1, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. transferred direct ownership interest in this entity to Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Inc, one of it's wholly owned subsidiaries.

Schedule Page: 103 Line No.: 2 Column: a

(a) On April 1, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. transferred direct ownership interest in this entity to Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Inc, one of it's wholly owned subsidiaries.

Schedule Page: 103 Line No.: 4 Column: a

(a) On April 1, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. transferred direct ownership interest in this entity to Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Inc, one of it's wholly owned subsidiaries.

Schedule Page: 103 Line No.: 5 Column: a

(a) On May 1, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. transferred direct ownership interest in this entity to Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Inc, one of it's wholly owned subsidiaries.

Schedule Page: 103 Line No.: 6 Column: a

(a) On April 1, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. transferred direct ownership interest in this entity to Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Inc, one of it's wholly owned subsidiaries.

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Security Holders and Voting Powers

1. Give the names and addresses of the 10 security holders of the respondent who, at the date of the latest closing of the stock book or compilation of list of stockholders of the respondent, prior to the end of the year, had the highest voting powers in the respondent, and state the number of votes that each could cast on that date if a meeting were held. If any such holder held in trust, give in a footnote the known particulars of the trust (whether voting trust, etc.), duration of trust, and principal holders of beneficiary interests in the trust. If the company did not close the stock book or did not compile a list of stockholders within one year prior to the end of the year, or if since it compiled the previous list of stockholders, some other class of security has become vested with voting rights, then show such 10 security holders as of the close of the year. Arrange the names of the security holders in the order of voting power, commencing with the highest. Show in column (a) the titles of officers and directors included in such list of 10 security holders.
2. If any security other than stock carries voting rights, explain in a supplemental statement how such security became vested with voting rights and give other important details concerning the voting rights of such security. State whether voting rights are actual or contingent; if contingent, describe the contingency.
3. If any class or issue of security has any special privileges in the election of directors, trustees or managers, or in the determination of corporate action by any method, explain briefly in a footnote.
4. Furnish details concerning any options, warrants, or rights outstanding at the end of the year for others to purchase securities of the respondent or any securities or other assets owned by the respondent, including prices, expiration dates, and other material information relating to exercise of the options, warrants, or rights. Specify the amount of such securities or assets any officer, director, associated company, or any of the 10 largest security holders is entitled to purchase. This instruction is inapplicable to convertible securities or to any securities substantially all of which are outstanding in the hands of the general public where the options, warrants,

1. Give date of the latest closing of the stock book prior to end of year, and, in a footnote, state the purpose of such closing:	2. State the total number of votes cast at the latest general meeting prior to the end of year for election of directors of the respondent and number of such votes cast by proxy.	3. Give the date and place of such meeting:
	Total: 89663086 By Proxy:	

Line No.	Name (Title) and Address of Security Holder (a)	VOTING SECURITIES 4. Number of votes as of (date): Total Votes (b)	Common Stock (c)	Preferred Stock (d)	Other (e)
5	TOTAL votes of all voting securities	89,663,086	89,663,086		
6	TOTAL number of security holders	1	1		
7	TOTAL votes of security holders listed below	89,663,086	89,663,086		
8					
9					
10	Cinergy Corp				
11	139 East Fourth Street				
12	Cincinnati, OH 45202				
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Name of Respondent	This Report is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) X An Original (2) _ A Resubmission	/ /	2011/Q4

Important Changes During the Quarter/Year

Give details concerning the matters indicated below. Make the statements explicit and precise, and number them in accordance with the inquiries. Answer each inquiry. Enter "none" or "not applicable" where applicable. If the answer is given elsewhere in the report, refer to the schedule in which it appears.

1. Changes in and important additions to franchise rights: Describe the actual consideration and state from whom the franchise rights were acquired. If the franchise rights were acquired without the payment of consideration, state that fact.
2. Acquisition of ownership in other companies by reorganization, merger, or consolidation with other companies: Give names of companies involved, particulars concerning the transactions, name of the Commission authorizing the transaction, and reference to Commission authorization.
3. Purchase or sale of an operating unit or system: Briefly describe the property, and the related transactions, and cite Commission authorization, if any was required. Give date journal entries called for by Uniform System of Accounts were submitted to the Commission.
4. Important leaseholds (other than leaseholds for natural gas lands) that have been acquired or given, assigned or surrendered: Give effective dates, lengths of terms, names of parties, rents, and other conditions. State name of Commission authorizing lease and give reference to such authorization.
5. Important extension or reduction of transmission or distribution system: State territory added or relinquished and date operations began or ceased and cite Commission authorization, if any was required. State also the approximate number of customers added or lost and approximate annual revenues of each class of service.
Each natural gas company must also state major new continuing sources of gas made available to it from purchases, development, purchase contract or otherwise, giving location and approximate total gas volumes available, period of contracts, and other parties to any such arrangements, etc.
6. Obligations incurred or assumed by respondent as guarantor for the performance by another of any agreement or obligation, including ordinary commercial paper maturing on demand or not later than one year after date of issue: State on behalf of whom the obligation was assumed and amount of the obligation. Cite Commission authorization if any was required.
7. Changes in articles of incorporation or amendments to charter: Explain the nature and purpose of such changes or amendments.
8. State the estimated annual effect and nature of any important wage scale changes during the year.
9. State briefly the status of any materially important legal proceedings pending at the end of the year, and the results of any such proceedings culminated during the year.
10. Describe briefly any materially important transactions of the respondent not disclosed elsewhere in this report in which an officer, director, security holder, voting trustee, associated company or known associate of any of these persons was a party or in which any such person had a material interest.
11. Estimated increase or decrease in annual revenues caused by important rate changes: State effective date and approximate amount of increase or decrease for each revenue classification. State the number of customers affected.
12. Describe fully any changes in officers, directors, major security holders and voting powers of the respondent that may have occurred during the reporting period.
13. In the event that the respondent participates in a cash management program(s) and its proprietary capital ratio is less than 30 percent please describe the significant events or transactions causing the proprietary capital ratio to be less than 30 percent, and the extent to which the respondent has amounts loaned or money advanced to its parent, subsidiary, or affiliated companies through a cash management program(s). Additionally, please describe plans, if any to regain at least a 30 percent proprietary ratio.

1. None

2. See Notes to Financial Statements,
Note 2, "Acquisitions and Dispositions of Businesses and Sale of Other Assets"

3. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note 2, "Acquisitions and Dispositions of Businesses and Sale of Other Assets" and Note 4, "Regulatory Matters".

4. None

5. None

6. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note 6, "Debt and Credit Facilities"

7. None

8. During the fourth quarter 2011, employees bargained for by IBEW Local 1347 received pay changes (promotion, demotion, pay rate change/merit, job reclassificiation and adjustments) that total $18,138 in annualized costs or a monthly amount of approximately $1,512.

9. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note 4, "Regulatory Matters" and Note 5, "Commitments and Contingencies"

Important Changes During the Quarter/Year

10. None

11. None

12. None

13. N/A

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Comparative Balance Sheet (Assets and Other Debits)

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Reference Page Number (b)	Current Year End of Quarter/Year Balance (c)	Prior Year End Balance 12/31 (d)
1	**UTILITY PLANT**			
2	Utility Plant (101-106, 114)	200-201	8,207,025,986	9,744,398,080
3	Construction Work in Progress (107)	200-201	205,967,460	146,631,899
4	TOTAL Utility Plant (Total of lines 2 and 3)	200-201	8,412,993,446	9,891,029,979
5	(Less) Accum. Provision for Depr., Amort., Depl. (108, 111, 115)		2,863,162,818	3,211,835,061
6	Net Utility Plant (Total of line 4 less 5)		5,549,830,628	6,679,194,918
7	Nuclear Fuel (120.1 thru 120.4, and 120.6)		0	0
8	(Less) Accum. Provision for Amort., of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies (120.5)		0	0
9	Nuclear Fuel (Total of line 7 less 8)		0	0
10	Net Utility Plant (Total of lines 6 and 9)		5,549,830,628	6,679,194,918
11	Utility Plant Adjustments (116)	122	0	0
12	Gas Stored-Base Gas (117.1)	220	0	0
13	System Balancing Gas (117.2)	220	0	0
14	Gas Stored in Reservoirs and Pipelines-Noncurrent (117.3)	220	0	0
15	Gas Owed to System Gas (117.4)	220	0	0
16	**OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS**			
17	Nonutility Property (121)		6,906,446	5,070,087
18	(Less) Accum. Provision for Depreciation and Amortization (122)		631,004	831,393
19	Investments in Associated Companies (123)	222-223	0	0
20	Investments in Subsidiary Companies (123.1)	224-225	1,797,817,121	643,538,226
21	(For Cost of Account 123.1 See Footnote Page 224, line 40)			
22	Noncurrent Portion of Allowances		27,114,837	116,683,005
23	Other Investments (124)	222-223	3,201,120	2,201,120
24	Sinking Funds (125)		0	0
25	Depreciation Fund (126)		0	0
26	Amortization Fund - Federal (127)		0	0
27	Other Special Funds (128)		0	0
28	Long-Term Portion of Derivative Assets (175)		1,193,762	3,717,956
29	Long-Term Portion of Derivative Assets - Hedges (176)		1,592,547	2,462,300
30	TOTAL Other Property and Investments (Total of lines 17-20, 22-29)		1,837,194,829	772,841,301
31	**CURRENT AND ACCRUED ASSETS**			
32	Cash (131)		34,465,822	18,438,792
33	Special Deposits (132-134)		0	3,646,972
34	Working Funds (135)		0	19,989
35	Temporary Cash Investments (136)	222-223	50,000,000	176,400,000
36	Notes Receivable (141)		0	0
37	Customer Accounts Receivable (142)		55,761,957	73,726,916
38	Other Accounts Receivable (143)		73,758,683	118,062,872
39	(Less) Accum. Provision for Uncollectible Accounts - Credit (144)		16,102,375	17,468,728
40	Notes Receivable from Associated Companies (145)		407,113,231	594,216,959
41	Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies (146)		57,675,809	52,692,312
42	Fuel Stock (151)		83,305,297	84,025,280
43	Fuel Stock Expenses Undistributed (152)		0	0

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Comparative Balance Sheet (Assets and Other Debits)(continued)

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Reference Page Number (b)	Current Year End of Quarter/Year Balance (c)	Prior Year End Balance 12/31 (d)
44	Residuals (Elec) and Extracted Products (Gas) (153)		0	0
45	Plant Materials and Operating Supplies (154)		109,526,778	79,628,264
46	Merchandise (155)		0	0
47	Other Materials and Supplies (156)		0	0
48	Nuclear Materials Held for Sale (157)		0	0
49	Allowances (158.1 and 158.2)		27,893,063	121,040,125
50	(Less) Noncurrent Portion of Allowances		27,114,837	116,683,005
51	Stores Expense Undistributed (163)		2,369,522	207,716
52	Gas Stored Underground-Current (164.1)	220	0	46,557,537
53	Liquefied Natural Gas Stored and Held for Processing (164.2 thru 164.3)	220	0	0
54	Prepayments (165)	230	59,185,995	45,697,343
55	Advances for Gas (166 thru 167)		0	0
56	Interest and Dividends Receivable (171)		9,607	3,446,718
57	Rents Receivable (172)		0	0
58	Accrued Utility Revenues (173)		(4,658,000)	0
59	Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Assets (174)		46,227,810	425,886
60	Derivative Instrument Assets (175)		8,591,801	52,507,152
61	(Less) Long-Term Portion of Derivative Instrument Assets (175)		1,193,762	3,717,956
62	Derivative Instrument Assets - Hedges (176)		4,999,402	6,509,238
63	(Less) Long-Term Portion of Derivative Instrument Assests - Hedges (176)		1,592,547	2,462,300
64	TOTAL Current and Accrued Assets (Total of lines 32 thru 63)		970,223,256	1,336,918,082
65	**DEFERRED DEBITS**			
66	Unamortized Debt Expense (181)		13,061,088	10,965,316
67	Extraordinary Property Losses (182.1)	230	0	0
68	Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs (182.2)	230	0	0
69	Other Regulatory Assets (182.3)	232	391,824,710	311,865,442
70	Preliminary Survey and Investigation Charges (Electric)(183)		2,083,896	3,388,192
71	Preliminary Survey and Investigation Charges (Gas)(183.1 and 183.2)		0	0
72	Clearing Accounts (184)		672,989	387,188
73	Temporary Facilities (185)		(233,828)	(13,608)
74	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits (186)	233	989,740,146	1,001,654,147
75	Deferred Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant (187)		0	0
76	Research, Development, and Demonstration Expend. (188)		0	0
77	Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt (189)		5,614,530	6,138,176
78	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes (190)	234-235	154,396,051	84,895,244
79	Unrecovered Purchased Gas Costs (191)		(17,623,309)	(24,388,389)
80	TOTAL Deferred Debits (Total of lines 66 thru 79)		1,539,536,273	1,394,891,708
81	TOTAL Assets and Other Debits (Total of lines 10-15,30,64,and 80)		9,896,784,986	10,183,846,009

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Comparative Balance Sheet (Liabilities and Other Credits)

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Reference Page Number (b)	Current Year End of Quarter/Year Balance	Prior Year End Balance 12/31 (d)
1	**PROPRIETARY CAPITAL**			
2	Common Stock Issued (201)	250-251	762,136,231	762,136,231
3	Preferred Stock Issued (204)	250-251	0	0
4	Capital Stock Subscribed (202, 205)	252	0	0
5	Stock Liability for Conversion (203, 206)	252	0	0
6	Premium on Capital Stock (207)	252	0	0
7	Other Paid-In Capital (208-211)	253	5,084,933,157	5,569,933,157
8	Installments Received on Capital Stock (212)	252	0	0
9	(Less) Discount on Capital Stock (213)	254	0	0
10	(Less) Capital Stock Expense (214)	254	0	0
11	Retained Earnings (215, 215.1, 216)	118-119	(878,336,894)	(954,517,016)
12	Unappropriated Undistributed Subsidiary Earnings (216.1)	118-119	226,201,754	108,049,782
13	(Less) Reacquired Capital Stock (217)	250-251	0	0
14	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (219)	117	(27,759,807)	(21,663,377)
15	TOTAL Proprietary Capital (Total of lines 2 thru 14)		5,167,174,441	5,463,938,777
16	**LONG TERM DEBT**			
17	Bonds (221)	256-257	1,008,700,000	914,700,000
18	(Less) Reacquired Bonds (222)	256-257	0	0
19	Advances from Associated Companies (223)	256-257	0	0
20	Other Long-Term Debt (224)	256-257	1,203,929,742	1,299,556,271
21	Unamortized Premium on Long-Term Debt (225)	258-259	6,563,540	6,995,792
22	(Less) Unamortized Discount on Long-Term Debt-Dr (226)	258-259	39,854,349	42,083,497
23	(Less) Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		505,230,163	0
24	TOTAL Long-Term Debt (Total of lines 17 thru 23)		1,674,108,770	2,179,168,566
25	**OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES**			
26	Obligations Under Capital Leases-Noncurrent (227)		26,053,109	32,937,945
27	Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance (228.1)		0	0
28	Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damages (228.2)		(46)	(724)
29	Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits (228.3)		107,656,531	135,031,446
30	Accumulated Miscellaneous Operating Provisions (228.4)		27,600,000	48,979,948
31	Accumulated Provision for Rate Refunds (229)		0	0

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Comparative Balance Sheet (Liabilities and Other Credits)(continued)

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Reference Page Number (b)	Current Year End of Quarter/Year Balance	Prior Year End Balance 12/31 (d)
32	Long-Term Portion of Derivative Instrument Liabilities		1,001,033	4,669,483
33	Long-Term Portion of Derivative Instrument Liabilities - Hedges		0	0
34	Asset Retirement Obligations (230)		20,973,979	21,015,831
35	TOTAL Other Noncurrent Liabilities (Total of lines 26 thru 34)		183,284,606	242,633,929
36	**CURRENT AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**			
37	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		505,230,163	0
38	Notes Payable (231)		0	0
39	Accounts Payable (232)		278,246,331	318,377,585
40	Notes Payable to Associated Companies (233)		0	0
41	Accounts Payable to Associated Companies (234)		73,650,211	84,249,380
42	Customer Deposits (235)		25,874,079	26,000,982
43	Taxes Accrued (236)	262-263	171,471,861	150,282,779
44	Interest Accrued (237)		22,912,777	25,761,415
45	Dividends Declared (238)		0	0
46	Matured Long-Term Debt (239)		0	0
47	Matured Interest (240)		0	0
48	Tax Collections Payable (241)		86,710	192,050
49	Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities (242)	268	44,349,498	42,986,157
50	Obligations Under Capital Leases-Current (243)		6,924,836	6,985,033
51	Derivative Instrument Liabilities (244)		6,197,336	25,812,208
52	(Less) Long-Term Portion of Derivative Instrument Liabilities		1,001,033	4,669,483
53	Derivative Instrument Liabilities - Hedges (245)		0	0
54	(Less) Long-Term Portion of Derivative Instrument Liabilities - Hedges		0	0
55	TOTAL Current and Accrued Liabilities (Total of lines 37 thru 54)		1,133,942,769	675,978,106
56	**DEFERRED CREDITS**			
57	Customer Advances for Construction (252)		3,494,675	3,781,225
58	Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits (255)		5,802,252	6,821,413
59	Deferred Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant (256)		0	0
60	Other Deferred Credits (253)	269	117,540,202	48,784,810
61	Other Regulatory Liabilities (254)	278	20,205,545	24,322,267
62	Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt (257)	260	487,437	528,921
63	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes - Accelerated Amortization (281)		41,315,543	15,661,825
64	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes - Other Property (282)		1,292,805,761	1,348,112,805
65	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes - Other (283)		256,622,985	174,113,365
66	TOTAL Deferred Credits (Total of lines 57 thru 65)		1,738,274,400	1,622,126,631
67	TOTAL Liabilities and Other Credits (Total of lines 15,24,35,55,and 66)		9,896,784,986	10,183,846,009

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Statement of Income

Quarterly
1. Enter in column (d) the balance for the reporting quarter and in column (e) the balance for the same three month period for the prior year.
2. Report in column (f) the quarter to date amounts for electric utility function; in column (h) the quarter to date amounts for gas utility, and in (j) the quarter to date amounts for other utility function for the current year quarter.
3. Report in column (g) the quarter to date amounts for electric utility function; in column (i) the quarter to date amounts for gas utility, and in (k) the quarter to date amounts for other utility function for the prior year quarter.
4. If additional columns are needed place them in a footnote.

Annual or Quarterly, if applicable
5. Do not report fourth quarter data in columns (e) and (f)
6. Report amounts for accounts 412 and 413, Revenues and Expenses from Utility Plant Leased to Others, in another utility columnin a similar manner to a utility department. Spread the amount(s) over lines 2 thru 26 as appropriate. Include these amounts in columns (c) and (d) totals.
7. Report amounts in account 414, Other Utility Operating Income, in the same manner as accounts 412 and 413 above.
8. Report data for lines 8, 10 and 11 for Natural Gas companies using accounts 404.1, 404.2, 404.3, 407.1 and 407.2.
9. Use page 122 for important notes regarding the statement of income for any account thereof.
10. Give concise explanations concerning unsettled rate proceedings where a contingency exists such that refunds of a material amount may need to be made to the utility's customers or which may result in material refund to the utility with respect to power or gas purchases. State for each year effected the gross revenues or costs to which the contingency relates and the tax effects together with an explanation of the major factors which affect the rights of the utility to retain such revenues or recover amounts paid with respect to power or gas purchases.
11 Give concise explanations concerning significant amounts of any refunds made or received during the year resulting from settlement of any rate proceeding affecting revenues received or costs incurred for power or gas purches, and a summary of the adjustments made to balance sheet, income, and expense accounts.
12. If any notes appearing in the report to stokholders are applicable to the Statement of Income, such notes may be included at page 122.
13. Enter on page 122 a concise explanation of only those changes in accounting mehods made during the year which had an effect on net income, including the basis of allocations and apportionments from those used in the preceding year. Also, give the appropriate dollar effect of such changes.
14. Explain in a footnote if the previous year's/quarter's figures are different from that reported in prior reports.
15. If the columns are insufficient for reporting additional utility departments, supply the appropriate account titles report the information in a footnote to this schedule.

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Reference Page Number (b)	Total Current Year to Date Balance for Quarter/Year (c)	Total Prior Year to Date Balance for Quarter/Year (d)	Current Three Months Ended Quarterly Only No Fourth Quarter (e)	Prior Three Months Ended Quarterly Only No Fourth Quarter (f)
1	**UTILITY OPERATING INCOME**					
2	Gas Operating Revenues (400)	300-301	2,339,789,426	2,875,281,245	0	0
3	Operating Expenses					
4	Operation Expenses (401)	317-325	1,399,387,733	1,589,562,074	0	0
5	Maintenance Expenses (402)	317-325	184,467,944	191,919,151	0	0
6	Depreciation Expense (403)	336-338	184,043,461	224,152,839	0	0
7	Depreciation Expense for Asset Retirement Costs (403.1)	336-338	310,923	435,434	0	0
8	Amortization and Depletion of Utility Plant (404-405)	336-338	24,680,950	32,756,690	0	0
9	Amortization of Utility Plant Acu. Adjustment (406)	336-338	19,201,855	20,043,144	0	0
10	Amort. of Prop. Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Reg. Study Costs (407.1)		0	0	0	0
11	Amortization of Conversion Expenses (407.2)		0	0	0	0
12	Regulatory Debits (407.3)		23,136,680	77,128,038	0	0
13	(Less) Regulatory Credits (407.4)		4,402,072	4,132,237	0	0
14	Taxes Other than Income Taxes (408.1)	262-263	242,309,718	244,423,009	0	0
15	Income Taxes-Federal (409.1)	262-263	(103,794,844)	133,413,791	0	0
16	Income Taxes-Other (409.1)	262-263	(2,068,319)	4,737,259	0	0
17	Provision of Deferred Income Taxes (410.1)	234-235	455,643,165	376,388,090	0	0
18	(Less) Provision for Deferred Income Taxes-Credit (411.1)	234-235	309,354,681	313,108,613	0	0
19	Investment Tax Credit Adjustment-Net (411.4)		(1,019,161)	(1,159,760)	0	0
20	(Less) Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant (411.6)		0	0	0	0
21	Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant (411.7)		0	0	0	0
22	(Less) Gains from Disposition of Allowances (411.8)		3,009,418	3,499,469	0	0
23	Losses from Disposition of Allowances (411.9)		0	0	0	0
24	Accretion Expense (411.10)		368,561	(277,118)	0	0
25	TOTAL Utility Operating Expenses (Total of lines 4 thru 24)		2,109,902,495	2,572,782,322	0	0
26	Net Utility Operating Income (Total of lines 2 less 25) (Carry forward to page 116, line 27)		229,886,931	302,498,923	0	0

Name of Respondent Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	This Report Is: (1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year/Period of Report End of 2011/Q4

Statement of Income

Line No.	Elec. Utility Current Year to Date (in dollars) (g)	Elec. Utility Previous Year to Date (in dollars) (h)	Gas Utility Current Year to Date (in dollars) (i)	Gas Utility Previous Year to Date (in dollars) (j)	Other Utility Current Year to Date (in dollars) (k)	Other Utility Previous Year to Date (in dollars) (l)
1						
2	1,894,134,836	2,393,860,776	445,654,590	481,420,469	0	0
3						
4	1,131,052,067	1,286,498,409	268,335,666	303,063,665	0	0
5	177,668,041	186,016,661	6,799,903	5,902,490	0	0
6	150,391,482	192,186,779	33,651,979	31,966,060	0	0
7	310,923	435,434	0	0	0	0
8	19,552,521	28,491,000	5,128,429	4,265,690	0	0
9	19,201,855	20,043,144	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	20,347,634	76,854,051	2,789,046	273,987	0	0
13	1,002,336	10,288,701	3,399,736	(6,156,464)	0	0
14	191,029,192	190,416,491	51,280,526	54,006,518	0	0
15	(67,876,811)	132,319,378	(35,918,033)	1,094,413	0	0
16	(1,376,973)	4,611,885	(691,346)	125,374	0	0
17	321,847,351	314,935,556	133,795,814	61,452,534	0	0
18	283,251,296	278,035,607	26,103,385	35,073,006	0	0
19	(800,115)	(940,714)	(219,046)	(219,046)	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	3,009,418	3,499,469	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	368,561	(277,118)	0	0	0	0
25	1,674,452,678	2,139,767,179	435,449,817	433,015,143	0	0
26	219,682,158	254,093,597	10,204,773	48,405,326	0	0

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Statement of Income(continued)

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Reference Page Number (b)	Total Current Year to Date Balance for Quarter/Year (c)	Total Prior Year to Date Balance for Quarter/Year (d)	Current Three Months Ended Quarterly Only No Fourth Quarter (e)	Prior Three Months Ended Quarterly Only No Fourth Quarter (f)
27	Net Utility Operating Income (Carried forward from page 114)		229,886,931	302,498,923	0	0
28	OTHER INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS					
29	Other Income					
30	Nonutility Operating Income					
31	Revenues form Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work (415)		280,164	706,275	0	0
32	(Less) Costs and Expense of Merchandising, Job & Contract Work (416)		716,375	611,179	0	0
33	Revenues from Nonutility Operations (417)		199,067	5,849	0	0
34	(Less) Expenses of Nonutility Operations (417.1)		(1,277,782)	(7,864,401)	0	0
35	Nonoperating Rental Income (418)		(85,841)	(95,354)	0	0
36	Equity in Earnings of Subsidiary Companies (418.1)	119	118,151,972	41,460,797	0	0
37	Interest and Dividend Income (419)		10,472,454	15,530,032	0	0
38	Allowance for Other Funds Used During Construction (419.1)		4,038,651	4,028,530	0	0
39	Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income (421)		(136,017,628)	80,874,345	0	0
40	Gain on Disposition of Property (421.1)		1,253,868	0	0	0
41	TOTAL Other Income (Total of lines 31 thru 40)		(1,145,886)	149,763,696	0	0
42	Other Income Deductions					
43	Loss on Disposition of Property (421.2)		266,164	4,048	0	0
44	Miscellaneous Amortization (425)		0	0	0	0
45	Donations (426.1)	340	2,929,692	1,537,550	0	0
46	Life Insurance (426.2)		399,773	964,250	0	0
47	Penalties (426.3)		409,173	245,571	0	0
48	Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political and Related Activities (426.4)		1,335,214	1,825,985	0	0
49	Other Deductions (426.5)		(39,385,951)	887,788,160	0	0
50	TOTAL Other Income Deductions (Total of lines 43 thru 49)	340	(34,045,935)	892,365,564	0	0
51	Taxes Applic. to Other Income and Deductions					
52	Taxes Other than Income Taxes (408.2)	262-263	775,023	1,777,483	0	0
53	Income Taxes-Federal (409.2)	262-263	(37,546,861)	(42,851,202)	0	0
54	Income Taxes-Other (409.2)	262-263	(2,108,875)	(185,151)	0	0
55	Provision for Deferred Income Taxes (410.2)	234-235	20,946,952	(7,174,059)	0	0
56	(Less) Provision for Deferred Income Taxes-Credit (411.2)	234-235	2,092,785	40,964,842	0	0
57	Investment Tax Credit Adjustments-Net (411.5)		0	0	0	0
58	(Less) Investment Tax Credits (420)		0	0	0	0
59	TOTAL Taxes on Other Income and Deductions (Total of lines 52-58)		(20,026,546)	(89,397,771)	0	0
60	Net Other Income and Deductions (Total of lines 41, 50, 59)		52,926,595	(653,204,097)	0	0
61	INTEREST CHARGES					
62	Interest on Long-Term Debt (427)		95,013,265	94,544,300	0	0
63	Amortization of Debt Disc. and Expense (428)	258-259	3,329,045	3,429,637	0	0
64	Amortization of Loss on Reacquired Debt (428.1)		523,645	509,984	0	0
65	(Less) Amortization of Premium on Debt-Credit (429)	258-259	473,735	430,373	0	0
66	(Less) Amortization of Gain on Reacquired Debt-Credit (429.1)		0	41,484	0	0
67	Interest on Debt to Associated Companies (430)	340	0	0	0	0
68	Other Interest Expense (431)	340	(598,833)	(386,067)	0	0
69	(Less) Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction-Credit (432)		9,311,955	7,763,149	0	0
70	Net Interest Charges (Total of lines 62 thru 69)		88,481,432	89 862,848	0	0
71	Income Before Extraordinary Items (Total of lines 27,60 and 70)		194,332,094	(440,568,022)	0	0
72	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS					
73	Extraordinary Income (434)		0	0	0	0
74	(Less) Extraordinary Deductions (435)		0	0	0	0
75	Net Extraordinary Items (Total of line 73 less line 74)		0	0	0	0
76	Income Taxes-Federal and Other (409.3)	262-263	0	0	0	0
77	Extraordinary Items after Taxes (Total of line 75 less line 76)		0	0	0	0
78	Net Income (Total of lines 71 and 77)		194,332,094	(440,568,022)	0	0

Name of Respondent Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	This Report Is: (1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year/Period of Report End of 2011/Q4

Statement of Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Hedging Activities

1. Report in columns (b) (c) and (e) the amounts of accumulated other comprehensive income items, on a net-of-tax basis, where appropriate.

2. Report in columns (f) and (g) the amounts of other categories of other cash flow hedges.

3. For each category of hedges that have been accounted for as "fair value hedges", report the accounts affected and the related amounts in a footnote.

Line No.	Item (a)	Unrealized Gains and Losses on available-for-sale securities (b)	Minimum Pension liability Adjustment (net amount) (c)	Foreign Currency Hedges (d)	Other Adjustments (e)
1	Balance of Account 219 at Beginning of Preceding Year		(30,254,111)		
2	Preceding Quarter/Year to Date Reclassifications from Account 219 to Net Income				
3	Preceding Quarter/Year to Date Changes in Fair Value		8,590,734		
4	Total (lines 2 and 3)		8,590,734		
5	Balance of Account 219 at End of Preceding Quarter/Year		(21,663,377)		
6	Balance of Account 219 at Beginning of Current Year		(21,663,377)		
7	Current Quarter/Year to Date Reclassifications from Account 219 to Net Income		(41,455)		
8	Current Quarter/Year to Date Changes in Fair Value		(6,054,975)		
9	Total (lines 7 and 8)		(6,096,430)		
10	Balance of Account 219 at End of Current Quarter/Year		(27,759,807)		

Statement of Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Hedging Activities(continued)

Line No.	Other Cash Flow Hedges Interest Rate Swaps (f)	Other Cash Flow Hedges (Insert Category) (g)	Totals for each category of items recorded in Account 219 (h)	Net Income (Carried Forward from Page 116, Line 78) (i)	Total Comprehensive Income (j)
1		1,781,128	(28,472,983)		
2		(498,224)	(498,224)		
3		(1,282,904)	7,307,830		
4		(1,781,128)	6,809,606	(440,568,022)	(433,758,416)
5			(21,663,377)		
6			(21,663,377)		
7			(41,455)		
8			(6,054,975)		
9			(6,096,430)	194,332,094	188,235,664
10			(27,759,807)		

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Statement of Retained Earnings

1. Report all changes in appropriated retained earnings, unappropriated retained earnings, and unappropriated undistributed subsidiary earnings for the year.
2. Each credit and debit during the year should be identified as to the retained earnings account in which recorded (Accounts 433, 436-439 inclusive). Show the contra primary account affected in column (b).
3. State the purpose and amount for each reservation or appropriation of retained earnings.
4. List first Account 439, Adjustments to Retained Earnings, reflecting adjustments to the opening balance of retained earnings. Follow by credit, then debit items, in that order.
5. Show dividends for each class and series of capital stock.

Line No.	Item (a)	Contra Primary Account Affected (b)	Current Quarter Year to Date Balance (c)	Previous Quarter Year to Date Balance (d)
	UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS			
1	Balance-Beginning of Period		(954,517,016)	(472,488,197)
2	Changes (Identify by prescribed retained earnings accounts)			
3	Adjustments to Retained Earnings (Account 439)			
4	TOTAL Credits to Retained Earnings (Account 439) (footnote details)			
5	TOTAL Debits to Retained Earnings (Account 439) (footnote details)			
6	Balance Transferred from Income (Acct 433 less Acct 418.1)		76,180,122	(482,028,819)
7	Appropriations of Retained Earnings (Account 436)			
8	TOTAL Appropriations of Retained Earnings (Account 436) (footnote details)			
9	Dividends Declared-Preferred Stock (Account 437)			
10	TOTAL Dividends Declared-Preferred Stock (Account 437) (footnote details)			
11	Dividends Declared-Common Stock (Account 438)			
12	TOTAL Dividends Declared-Common Stock (Account 438) (footnote details)	131/238		
13	Transfers from Account 216.1, Unappropriated Undistributed Subsidiary Earnings			
14	Balance-End of Period (Total of lines 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 13)		(878,336,894)	(954,517,016)
15	APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS (Account 215)			
16	TOTAL Appropriated Retained Earnings (Account 215) (footnote details)			
17	APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS-AMORTIZATION RESERVE, FEDERAL (Account			
18	TOTAL Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization Reserve, Federal (Account			
19	TOTAL Appropriated Retained Earnings (Accounts 215, 215.1) (Total of lines			
20	TOTAL Retained Earnings (Accounts 215, 215.1, 216) (Total of lines 14 and 1		(878,336,894)	(954,517,016)
21	UNAPPROPRIATED UNDISTRIBUTED SUBSIDIARY EARNINGS (Account 216.1)			
	Report only on an Annual Basis no Quarterly			
22	Balance-Beginning of Year (Debit or Credit)		108,049,782	66,588,985
23	Equity in Earnings for Year (Credit) (Account 418.1)		118,151,972	41,460,797
24	(Less) Dividends Received (Debit)			
25	Other Changes (Explain)			
26	Balance-End of Year		226,201,754	108,049,782

Schedule Page: 118 Line No.: 20 Column: c

Equity Amounts Available for Dividend to Duke Energy Ohio's Parent(s)

On December 20, 2005, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") issued an order approving the merger of Cinergy Corp. ("Cinergy"), a holding company and the parent company of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. ("Duke Ohio"), and Duke Energy Corporation ("Duke Energy"). The merger closed on April 3, 2006 and now Cinergy is wholly owned by Duke Energy and Duke Ohio remains a wholly owned subsidiary of Cinergy. Under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), mergers resulting in a change of control must be accounted for by using purchase accounting. Purchase accounting treats a business combination, such as the merger of Duke Energy and Cinergy, as an acquisition of one company by another. Consequently, the purchase price paid for the acquired company is allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their fair values. Under purchase accounting, if the acquiring company's purchase price exceeds the fair value of the acquired company's identifiable net assets, the excess is recorded as goodwill on the acquiring company's balance sheets. The goodwill, and any other corresponding adjustments to the values of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity on the acquiring company's balance sheet, must be reviewed to determine whether it must be then assigned or "pushed-down" to the balance sheets of the acquired entity or any of the acquired entity's subsidiaries to the extent those subsidiaries file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Upon the merger, Duke Energy determined that it needed to apply push-down accounting to Duke Ohio. The application of push-down accounting by Duke Ohio resulted in a one-time adjustment to certain of its assets and liabilities and a resetting of Duke Ohio's retained earnings to zero (immediately prior to the closing, Duke Ohio's retained earnings account was approximately $671 million). This push-down accounting was recorded in Duke Ohio's Uniform System of Accounts balances.

The effects of applying push-down accounting included the recording of approximately $2.9 billion of goodwill and other increases to net assets being pushed down from Duke Energy's balance sheet to the books of Duke Ohio, with offsetting entries to Other Paid-In Capital (accounts 208-211). Since the merger, Duke Ohio has analyzed goodwill for impairment under GAAP, and has written down goodwill on Duke Ohio's books. Moreover, the other increases to net assets added to Duke Ohio's books in purchase accounting have been amortized over time or impaired in accordance with GAAP. These non-cash amortization and impairment charges, in turn, are written off against Duke Ohio's GAAP earnings, thereby decreasing the level of GAAP retained earnings recorded on Duke Ohio's books.

Duke Ohio has received declaratory orders from the FERC (see *Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, d/b/a Duke Energy Ohio*, et al., 115 FERC ¶ 61,250 (2006) and 137 FERC ¶ 61,137 (2011) with certain conditions, that Duke Ohio will not violate Section 305(a) of the FPA if they pay dividends from their equity accounts that are reflective of the amount that they would have had in their retained earnings account had push-down accounting not been in effect. The conditions of the declaratory orders include a commitment from Duke Ohio that equity, adjusted to remove the amounts that remain from the push-down of purchase accounting ("adjusted equity"), will not fall below 30% of total capital. As of December 31, 2011, Duke Energy's Ohio's adjusted equity balance represents approximately 61% of total capital (total capital is calculated as adjusted equity plus long-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt of Duke Energy Ohio and its consolidated subsidiaries).

Additionally, Duke Ohio has committed to separately track, in sub-accounts of Account 211-Miscellaneous Paid-in Capital, the amounts subject to these orders. The purpose of the sub-accounts is to ensure that post-merger dividends that have been paid from equity accounts have not exceeded "adjusted retained earnings." Adjusted retained earnings is defined for these purposes as (a) the amount in Duke Ohio's retained earnings account immediately prior to the closing of the merger plus (b) cumulative "adjusted net income," representing cumulative post-merger reported net income excluding the impact of impairments and amortization of push-down accounting net assets and goodwill impairments, less (c) cumulative post-merger dividends.

As of December 31, 2011, the amount in Duke Energy Ohio's equity accounts available to be paid in the form of dividends to its parent, Cinergy, is as follows:

	In Millions
Retained earnings just prior to the April 3, 2006 merger	$ 671
Post merger adjusted net income, cumulative	1,754
Post-merger dividends, cumulative	(1,180)
Retained earnings as of December 31, 2011, adjusted to remove the affects of push-down accounting ("adjusted retained earnings")	$1,245

The equity accounts in which the adjusting amounts are tracked are as follows:

	In Millions
Retained earnings as of December 31, 2011 – Sum of Lines 11 and 12 on page 112 (Retained Earnings and Unappropriated Undistributed Subsidiary Earnings)	$ (652)
Add: Stated capital account, reflecting pre-merger retained earnings less dividends applied to the account - tracked in a sub account of Account 211 – a component of the amount on line 7 on page 112	141
Add: Net after-tax losses attributable to impairments and amortization of pushdown accounting net assets, cumulative – tracked in a sub account of Account 211 – a component of the amount on line 7 on page 112	1,756
Retained earnings as of December 31, 2011, adjusted to remove the affects of push-down accounting ("adjusted retained earnings")	$ 1,245

Name of Respondent	This Report Is:	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr)	Year/Period of Report
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	(1) [X] An Original (2) [ ] A Resubmission	/ /	End of 2011/Q4

Statement of Cash Flows

(1) Codes to be used:(a) Net Proceeds or Payments;(b)Bonds, debentures and other long-term debt; (c) Include commercial paper; and (d) Identify separately such items as investments, fixed assets, intangibles, etc.
(2) Information about noncash investing and financing activities must be provided in the Notes to the Financial statements. Also provide a reconciliation between "Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period" with related amounts on the Balance Sheet.
(3) Operating Activities - Other: Include gains and losses pertaining to operating activities only. Gains and losses pertaining to investing and financing activities should be reported in those activities. Show in the Notes to the Financials the amounts of interest paid (net of amount capitalized) and income taxes paid.
(4) Investing Activities: Include at Other (line 25) net cash outflow to acquire other companies. Provide a reconciliation of assets acquired with liabilities assumed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Do not include on this statement the dollar amount of leases capitalized per the USofA General Instruction 20; instead provide a reconciliation of the dollar amount of leases capitalized with the plant cost.

Line No.	Description (See Instructions for explanation of codes) (a)	Current Year to Date Quarter/Year	Previous Year to Date Quarter/Year
1	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
2	Net Income (Line 78(c) on page 116)	194,332,094	(440,568,022)
3	Noncash Charges (Credits) to Income:		
4	Depreciation and Depletion	184,354,384	224,588,273
5	Amortization of (Specify) (footnote details)	47,261,760	56,267,598
6	Deferred Income Taxes (Net)	165,142,651	15,140,576
7	Investment Tax Credit Adjustments (Net)	(1,019,161)	(1,159,760)
8	Net (Increase) Decrease in Receivables	186,733,167	(17,997,718)
9	Net (Increase) Decrease in Inventory	(48,645,618)	9,604,371
10	Net (Increase) Decrease in Allowances Inventory	93,147,062	16,011,427
11	Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables and Accrued Expenses	(68,738,300)	9,413,987
12	Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Regulatory Assets	(362,602)	78,330,153
13	Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Regulatory Liabilities	(3,834,968)	1,344,032
14	(Less) Allowance for Other Funds Used During Construction	4,038,651	4,028,530
15	(Less) Undistributed Earnings from Subsidiary Companies	96,075,541	41,460,797
16	Other (footnote details):	83,600,842	826,708,353
17	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		
18	(Total of Lines 2 thru 16)	731,857,119	732,193,943
19			
20	Cash Flows from Investment Activities:		
21	Construction and Acquisition of Plant (including land):		
22	Gross Additions to Utility Plant (less nuclear fuel)	(377,872,481)	(339,735,425)
23	Gross Additions to Nuclear Fuel		
24	Gross Additions to Common Utility Plant	(40,629,810)	(24,277,555)
25	Gross Additions to Nonutility Plant		
26	(Less) Allowance for Other Funds Used During Construction	(4,038,651)	(4,028,530)
27	Other (footnote details):		
28	Cash Outflows for Plant (Total of lines 22 thru 27)	(414,463,640)	(359,984,450)
29			
30	Acquisition of Other Noncurrent Assets (d)		
31	Proceeds from Disposal of Noncurrent Assets (d)		
32			
33	Investments in and Advances to Assoc. and Subsidiary Companies	112,479,000	(263,482,136)
34	Contributions and Advances from Assoc. and Subsidiary Companies		
35	Disposition of Investments in (and Advances to)		
36	Associated and Subsidiary Companies	(54,699,436)	
37			
38	Purchase of Investment Securities (a)		
39	Proceeds from Sales of Investment Securities (a)		

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

Line No.	Description (See Instructions for explanation of codes) (a)	Current Year to Date Quarter/Year	Previous Year to Date Quarter/Year
40	Loans Made or Purchased		
41	Collections on Loans		
42			
43	Net (Increase) Decrease in Receivables		
44	Net (Increase) Decrease in Inventory		
45	Net (Increase) Decrease in Allowances Held for Speculation		
46	Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables and Accrued Expenses		
47	Other (footnote details):	2,646,995	(999,799)
48	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		
49	(Total of lines 28 thru 47)	(354,037,081)	(624,466,385)
50			
51	Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
52	Proceeds from Issuance of:		
53	Long-Term Debt (b)		
54	Preferred Stock		
55	Common Stock		
56	Other (footnote details):		
57	Net Increase in Short-term Debt (c)		
58	Other (footnote details):		
59	Cash Provided by Outside Sources (Total of lines 53 thru 58)		
60			
61	Payments for Retirement of:		
62	Long-Term Debt (b)		
63	Preferred Stock		
64	Common Stock		
65	Other (footnote details):	(3,212,997)	(177,574)
66	Net Decrease in Short-Term Debt (c)		(12,100,000)
67			
68	Dividends on Preferred Stock		
69	Dividends on Common Stock	(485,000,000)	
70	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		
71	(Total of lines 59 thru 69)	(488,212,997)	(12,277,574)
72			
73	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
74	(Total of line 18, 49 and 71)	(110,392,959)	95,449,984
75			
76	Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	194,858,781	99,408,797
77			
78	Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	84,465,822	194,858,781

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 5 Column: c

Amortization of:	
Plant items	52,799,834
Debt discount, premium, exp, loss on reacq. debt	3,467,764
	56,267,598

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 16 Column: c

OTHER:	
Special deposits	(300)
Prepayments	109,254,257
Miscellaneous current and accrued assets	71,015,993
Preliminary survey and investigation charges	(786,303)
Clearing accounts	(265,483)
Temporary facilities	(455,494)
Miscellaneous deferred debits	27,737,087
Unrecovered purchased gas costs	(5,054,499)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6,809,606
Obligations under capital leases - noncurrent	(999,007)
Accumulated provisions	(12,135,350)
Derivative instrument - hedges	(8,604,625)
Customer advances for construction	(239,983)
Other deferred credits	(4,819,810)
Contribution to pension plan	(39,384,602)
Derivative instruments	(129,010,826)
Net utility plant and nonutility property	(28,880,971)
Cost of removal	(1,266,528)
Debt expenses	(155,888)
Deferred income taxes	(3,310,165)
Fair market value adjustment	10,273,965
Impairment charges	836,987,279
Total Other	826,708,353

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 47 Column: c

Other investments	(1,000,000)
Withdrawal of restricted funds held in trust	201
	(999,799)

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 65 Column: c

Other:	
Premium payments and fees on deferred debt	(177,574)

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	2011	2010
Supplemental Disclosures:		
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	83M	92M
Cash paid for income taxes	(131M)	102M
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued capital expenditures	35M	37M
Transfer of Assets to DECAM	1,297M	---
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of period:		
Cash (131)	34,465,822	18,438,792

Working Fund (135)	0	19,989
Temporary Cash Investments (136)	50,000,000	176,400,000
Total	84,465,822	194,858,781

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 5 Column: b

Amortization of:

Plant items	43,882,805
Debt discount, premium, exp, loss on reacq. debt	3,378,955
	47,261,760

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 47 Column: b

Other investments	(1,000,000)
Withdrawal of restricted funds held in trust	3,646,995
	2,646,995

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 16 Column: b

OTHER:

Special deposits	(23)
Prepayments	(28,703,525)
Miscellaneous current and accrued assets	7,758,993
Preliminary survey and investigation charges	1,312,827
Clearing accounts	(285,801)
Temporary facilities	220,220
Miscellaneous deferred debits	11,813,879
Unrecovered purchased gas costs	(6,765,080)
Obligations under capital leases - noncurrent	(6,884,836)
Accumulated provisions	(19,084,231)
Derivative instrument - hedges	1,284,785
Customer advances for construction	(286,550)
Other deferred credits	(2,152,340)
Contribution to pension plan	(41,264,062)
Derivative Instruments	24,521,956
Net utility plant and nonutility property	14,701,456
Cost of removal	(4,654,726)
Investment in Subsidiary Companies (Dividend from DE Kentucky)	135,000,000
Debt expenses	17,328
Deferred income taxes	(1,322,899)
Fair market value adjustment	(1,626,529)
Total Other	83,600,842

Schedule Page: 120 Line No.: 65 Column: b

Other:

Premium payments and fees on deferred debt	(3,212,997)

Name of Respondent Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	This Report is: (1) X An Original (2) __ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year/Period of Report 2011/Q4

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Provide important disclosures regarding the Balance Sheet, Statement of Income for the Year, Statement of Retained Earnings for the Year, and Statement of Cash Flow, or any account thereof. Classify the disclosures according to each financial statement, providing a subheading for each statement except where a disclosure is applicable to more than one statement. The disclosures must be on the same subject matters and in the same level of detail that would be required if the respondent issued general purpose financial statements to the public or shareholders.
2. Furnish details as to any significant contingent assets or liabilities existing at year end, and briefly explain any action initiated by the Internal Revenue Service involving possible assessment of additional income taxes of material amount, or a claim for refund of income taxes of a material amount initiated by the utility. Also, briefly explain any dividends in arrears on cumulative preferred stock.
3. Furnish details on the respondent's pension plans, post-retirement benefits other than pensions (PBOP) plans, and post-employment benefit plans as required by instruction no. 1 and, in addition, disclose for each individual plan the current year's cash contributions. Furnish details on the accounting for the plans and any changes in the method of accounting for them. Include details on the accounting for transition obligations or assets, gains or losses, the amounts deferred and the expected recovery periods. Also, disclose any current year's plan or trust curtailments, terminations, transfers, or reversions of assets. Entities that participate in multiemployer postretirement benefit plans (e.g. parent company sponsored pension plans) disclose in addition to the required disclosures for the consolidated plan, (1) the amount of cost recognized in the respondent's financial statements for each plan for the period presented, and (2) the basis for determining the respondent's share of the total plan costs.
4. Furnish details on the respondent's asset retirement obligations (ARO) as required by instruction no. 1 and, in addition, disclose the amounts recovered through rates to settle such obligations. Identify any mechanism or account in which recovered funds are being placed (i.e. trust funds, insurance policies, surety bonds). Furnish details on the accounting for the asset retirement obligations and any changes in the measurement or method of accounting for the obligations. Include details on the accounting for settlement of the obligations and any gains or losses expected or incurred on the settlement.
5. Provide a list of all environmental credits received during the reporting period.
6. Provide a summary of revenues and expenses for each tracked cost and special surcharge.
7. Where Account 189, Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt, and 257, Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt, are not used, give an explanation, providing the rate treatment given these item. See General Instruction 17 of the Uniform System of Accounts.
8. Explain concisely any retained earnings restrictions and state the amount of retained earnings affected by such restrictions.
9. Disclose details on any significant financial changes during the reporting year to the respondent or the respondent's consolidated group that directly affect the respondent's gas pipeline operations, including: sales, transfers or mergers of affiliates, investments in new partnerships, sales of gas pipeline facilities or the sale of ownership interests in the gas pipeline to limited partnerships, investments in related industries (i.e., production, gathering), major pipeline investments, acquisitions by the parent corporation(s), and distributions of capital.
10. Explain concisely unsettled rate proceedings where a contingency exists such that the company may need to refund a material amount to the utility's customers or that the utility may receive a material refund with respect to power or gas purchases. State for each year affected the gross revenues or costs to which the contingency relates and the tax effects and explain the major factors that affect the rights of the utility to retain such revenues or to recover amounts paid with respect to power and gas purchases.
11. Explain concisely significant amounts of any refunds made or received during the year resulting from settlement of any rate proceeding affecting revenues received or costs incurred for power or gas purchases, and summarize the adjustments made to balance sheet, income, and expense accounts.
12. Explain concisely only those significant changes in accounting methods made during the year which had an effect on net income, including the basis of allocations and apportionments from those used in the preceding year. Also give the approximate dollar effect of such changes.
13. For the 3Q disclosures, respondent must provide in the notes sufficient disclosures so as to make the interim information not misleading. Disclosures which would substantially duplicate the disclosures contained in the most recent FERC Annual Report may be omitted.
14. For the 3Q disclosures, the disclosures shall be provided where events subsequent to the end of the most recent year have occurred which have a material effect on the respondent. Respondent must include in the notes significant changes since the most recently completed year in such items as: accounting principles and practices; estimates inherent in the preparation of the financial statements; status of long-term contracts; capitalization including significant new borrowings or modifications of existing financing agreements; and changes resulting from business combinations or dispositions. However were material contingencies exist, the disclosure of such matters shall be provided even though a significant change since year end may not have occurred.
15. Finally, if the notes to the financial statements relating to the respondent appearing in the annual report to the stockholders are applicable and furnish the data required by the above instructions, such notes may be included herein.

This Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 2 represents the financial statements of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio) as of and for the period ended December 31, 2011. Duke Energy Ohio's financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the requirements of the FERC as set forth in its applicable Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The following areas represent the significant differences between the Uniform System of Accounts and GAAP: (1) the presentation of significant non-cash transactions, (2) the presentation of majority-owned subsidiaries, (3) the presentation of current and non-current portions of preferred stock and other liabilities, (4) the presentation of extraordinary deductions, (5) the presentation of removal costs, (6) the presentation of ASC 740-10 (formerly SFAS No. 109) regulatory assets and liabilities, (7) the presentation of the current portion of deferred income taxes, (8) the presentation of purchases and sales of emission allowances, (9) the presentation of realized and unrealized gains and losses on non-hedging transactions, (10) the presentation of credit balances in asset accounts and debit balances in liability accounts, and (11) the presentation of capital leases vs. operating leases.

GAAP requires that majority-owned subsidiaries be consolidated for financial reporting purposes. FERC requires that majority-owned subsidiaries be separately reported as Investment in Subsidiary Companies.

GAAP requires that the current and non-current portions of preferred stock and other liabilities be appropriately identified and reported on the Balance Sheet. FERC requires that these items be reported as set forth in the Uniform System of Accounts and published accounting releases, which does not recognize any segregation between the current and non-current portions of these items for reporting purposes.

GAAP requires that public business enterprises report certain information about operating segments in complete sets of financial statements of the enterprise and certain information about their products and services, which are not required for FERC reporting purposes.

FERC requires that losses of unusual nature and infrequent occurrence, which would significantly distort the current year's income, be recorded as extraordinary deductions.

GAAP requires that removal costs for property that does not have an associated legal retirement obligation be presented as a liability on the Balance Sheet. These costs are presented as accumulated depreciation on the Balance Sheet for FERC reporting purposes. The portion of accumulated depreciation related to removal costs was $185 million at December 31, 2011 and $182 million at December 31, 2010.

GAAP requires the regulatory assets and liabilities resulting from the implementation of ASC 740-10 (formerly SFAS No. 109) be presented as a net amount on the balance sheet. For FERC reporting purposes, these assets and liabilities are presented separately and are included in the other regulatory asset and other regulatory liability line items.

GAAP requires the current portion of deferred income taxes be reported as a current asset or liability on the balance sheet. For FERC reporting purposes, the current portion of deferred income taxes are included in Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes, which is non-current.

GAAP requires that proceeds from the purchase and sale of emission allowances to be presented within the Investing Section of the Statement of Cash Flows. For FERC purposes, these amounts are included within the Operating Section of the Cash Flow Statement.

GAAP requires that the gains and losses recorded to the income statement related to realized and unrealized non-hedging activities be recorded in the revenue or expense line item along with the underlying transaction. For FERC reporting purposes, non-hedging transactions are recorded gross to other revenues and expenses as a below-the-line amount in accordance with FERC Order No. 627.

GAAP requires that certain account balances within financial statement line items which are not in the natural position for that line item (i.e. an account within Accounts Receivable with a credit balance) be reclassed to the appropriate side of the Balance Sheet. FERC does not require certain accounts which are not in a natural position for their respective line item to be reclassed, as long as the line item in total is in its natural position.

GAAP requires the payments related to capital leases to be included within the Financing Section of the Statement of Cash Flows. For FERC purposes, payments related to these capital leases are included within the Operating Section of the Cash Flow Statement.

Duke Energy Ohio's Notes to Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP. Accordingly, certain footnotes are not reflective of Duke Energy Ohio's Financial Statements contained herein.

In Docket No. AI-07-2-000, the FERC issued accounting and financial reporting guidance related to the implementation of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). Duke Energy Ohio reflects this guidance in the FERC Form No. 1.

The Notes to the Financial Statements below are as published in the 2011 combined Form 10-K (includes Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc.) which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2012.

Index to Combined Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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. Duke Energy operates in the United States (U.S.) primarily through its direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy Carolinas), Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke Energy Ohio), which includes Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc. (Duke Energy Kentucky), and Duke Energy Indiana, Inc. (Duke Energy Indiana), as well as in Latin America through International Energy. When discussing Duke Energy's consolidated financial information, it necessarily includes the results of its three separate subsidiary registrants, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana (collectively referred to as the Subsidiary Registrants), which, along with Duke Energy, are collectively referred to as the Duke Energy Registrants. The information in these combined notes relates to each of the Duke Energy Registrants as noted in the Index to the Combined Notes. However, none of the registrants makes any representation as to information related solely to Duke Energy or the subsidiaries of Duke Energy other than itself. As discussed further in Note 3, Duke Energy operates three reportable business segments: U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas, Commercial Power and International Energy.

These Consolidated Financial Statements include, after eliminating intercompany transactions and balances, the accounts of the Duke Energy Registrants and all majority-owned subsidiaries where the respective Duke Energy Registrants have control and those variable interest entities (VIEs) where the respective Duke Energy Registrants are the primary beneficiary.

Duke Energy's Consolidated Financial Statements reflect Duke Energy Carolinas' proportionate share of the Catawba Nuclear Station, as well as Duke Energy Ohio's proportionate share of certain generation and transmission facilities in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky and Duke Energy Indiana's proportionate share of certain generation and transmission facilities.

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

Duke Energy Ohio is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Duke Energy Ohio is a combination electric and gas public utility that provides service in the southwestern portion of Ohio and in northern Kentucky through its wholly-owned subsidiary Duke Energy Kentucky, as well as electric generation in parts of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Duke Energy Ohio's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, the sale of and/or transportation of natural gas, and energy marketing. Duke Energy Kentucky's principal lines of business include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, as well as the sale of and/or transportation of natural gas. References herein to Duke Energy Ohio include Duke Energy Ohio and its subsidiaries. Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Financial Statements reflect its proportionate share of certain generation and transmission facilities in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Duke Energy Ohio is subject to the regulatory provisions of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO), the Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC) and the FERC. Duke Energy Ohio applies regulatory accounting treatment to substantially all of the operations in its Franchised Electric and Gas operating segment. Through November 2011, Duke Energy Ohio applied regulatory accounting treatment to certain rate riders associated with retail generation of its Commercial Power operating segment. See Note 3 for information about business segments.

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

Use of Estimates.

To conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S., management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes. Although these estimates are based on management's best available information at the time, actual results could differ.

Cost-Based Regulation.

The Duke Energy Registrants account for their regulated operations in accordance with applicable regulatory accounting guidance. The economic effects of regulation can result in a regulated company recording assets for costs that have been or are expected to be approved for recovery from customers in a future period or recording liabilities for amounts that are expected to be returned to customers in the rate-setting process in a period different from the period in which the amounts would be recorded by an unregulated enterprise. Accordingly, the Duke Energy Registrants record assets and liabilities that result from the regulated ratemaking process that would not be recorded under GAAP for non-regulated entities. Regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized consistent with the treatment of the related cost in the ratemaking process. Management continually assesses whether regulatory assets are probable of future recovery by considering factors such as applicable regulatory changes, recent rate orders applicable to other regulated entities and the status of any pending or potential deregulation legislation. Additionally, management continually assesses whether any regulatory liabilities have been incurred. Based on this continual assessment, management believes the existing regulatory assets are probable of recovery and that no regulatory liabilities, other than those recorded, have been incurred. These regulatory assets and liabilities are primarily classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Regulatory Assets and Other Current Assets and Regulatory Liabilities and Other Current Liabilities, respectively. The Duke Energy Registrants periodically evaluate the applicability of regulatory accounting treatment by considering factors such as regulatory changes and the impact of competition. If cost-based regulation ends or competition increases, the Duke Energy Registrants may have to reduce their asset balances to reflect a market basis less than cost and write-off the associated regulatory assets and liabilities. If it becomes probable that part of the cost of a plant under construction or a recently completed plant will be disallowed for ratemaking purposes and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the disallowance can be made, that amount is recognized as a loss. For further information see Note 4.

In November 2011, in conjunction with the PUCO's approval of its new ESP, Duke Energy Ohio ceased applying regulatory accounting treatment to generation operations within its Commercial Power segment. As of December 31, 2011, no portion of Duke Energy Ohio's Commercial Power segment applies regulatory accounting treatment. For additional information regarding Duke Energy Ohio's ESP see Note 4.

Energy Purchases, Fuel Costs and Fuel Cost Deferrals.

The Duke Energy Registrants utilize cost tracking mechanisms (commonly referred to as a fuel adjustment clause) to recover retail, and wholesale in some jurisdictions, portions of fuel and purchased power. The Duke Energy Registrants defer the related costs through Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power — regulated on the Consolidated Statement of Operations, unless a regulatory requirement exists for deferral through Regulated electric revenues.

Fuel expense includes fuel costs or other recoveries that are deferred through fuel clauses established by Duke Energy Carolinas' regulators. These clauses allow Duke Energy Carolinas to recover fuel costs, fuel-related costs and portions of purchased power costs through surcharges on customer rates. Duke Energy Carolinas records any under-recovery or over-recovery resulting from the differences between estimated and actual costs as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability until it is billed or refunded to its customers, at which point it is adjusted through revenues. As discussed in Note 4, beginning January 1, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio procures energy for its retail customers through a third-party auction, and thus its generation assets are no longer dedicated to retail customers. Purchases of energy through the auction process will be a pass-through of costs for Duke Energy Ohio, with no affect on earnings. Duke Energy Ohio's generation assets, subsequent to December 31, 2011, will no longer recover its energy purchases and fuel costs from regulated customers.

Duke Energy Indiana utilizes a cost tracking recovery mechanism that recovers retail and a portion of its wholesale fuel costs from customers. Indiana law limits the amount of fuel costs that Duke Energy Indiana can recover to an amount that will not result in earning a return in excess of that allowed by the IURC. The fuel adjustment clause is calculated based on the estimated cost of fuel in the next three-month period, and is trued up after actual costs are known. Duke Energy Indiana records any under-recovery or over-recovery resulting from the differences between estimated and actual costs as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability until it is billed or refunded to its customers, at which point it is adjusted through fuel expense.

In addition to the fuel adjustment clause, Duke Energy Indiana utilizes a purchased power tracking mechanism approved by the IURC for the recovery of costs related to certain specified purchases of power necessary to meet native load peak demand requirements to the extent such costs are not recovered through the existing fuel adjustment clause.

Cash and Cash Equivalents.

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition are considered cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash.

The Duke Energy Registrants have restricted cash related primarily to collateral assets, escrow deposits, and restricted cash of VIEs. Restricted cash balances are reflected within both Other within Current Assets and Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31,	
(in millions)	2011	2010
Duke Energy	$ 104	$ 126
Duke Energy Carolinas	-	2
Duke Energy Ohio	30	4
Duke Energy Indiana	-	6

Inventory.

Inventory is comprised of amounts presented in the tables below and is recorded primarily using the average cost method. Inventory related to the Duke Energy Registrants' regulated operations is valued at historical cost consistent with ratemaking treatment. Materials and supplies are recorded as inventory when purchased and subsequently charged to expense or capitalized to plant when installed. Inventory related to the Duke Energy Registrants' non-regulated operations is valued at the lower of cost or market.

Components of Inventory

	December 31, 2011			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Materials and supplies	$ 873	$ 505	$ 150	$ 134
Coal held for electric generation	712	412	90	196
Natural gas	3	-	3	-
Total Inventory	$ 1,588	$ 917	$ 243	$ 330

	December 31, 2010			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Materials and supplies	$ 734	$ 476	$ 106	$ 78
Coal held for electric generation	528	240	92	189
Natural gas	56	-	56	-
Total Inventory	$ 1,318	$ 716	$ 254	$ 267

Effective November 1, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio executed an agreement with a third party to transfer title of natural gas inventory purchased by Duke Energy Ohio to the third party. Under the agreements, the gas inventory was stored and managed for Duke Energy Ohio and was delivered on demand. As a result of the agreements, the combined natural gas inventory of approximately $50 million being held by a third party as of December 31, 2011, was classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities.

The Duke Energy Registrants classify investments into two categories — trading and available-for-sale. Trading securities are reported at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with net realized and unrealized gains and losses included in earnings each period. Available-for-sale securities are also reported at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with unrealized gains and losses included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) or a regulatory asset or liability, unless it is determined that the carrying value of an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. Other-than-temporary impairments related to equity securities and the credit loss portion of debt securities are included in earnings, unless deferred in accordance with regulatory accounting treatment. Investments in debt and equity securities are classified as either short-term investments or long-term investments based on management's intent and ability to sell these securities, taking into consideration illiquidity factors in the current markets with respect to certain investments that have historically provided for a high degree of liquidity, such as investments in auction rate debt securities.

See Note 16 for further information on the investments in debt and equity securities, including investments held in the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Fund (NDTF).

Goodwill.

Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio perform an annual goodwill impairment test as of August 31 each year and updates the 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. Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio perform the annual review for goodwill impairment at the reporting unit level, which Duke Energy has determined to be an operating segment or one level below and Duke Energy Ohio has determined to be an operating segment.

The annual goodwill impairment test has historically required a two step process. However in 2011 Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio adopted revised accounting guidance, which allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two step goodwill impairment test. As discussed in "New Accounting Standards" below, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio utilized the qualitative factors for the annual goodwill impairment test in 2011, and concluded that it was more likely than not the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value. Thus, the two step goodwill impairment test was not necessary in 2011.

For 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio tested goodwill for potential impairment utilizing the two step process. Step one of the impairment test involves comparing the estimated fair values of reporting units with their aggregate carrying values, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, step two must be performed to determine the amount, if any, of the goodwill impairment loss. If the carrying amount is less than fair value, further testing of goodwill impairment is not performed. For purposes of the step one analyses, determination of a reporting unit's fair value is typically based on a combination of the income approach, which estimates the fair value of reporting units based on discounted future cash flows, and the market approach, which estimates the fair value of a reporting unit based on market comparables within the utility and energy industries.

Step two of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill against the carrying value of the goodwill. Under step two, determining the implied fair value of goodwill requires the valuation of a reporting unit's identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination on the testing date. The difference between the fair value of the entire reporting unit as determined in step one and the net fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities represents the implied fair value of goodwill. The goodwill impairment charge, if any, would be the difference between the carrying amount of goodwill and the implied fair value of goodwill upon the completion of step two. See Note 12 for further information.

Long-Lived Asset Impairments.

The Duke Energy Registrants evaluate whether long-lived assets, excluding goodwill, have been impaired when circumstances indicate the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable. For such long-lived assets, an impairment exists when its carrying value exceeds the sum of estimates of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. When alternative courses of action to recover the carrying amount of a long-lived asset are under consideration, a probability-weighted approach is used for developing estimates of future undiscounted cash flows. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset is not recoverable based on these estimated future undiscounted cash flows, the impairment loss is measured as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value, such that the asset's carrying value is adjusted to its estimated fair value.

Management assesses the fair value of long-lived assets using commonly accepted techniques, and may use more than one source. Sources to determine fair value include, but are not limited to, recent third party comparable sales, internally developed discounted cash flow analysis and analysis from outside advisors. Significant changes in market conditions resulting from events such as, among others, changes in commodity prices or the condition of an asset, or a change in management's intent to utilize the asset are generally viewed by management as triggering events to re-assess the cash flows related to the long-lived assets.

See Note 12 for further information.

Property, Plant and Equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the lower of historical cost less accumulated depreciation or fair value, if impaired. The Duke Energy Registrants capitalize all construction-related direct labor and material costs, as well as indirect construction costs. Indirect costs include general engineering, taxes and the cost of funds used during construction (see "Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) and Interest Capitalized," discussed below). The cost 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. For regulated operations, depreciation studies are conducted periodically to update the composite rates and are approved by the various state commissions. The composite weighted-average depreciation rates for each of the Duke Energy Registrants were:

	December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Duke Energy[(a)]	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%
Duke Energy Carolinas[(a)]	2.6%	2.7%	2.0%
Duke Energy Ohio	3.5%	4.1%	3.8%
Duke Energy Indiana	3.4%	3.5%	4.2%

(a) Excludes nuclear fuel.

When the Duke Energy Registrants retire their regulated property, plant and equipment, it charges the original cost plus the cost of retirement, less salvage value, to accumulated depreciation, consistent with regulated rate making practices, if the retirement is considered a normal retirement. When it (i) sells entire regulated operating units, (ii) retires or sells non-regulated properties, or (iii) retires regulated property, plant and equipment and the retirement is not considered normal, the cost is removed from the property account and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts are reduced. Any gain or loss is recorded in earnings, unless otherwise required by the applicable regulatory body.

See Note 10 for further information on the components and estimated useful lives of Duke Energy's property, plant and equipment.

Nuclear Fuel.

Amortization of nuclear fuel is included within Fuel Used in Electric Generation and Purchased Power-Regulated in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amortization is recorded using the units-of-production method.

AFUDC and Interest Capitalized.

In accordance with applicable regulatory accounting guidance, the Duke Energy Registrants record AFUDC, which represents the estimated debt and equity costs of capital funds necessary to finance the construction of new regulated facilities. Both the debt and equity components of AFUDC are non-cash amounts within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. AFUDC is capitalized as a component of the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment, with an offsetting credit to Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the equity component and as an offset to Interest Expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the debt component. After construction is completed, the Duke Energy Registrants are permitted to recover these costs through inclusion in the rate base and the corresponding depreciation expense or nuclear fuel expense.

AFUDC equity is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and is a permanent difference item for income tax purposes (i.e., a permanent difference between financial statement and income tax reporting), thus reducing the Duke Energy Registrants' effective tax rate during the construction phase in which AFUDC equity is being recorded. The effective tax rate is subsequently increased in future periods when the completed property, plant and equipment is placed in service and depreciation of the AFUDC equity commences. See Note 22 for information related to the impacts of AFUDC equity on the Duke Energy Registrants' effective tax rate.

For non-regulated operations, interest is capitalized during the construction phase in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance.

Asset Retirement Obligations.

The Duke Energy Registrants recognize asset retirement obligations for legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the asset, and for conditional asset retirement obligations. The term conditional asset retirement obligation refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. Thus, the timing and (or) method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. 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 present value of the liability is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset. This additional carrying amount is then depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The present value of the initial obligation and subsequent updates are based on discounted cash flows, which include estimates regarding the timing of future cash flows, the selection of discount rates and cost escalation rates, among other factors. These underlying assumptions and estimates are made as of a point in time and are subject to change. The obligations for nuclear decommissioning are based on site-specific cost studies and assume prompt dismantlement, which reflects dismantling the site after operations are ceased. The nuclear decommissioning asset retirement obligation also assumes Duke Energy Carolinas will store spent fuel on site until such time that it can be transferred to a DOE facility.

See Note 9 for further information regarding The Duke Energy Registrants' asset retirement obligations.

Revenue Recognition and Unbilled Revenue.

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

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Duke Energy registrants had unbilled revenues within Restricted Receivables of Variable Interest Entities and Receivables on their respective Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Duke Energy	$ 674	$ 751
Duke Energy Carolinas	293	322
Duke Energy Ohio[a]	50	54
Duke Energy Indiana	2	12

(a) Primarily relates to wholesale sales within the Commercial Power segment.

Additionally, Duke Energy Ohio, including Duke Energy Kentucky, and Duke Energy Indiana sell, on a revolving basis, a portion of their retail and wholesale accounts receivable to CRC. These transfers meet sales/derecognition criteria and therefore, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, account for the transfers of receivables to CRC as sales, and accordingly the receivables sold are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. Receivables for unbilled revenues related to retail and wholesale accounts receivable at Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana included in the sales of accounts receivable to CRC at December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Duke Energy Ohio	$ 89	$ 112
Duke Energy Indiana	115	125

See Note 17 for additional information.

Accounting for Risk Management, Hedging Activities and Financial Instruments.

The Duke Energy Registrants may use a number of different derivative and non-derivative instruments in connection with its commodity price, interest rate and foreign currency risk management activities, including swaps, futures, forwards and options. All derivative instruments except for those that qualify for the normal purchase/normal sale (NPNS) exception within the accounting guidance for derivatives are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at their fair value. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as 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. The Duke Energy Registrants may designate qualifying derivative instruments as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges, while others either have not been designated as hedges or do not qualify as a hedge (hereinafter referred to as undesignated contracts).

For all contracts accounted for as a hedge, the Duke Energy Registrants prepare formal documentation of the hedge in accordance with the accounting guidance for derivatives. In addition, at inception and at least every three months thereafter, the Duke Energy Registrants formally assess whether the hedge contract is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows or fair values of hedged items. The Duke Energy Registrants document hedging activity by transaction type (futures/swaps) and risk management strategy (commodity price risk/interest rate risk).

See Note 14 for additional information and disclosures regarding risk management activities and derivative transactions and balances.

Captive Insurance Reserves.

Duke Energy has captive insurance subsidiaries which provide coverage, on an indemnity basis, to Duke Energy entities as well as certain third parties, on a limited basis, for various business risks and losses, such as property, business interruption, workers' compensation and general liability. Liabilities include provisions for estimated losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR), as well as provisions for known claims which have been estimated on a claims-incurred basis. IBNR reserve estimates involve the use of assumptions and 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 historical experience.

Duke Energy, through its captive insurance entities, also has reinsurance coverage with third parties, which provides reimbursement for certain losses above a per occurrence and/or aggregate retention. Duke Energy recognizes a reinsurance receivable for recovery of incurred losses under its captive's reinsurance coverage once realization of the receivable 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 terms of the debt issues. Any call premiums or unamortized expenses associated with refinancing higher-cost debt obligations to finance regulated assets and operations are amortized consistent with regulatory treatment of those items, where appropriate. The amortization expense is recorded as a component of interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and is reflected as Depreciation and amortization within Net cash provided by operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Loss Contingencies and Environmental Liabilities.

The Duke Energy Registrants are involved in certain legal and environmental matters that arise in the normal course of business. Contingent losses are recorded when it is determined that it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss 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 Duke Energy Registrants record a loss contingency at the minimum amount in the range. Unless otherwise required by GAAP, legal fees are expensed as incurred.

Environmental liabilities are recorded on an undiscounted basis when the necessity for environmental remediation becomes probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated, or when other potential environmental liabilities are reasonably estimable and probable. The Duke Energy Registrants expense environmental expenditures related to conditions caused by past operations that do not generate current or future revenues. Certain environmental expenses receive regulatory accounting treatment, under which the expenses are recorded as regulatory assets. Environmental expenditures related to operations that generate current or future revenues are expensed or capitalized, as appropriate.

See Note 5 for further information.

Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans.

Duke Energy maintains qualified, non-qualified and other post-retirement benefit plans. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana employees participate in Duke Energy's qualified, non-qualified and other post-retirement benefit plans and are allocated their proportionate share of benefit costs by Duke Energy. See Note 21 for information related to Duke Energy's benefit plans, including certain accounting policies associated with these plans.

Severance and Special Termination Benefits.

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

Guarantees.

Upon issuance or modification of a guarantee, Duke Energy recognizes a liability at the time of issuance or material modification for the estimated fair value of the obligation it assumes under that guarantee, if any. Fair value is estimated using a probability-weighted approach. Duke Energy reduces the obligation over the term of the guarantee or related contract in a systematic and rational method as risk is reduced under the obligation. Any additional contingent loss for guarantee contracts subsequent to the initial recognition of a liability in accordance with applicable accounting guidance is accounted for and recognized at the time a loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Duke Energy has entered into various indemnification agreements related to purchase and sale agreements and other types of contractual agreements with vendors and other third parties. These agreements typically cover environmental, tax, litigation and other matters, as well as breaches of representations, warranties and covenants. Typically, claims may be made by third parties for various periods of time, depending on the nature of the claim. Duke Energy's potential exposure under these indemnification agreements can range from a specified to an unlimited dollar amount, depending on the nature of the claim and the particular transaction. See Note 7 for further information.

Other Current and Non-Current Liabilities.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, $251 million and $248 million, respectively, of liabilities associated with vacation accrued are included in Other within Current Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy. As of December 31, 2010, this balance exceeded 5% of total current liabilities.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, $92 million and $89 million, respectively, of liabilities associated with vacation accrued were included in Other Current Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Carolinas. At December 31, 2010, this balance exceeded 5% of total current liabilities.

Stock-Based Compensation.

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. Duke Energy recognizes stock-based compensation based upon the estimated fair value of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. The recognition period for these costs begin 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. Share-based awards, including stock options, but not performance shares, granted to employees that are already retirement eligible are deemed to have vested immediately upon issuance, and therefore, compensation cost for those awards is recognized by the date such awards are granted. See Note 20 for further information.

Accounting For Purchases and Sales of Emission Allowances.

Emission allowances are issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at zero cost and permit the holder of the allowance to emit certain gaseous by-products of fossil fuel combustion, including sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxide (NO_X). Allowances 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. The Duke Energy Registrants record emission allowances as Intangible Assets on their Consolidated Balance Sheets at cost and recognize the allowances in earnings as they are consumed or sold. Gains or losses on sales of emission allowances by regulated businesses that do not provide for direct recovery through a cost tracking mechanism and non-regulated businesses are presented in Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net, in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. For regulated businesses that provide for direct recovery of emission allowances, any gain or loss on sales of recoverable emission allowances are included in the rate structure of the regulated entity and are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability. Future rates charged to retail customers are impacted by any gain or loss on sales of recoverable emission allowances. Purchases and sales of emission allowances are presented gross as investing activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. See Note 12 for discussion regarding the impairment of the carrying value of certain emission allowances in 2011 and 2010.

Income Taxes.

Duke Energy and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return and other state and foreign jurisdictional returns as required. Deferred income taxes have been provided for temporary differences between the GAAP and tax carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. These differences create taxable or tax-deductible amounts for future periods. Investment tax credits (ITC) associated with regulated operations are deferred and are amortized as a reduction of income tax expense over the estimated useful lives of the related properties.

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana entered into a tax sharing agreement with Duke Energy, where the separate return method is used to allocate tax expenses and benefits to the subsidiaries whose investments or results of operations provide these tax expenses or benefits. The accounting for income taxes essentially represents the income taxes that the Subsidiary Registrants would incur if the Subsidiary Registrants were a separate company filing their own federal tax return as a C-Corporation. The Duke Energy Registrants record unrecognized tax benefits for positions taken or expected to be taken on tax returns, including the decision to exclude certain income or transactions from a return, when a more-likely-than-not threshold is met for a tax position and management believes that the position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. Management evaluates each position based solely on the technical merits and facts and circumstances of the position, assuming the position will be examined by a taxing authority having full knowledge of all relevant information. The Duke Energy Registrants record the largest amount of the unrecognized tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement or effective settlement. Management considers a tax position effectively settled for the purpose of recognizing previously unrecognized tax benefits when the following conditions exist: (i) the taxing authority has completed its examination procedures, including all appeals and administrative reviews that the taxing authority is required and expected to perform for the tax positions, (ii) the Duke Energy Registrants do not intend to appeal or litigate any aspect of the tax position included in the completed examination, and (iii) it is remote that the taxing authority would examine or reexamine any aspect of the tax position. Deferred taxes are not provided on translation gains and losses where the Duke Energy Registrants expect earnings of a foreign operation to be indefinitely reinvested.

The Duke Energy Registrants record, as it relates to taxes, interest expense as Interest Expense and interest income and penalties in Other Income and Expenses, net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

See Note 22 for further information.

Accounting for Renewable Energy Tax Credits and Grants Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

In 2009, The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Stimulus Bill) was signed into law, which provides tax incentives in the form of ITC or cash grants for renewable energy facilities and renewable generation property either placed in service through specified dates or for which construction has begun prior to specified dates. Under the Stimulus Bill, Duke Energy may elect an ITC, which is determined based on a percentage of the tax basis of the qualified property placed in service, for property placed in service after 2008 and before 2014 (2013 for wind facilities) or a cash grant, which allows entities to elect to receive a cash grant in lieu of the ITC for certain property either placed in service in 2009 or 2010 or for which construction begins in 2009 and 2010. In 2010, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (the 2010 Tax Relief Act) extended the cash grant program for renewable energy property for one additional year, through 2011. When Duke Energy elects either the ITC or cash grant on Commercial Power's wind facilities that meet the stipulations of the Stimulus Bill, Duke Energy 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 ratably over the life of the associated asset through reduced depreciation expense. Additionally, certain tax credits and government grants received under the Stimulus Bill provide for an incremental initial tax depreciable base in excess of the carrying value for GAAP purposes, creating an initial deferred tax asset equal to the tax effect of one half of the ITC or government grant. Duke Energy records the deferred tax benefit 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 collected by the Duke Energy Registrants from its customers. These taxes, which are required to be paid regardless of the Duke Energy Registrants' ability to collect from the customer, are accounted for on a gross basis. When the Duke Energy Registrants act as an agent, and the tax is not required to be remitted if it is not collected from the customer, the taxes are accounted for on a net basis. The Duke Energy Registrants' excise taxes accounted for on a gross basis and recorded as operating revenues in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Duke Energy Carolinas	$ 153	$ 156	$ 132
Duke Energy Ohio	109	115	117
Duke Energy Indiana	31	29	27
Total Duke Energy	$ 293	$ 300	$ 276

Foreign Currency Translation.

The local currencies of Duke Energy's foreign operations have been determined to be their functional currencies, except for certain foreign operations whose 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, except for those whose functional currency is the U.S. Dollar, are translated into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rates at period end. Translation adjustments resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates are included as a separate component of AOCI. Revenue and expense accounts of these operations are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Gains and losses arising from balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations in the period in which they occur.

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows.

The Duke Energy Registrants have made certain classification elections within their Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Cash flows from discontinued operations are combined with cash flows from continuing operations within operating, investing and financing cash flows within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. With respect to cash overdrafts, book overdrafts are included within operating cash flows while bank overdrafts are included within financing cash flows.

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 at the time of the Duke Energy/Cinergy merger in April 2006, certain wholly-owned subsidiaries, including the Subsidiary Registrants, have restrictions on paying dividends or otherwise advancing funds to Duke Energy. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, an insignificant amount of Duke Energy's consolidated Retained Earnings balance represents undistributed earnings of equity method investments.

New Accounting Standards.

The following new accounting standards were adopted by Duke Energy during the year ended December 31, 2011 and the impact of such adoption, if applicable has been presented in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605 — Revenue Recognition. In October 2009, the FASB issued new revenue recognition accounting guidance in response to practice concerns related to the accounting for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. This new accounting guidance primarily applies to all contractual arrangements in which a vendor will perform multiple revenue generating activities and addresses the unit of accounting for arrangements involving multiple deliverables, as well as how arrangement consideration should be allocated to the separate units of accounting. For the Duke Energy Registrants, the new accounting guidance was effective January 1, 2011, and applied on a prospective basis. This new accounting guidance did not have a material impact to the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Duke Energy Registrants.

ASC 805 — Business Combinations. In November 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance in response to diversity in the interpretation of pro forma information disclosure requirements for business combinations. The new accounting guidance requires an entity to present pro forma financial information as if a business combination occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented as well as additional disclosures describing the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments. This new accounting guidance was effective January 1, 2011, and will be applied to all business combinations consummated after that date.

ASC 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. In January 2010, the FASB amended existing fair value measurements and disclosures accounting guidance to clarify certain existing disclosure requirements and to require a number of additional disclosures, including amounts and reasons for significant transfers between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy, and presentation of certain information in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 measurements on a gross basis. For the Duke Energy Registrants, certain portions of this revised accounting guidance were effective on January 1, 2010, with additional disclosures effective for periods beginning January 1, 2011. The adoption of this accounting guidance resulted in additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements but did not have an impact on the Duke Energy Registrants' consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. See Note 15 for additional disclosures required by the revised accounting guidance in ASC 820.

ASC 350 — Intangibles–Goodwill and Other. In September 2011, the FASB amended existing goodwill impairment testing accounting guidance to provide an entity testing goodwill for impairment with the option of performing a qualitative assessment prior to calculating the fair value of a reporting unit in step one of a goodwill impairment test. Under this revised guidance, a qualitative assessment would require an evaluation of economic, industry, and company-specific considerations. If an entity determines, on a basis of such qualitative factors, that the fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying value of a reporting unit, the two-step impairment test, as required under pre-existing applicable accounting guidance, would be required. Otherwise, no further impairment testing would be required. The revised goodwill impairment testing accounting guidance is effective for the Duke Energy Registrants' annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012, with early adoption of this revised guidance permitted for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011. Since annual goodwill impairment tests are performed by Duke Energy as of August 31, the Duke Energy Registrants early adopted this revised accounting guidance during the third quarter of 2011 and applied that guidance to their annual goodwill impairment tests for 2011.

The following new accounting standards were adopted by Duke Energy during the year ended December 31, 2010 and the impact of such adoption, if applicable has been presented in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

ASC 860 — Transfers and Servicing. In June 2009, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishment of liabilities, to require additional information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, as well as additional information about an enterprise's continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. This revised accounting guidance eliminated the concept of a Qualifying Special Purpose Entity (QSPE) and required those entities which were not subject to consolidation under previous accounting rules to now be assessed for consolidation. In addition, this accounting guidance clarified and amended the derecognition criteria for transfers of financial assets (including transfers of portions of financial assets) and required additional disclosures about a transferor's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. For Duke Energy, this revised accounting guidance was effective prospectively for transfers of financial assets occurring on or after January 1, 2010, and early adoption of this statement was prohibited. Since 2002, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana, and Duke Energy Kentucky have sold, on a revolving basis, nearly all of their accounts receivable and related collections through CRC, a bankruptcy-remote QSPE. The securitization transaction was structured to meet the criteria for sale accounting treatment, and accordingly, Duke Energy did not consolidate CRC, and the transfers were accounted for as sales. Effective with adoption of this revised accounting guidance and ASC 810-Consolidation (ASC 810), as discussed below, the accounting treatment and/or financial statement presentation of Duke Energy's accounts receivable securitization programs was impacted as Duke Energy began consolidating CRC effective January 1, 2010. Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's sales of accounts receivable and related financial statement presentation were not impacted by the adoption of ASC 860. See Note 17 for additional information.

ASC 810 — Consolidations. In June 2009, the FASB amended existing consolidation accounting guidance to eliminate the exemption from consolidation for QSPEs, and clarified, but did not significantly change, the criteria for determining whether an entity meets the definition of a VIE. This revised accounting guidance also required an enterprise to qualitatively assess the determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE based on whether that enterprise has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of a VIE and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of a VIE that could potentially be significant to a VIE. In addition, this revised accounting guidance modified existing accounting guidance to require an ongoing evaluation of a VIE's primary beneficiary and amended the types of events that trigger a reassessment of whether an entity is a VIE. Furthermore, this accounting guidance required enterprises to provide additional disclosures about their involvement with VIEs and any significant changes in their risk exposure due to that involvement.

For the Duke Energy Registrants, this accounting guidance was effective beginning on January 1, 2010, and is applicable to all entities in which Duke Energy is involved, including entities previously subject to existing accounting guidance for VIEs, as well as any QSPEs that existed as of the effective date. Effective with adoption of this revised accounting guidance, the accounting treatment and/or financial statement presentation of Duke Energy's accounts receivable securitization programs were impacted as Duke Energy began consolidating CRC effective January 1, 2010. Duke Energy Ohio's and Duke Energy Indiana's sales of accounts receivable and related financial statement presentation were not impacted by the adoption of ASC 810. This revised accounting guidance did not have a significant impact on any of the Duke Energy Registrants' other interests in VIEs. See Note 17 for additional disclosures required by the revised accounting guidance in ASC 810.

ASC 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. In January 2010, the FASB amended existing fair value measurements and disclosures accounting guidance to clarify certain existing disclosure requirements and to require a number of additional disclosures, including amounts and reasons for significant transfers between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy, and presentation of certain information in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 measurements on a gross basis. For the Duke Energy Registrants, certain portions of this revised accounting guidance were effective on January 1, 2010, with additional disclosures effective for periods beginning January 1, 2011. The initial adoption of this accounting guidance resulted in additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements but did not have an impact on the Duke Energy Registrants' consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

The following new accounting standards were adopted by Duke Energy during the year ended December 31, 2009 and the impact of such adoption, if applicable has been presented in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

ASC 105 — Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. In June 2009, the FASB amended ASC 105 for the ASC, which identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP. On the effective date of the changes to ASC 105, which was for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, the ASC supersedes all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. Under the ASC, all of its content carries the same level of authority and the GAAP hierarchy includes only two levels of GAAP: authoritative and non-authoritative. While the adoption of the ASC did not have an impact on the accounting followed in the Duke Energy Registrants' consolidated financial statements, the ASC impacted the references to authoritative and non-authoritative accounting literature contained within the Notes.

ASC 805 — Business Combinations. In December 2007, the FASB issued revised guidance related to the accounting for business combinations. This revised guidance retained the fundamental requirement that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and that an acquirer be identified for each business combination. This statement also established principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling (minority) interests in an acquiree, and any goodwill acquired in a business combination or gain recognized from a bargain purchase. For Duke Energy, this revised guidance is applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date occurred on or after January 1, 2009. The impact to Duke Energy of applying this revised guidance for periods subsequent to implementation will be dependent upon the nature of any transactions within the scope of ASC 805. The revised guidance of ASC 805 changed the accounting for income taxes related to prior business combinations, such as Duke Energy's merger with Cinergy. Effective January 1, 2009, the resolution of any tax contingencies relating to Cinergy that existed as of the date of the merger are required to be reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations instead of being reflected as an adjustment to the purchase price via an adjustment to goodwill.

ASC 810. In December 2007, the FASB amended ASC 810 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling (minority) interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary and to clarify that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in a consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This amendment also changed the way the consolidated income statement is presented by requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. In addition, this amendment established a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation. For the Duke Energy Registrants, this amendment was effective as of January 1, 2009, and has been applied prospectively, except for certain presentation and disclosure requirements that were applied retrospectively. The adoption of these provisions of ASC 810 impacted the presentation of noncontrolling interests in the Duke Energy Registrants' Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the calculation of the Duke Energy Registrants' effective tax rate.

ASC 815 — Derivatives and Hedging. In March 2008, the FASB amended and expanded the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities required under ASC 815. The amendments to ASC 815 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, volumetric data, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. The Duke Energy Registrants adopted these disclosure requirements as of January 1, 2009. The adoption of the amendments to ASC 815 did not have any impact on the Duke Energy Registrants' consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. See Note 14 for the disclosures required under ASC 815.

ASC 715 — Compensation — Retirement Benefits. In December 2008, the FASB amended ASC 715 to require more detailed disclosures about employers' plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets, and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets. Additionally, companies will be required to disclose their pension assets in a fashion consistent with ASC 820 — *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (i.e., Level 1, 2, and 3 of the fair value hierarchy) along with a roll-forward of the Level 3 values each year. For the Duke Energy Registrants, these amendments to ASC 715 were effective for the Duke Energy Registrants' Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. The adoption of these new disclosure requirements did not have any impact on the Duke Energy Registrants' results of operations, cash flows or financial position. See Note 21 for the disclosures required under ASC 715.

The following new Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) have been issued, but have not yet been adopted by Duke Energy, as of December 31, 2011:

ASC 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. In May 2011, the FASB amended existing requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. This revised guidance results in a consistent definition of fair value, as well as common requirements for measurement and disclosure of fair value information between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In addition, the amendments set forth enhanced disclosure requirements with respect to recurring Level 3 measurements, nonfinancial assets measured or disclosed at fair value, transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy, and assets and liabilities disclosed but not recorded at fair value. For the Duke Energy Registrants, the revised fair value measurement guidance is effective on a prospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2012. Duke Energy is currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this revised guidance and is unable to estimate at this time the impact of adoption on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

ASC 220 — Comprehensive Income. In June 2011, the FASB amended the existing requirements for presenting comprehensive income in financial statements primarily to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income (OCI) and to facilitate the convergence of U.S. GAAP and IFRS. Specifically, the revised guidance eliminates the option currently provided under existing requirements to present components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. Accordingly, all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity will be required to be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. For the Duke Energy Registrants, this revised guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2012. Early adoption of this revised guidance is permitted. Duke Energy is currently evaluating the revised requirements for presenting comprehensive income in its financial statements and is unable to estimate at this time the impact of adoption of this revised guidance on its consolidated results of operations.

ASC 210 — Balance Sheet. In December 2011, the FASB issued revised accounting guidance to amend the existing disclosure requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities to enhance current disclosures, as well as to improve comparability of balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The revised disclosure guidance affects all companies that have financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset in the balance sheet (i.e., presented on a net basis) or subject to an enforceable master netting and/or similar arrangement. In addition, the revised guidance requires that certain enhanced quantitative and qualitative disclosures be made with respect to a company's netting arrangements and/or rights of setoff associated with its financial instruments and/or derivative instruments. For the Duke Energy Registrants, the revised disclosure guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2013. Duke Energy is currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this revised guidance and is unable to estimate at this time the impact of adoption on its consolidated results of financial position.

2. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS OF BUSINESSES AND SALES OF OTHER ASSETS

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.

Duke Energy

On January 8, 2011, Duke Energy entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement) among Diamond Acquisition Corporation, a North Carolina corporation and Duke Energy's wholly-owned subsidiary (Merger Sub) and Progress Energy, Inc. (Progress Energy), a North Carolina corporation. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into Progress Energy with Progress Energy continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, upon the closing of the merger, each issued and outstanding share of Progress Energy common stock will automatically be canceled and converted into the right to receive 2.6125 shares of common stock of Duke Energy, subject to appropriate adjustment for a reverse stock split of the Duke Energy common stock as contemplated in the Merger Agreement and except that any shares of Progress Energy common stock that are owned by Progress Energy or Duke Energy, other than in a fiduciary capacity, will be canceled without any consideration therefor. Each outstanding option to acquire, and each outstanding equity award relating to, one share of Progress Energy common stock will be converted into an option to acquire, or an equity award relating to 2.6125 shares of Duke Energy common stock, as applicable, subject to appropriate adjustment for the reverse stock split. Based on Progress Energy shares outstanding at December 31, 2011, Duke Energy would issue 771 million shares of common stock to convert the Progress Energy common shares in the merger under the unadjusted exchange ratio of 2.6125. The exchange ratio will be adjusted proportionately to reflect a 1-for-3 reverse stock split with respect to the issued and outstanding Duke Energy common stock that Duke Energy plans to implement prior to, and conditioned on, the completion of the merger. The resulting adjusted exchange ratio is 0.87083 of a share of Duke Energy common stock for each share of Progress Energy common stock. Based on Progress Energy shares outstanding at December 31, 2011, Duke Energy would issue 257 million shares of common stock, after the effect of the 1-for-3 reverse stock split, to convert the Progress Energy common shares in the merger. The merger will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting with Duke Energy treated as the acquirer, for accounting purposes. Based on the market price of Duke Energy common stock on December 31, 2011, the transaction would be valued at $17 billion and would result in incremental recorded goodwill to Duke Energy of $11 billion, according to current estimates. Duke Energy would also assume all of Progress Energy's outstanding debt, which is estimated to be $15 billion based on the approximate fair value of Progress Energy's outstanding indebtedness at December 31, 2011. The Merger Agreement has been unanimously approved by both companies' Boards of Directors.

The merger is conditioned upon, among other things, approval by the shareholders of both companies, as well as expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 and approval by the FERC, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the NRC, the NCUC, and the KPSC. Duke Energy and Progress Energy also are seeking review of the merger by the PSCSC and approval of the joint dispatch agreement by the PSCSC. Although there are no merger-specific regulatory approvals required in Indiana, Ohio or Florida, the companies will continue to update the public services commissions in those states on the merger, as applicable and as required. The status of regulatory approvals is as follows:

- On April 4, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy, jointly filed applications with the FERC for the approval of the merger, the Joint Dispatch Agreement and the joint Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). On September 30, 2011, the FERC conditionally approved the merger, subject to approval of mitigation measures to address its finding that the combined company could have an adverse effect on competition in wholesale power markets in the Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas East balancing authority areas. On October 17, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed their plan for mitigating the FERC's concerns by proposing to offer on a daily basis a certain quantity of power during summer and winter periods to the extent it is available after serving native load and existing firm obligations. On December 14, 2011, the FERC issued an order rejecting Duke Energy and Progress Energy's proposed mitigation plan, finding that the proposed mitigation plans submitted by the companies did not adequately address the market power issues. In a separate order issued December 14, 2011, the FERC dismissed the applications for approval of the Joint Dispatch Agreement and the joint OATT without prejudice to the right to refile them if Duke Energy and Progress Energy decide to file another mitigation plan to address the FERC's market power concerns stated in the FERC's September 30, 2011 order.
- On April 4, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed a merger application and joint dispatch agreement with the NCUC. On September 2, 2011, Duke Energy, Progress Energy and the NC Public Staff filed a settlement agreement with the NCUC. Under the settlement agreement, the companies will guarantee North Carolina customers their allocable share of $650 million in savings related to fuel and joint dispatch of generation assets over the first five years after the merger closes, continue community financial support for a minimum of four years, contribute to weatherization efforts of low-income customers and workforce development during the first year after the merger closes and agree not to recover direct merger-related costs. A public hearing occurred September 20-22, 2011 and proposed orders and briefs were filed November 23, 2011. Duke Energy is required by regulatory conditions imposed by the NCUC to file with the NCUC a thirty-day advance notice of certain FERC filings prior to filing with the FERC. Accordingly, Duke Energy filed advance notice of the revised FERC mitigation plan on February 22, 2012. Duke Energy and Progress Energy may file the mitigation plan with the FERC after approval from the NCUC.
- On April 25, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy, on behalf of their utility companies Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas, filed an application requesting the PSCSC to review the merger and approve the proposed Joint Dispatch Agreement and the prospective future merger of Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas. On September 13, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy withdrew their application seeking approval for the future merger of their Carolinas utility companies, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas, as the merger of these entities is not likely to occur for several years after the close of the merger. Hearings occurred the week of December 12, 2011 and proposed orders and briefs were filed on December 20, 2011. Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas committed at the hearing that, as a condition for the PSCSC approving the proposed Joint Dispatch Agreement, Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas will give their South Carolina customers "most favored nations" treatment. Thus, Duke Energy Carolinas' and Progress Energy Carolinas' South Carolina customers will receive pro rata benefits equivalent to those approved by the NCUC in connection with the NCUC's review of the merger application. Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas are awaiting a PSCSC order in this case. Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress Energy Carolinas intend to describe and explain the mitigation plan to the PSCSC in an authorized ex parte briefing in the first quarter of 2012.

- On March 17, 2011, Duke Energy filed an initial registration statement on Form S-4 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for shares to be issued to consummate the merger with Progress Energy. On July 7, 2011, the Form S-4 was declared effective by the SEC, and the joint proxy statement/prospectus contained in the Form S-4 was mailed to the shareholders of both companies thereafter. On August 23, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy shareholders approved the proposed merger. In addition, Duke Energy shareholders approved a 1-for-3 reverse stock split.
- On March 28, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy submitted Hart-Scott-Rodino antitrust filings to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The 30 day notice period expired without further action by the DOJ; therefore, the companies had clearance to close the merger on April 27, 2011. This clearance is effective for one year. Because the merger is not expected to close by the end of April 2011, the parties will resubmit antitrust filings prior to the April 26, 2012 expiration so as to ensure that there is no gap in the clearance period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act.
- On March 30, 2011, Progress Energy made filings with the NRC for approval for indirect transfer of control of licenses for Progress Energy's nuclear facilities to include Duke Energy as the ultimate parent corporation on these licenses. On December 2, 2011, the NRC approved the indirect transfer of control of Progress Energy's nuclear stations to include Duke Energy as the parent corporation of the licenses.
- On April 4, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed a merger application with the KPSC. On June 24, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed a settlement agreement with the Attorney General. A public hearing occurred on July 8, 2011. An order conditionally approving the merger was issued on August 2, 2011. On September 15, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed for approval of a stipulation revising one of the merger conditions contained in the KPSC order. On October 28, 2011, the KPSC issued an order approving the stipulation and merger and again required Duke Energy and Progress Energy to accept all conditions contained in the order. Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed their acceptance of those conditions on November 4, 2011.
- On July 12, 2011, Duke Energy and Progress Energy filed an application with the FCC for approval of radio system license transfers. The FCC approved the transfers on July 27, 2011. On January 5, 2012, the FCC granted an extension of its approval until July 12, 2012.

No assurances can be given as to the timing of the satisfaction of all closing conditions or that all required approvals will be received.

The Merger Agreement contains certain termination rights for both Duke Energy and Progress Energy, and further provides for the payment of a termination fee of $400 million by Progress Energy under specified circumstances and a termination fee of $675 million by Duke Energy under specified circumstances. On January 8, 2012, Duke Energy and Progress Energy mutually agreed to extend the initial termination date of January 8, 2012 specified in the Merger Agreement to July 8, 2012.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Duke Energy incurred transaction costs related to the Progress Energy merger of $68 million which are recorded within Operating Expenses in Duke Energy's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

See Note 5 for information regarding litigation related to the proposed merger with Progress Energy.

In June 2009, Duke Energy completed the purchase of the remaining approximate 24% noncontrolling interest in the Aguaytia Integrated Energy Project (Aguaytia), located in Peru, for $28 million. Subsequent to this transaction, Duke Energy owns 100% of Aguaytia. As the carrying value of the noncontrolling interest was $42 million at the date of acquisition, Duke Energy's consolidated equity increased $14 million as a result of this transaction. Cash paid for acquiring this additional ownership interest is included in Distributions to noncontrolling interests within Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

In June 2009, Duke Energy acquired North Allegheny Wind, LLC (North Allegheny) in Western Pennsylvania for \$124 million. The fair value of the net assets acquired were determined primarily using a discounted cash flow model as the output of North Allegheny is contracted for 23 $^1/_2$ years under a fixed price purchased power agreement. Substantially all of the fair value of the acquired net assets has been attributed to property, plant and equipment. There was no goodwill associated with this transaction. North Allegheny owns 70 MW of power generating assets that began commercially generating electricity in the third quarter of 2009.

The pro forma results of operations for Duke Energy as if those acquisitions discussed above which closed prior to December 31, 2011 occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented do not materially differ from reported results.

Dispositions.

In December 2010, Duke Energy completed the previously announced agreement with investment funds managed by Alinda to sell a 50% ownership interest in DukeNet Communications, LLC (DukeNet). As a result of the disposition transaction, DukeNet and Alinda became equal 50% owners in the new joint venture. Duke Energy received \$137 million in cash. The DukeNet disposition transaction resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$139 million, which was recorded in Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The pre-tax gain reflects the gain on the disposition of Duke Energy's 50% interest in DukeNet, as well as the gain resulting from the re-measurement to fair value of Duke Energy's retained noncontrolling interest. Effective with the closing of the DukeNet disposition transaction, on December 20, 2010, DukeNet is no longer consolidated into Duke Energy's consolidated financial statements and is now accounted for by Duke Energy as an equity method investment.

In the first quarter of 2009, Duke Energy completed the sale of two United Kingdom wind projects acquired in the Catamount Energy Corporation (Catamount) acquisition. No gain or loss was recognized on these transactions.

Sales of Other Assets.

The following table summarizes cash proceeds and related net pre-tax gains related to the sales of the assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. These amounts primarily relate to the sales of emission allowances by U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas (USFE&G) and Commercial Power. Net pre-tax gains are recorded in Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(in millions)	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Carolinas		Duke Energy Ohio		Duke Energy Indiana	
For the year ended December 31, 2011								
Proceeds	$	12	$	2	$	7	$	1
Net pre-tax gains[(a)]		8		1		5		-
For the year ended December 31, 2010								
Proceeds		160		8		13		-
Net pre-tax gains (losses)[(b)]		153		7		3		(2)
For the year ended December 31, 2009								
Proceeds		63		24		37		-
Net pre-tax gains (losses)[(c)]		36		24		12		(4)

(a) These gains primarily relate to sales of emission allowances by USFE&G and Commercial Power.

(b) These gains primarily relate to the DukeNet gain as discussed above and sales of emission allowances by USFE&G and Commercial Power. The loss at Duke Energy Indiana relates primarily to the retirement of certain software assets.

(c) These gains primarily relate to sales of emission allowances by USFE&G and Commercial Power. The loss at Duke Energy Indiana relates primarily to the sale of NOx.

Vermillion Generating Station.

In May 2011, Duke Energy Vermillion II, LLC (Duke Energy Vermillion), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio, entered into an agreement to sell its 75% undivided ownership interest in the Vermillion Generating Station (Vermillion) to Duke Energy Indiana and Wabash Valley Power Association (WVPA). After receiving approvals from the FERC and the IURC on August 12, 2011 and December 28, 2011, respectively, the sale was completed on January 12, 2012. Upon the closing of the sale, Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA held 62.5% and 37.5% interests in Vermillion, respectively. Duke Energy Ohio received proceeds of $68 million and $14 million from Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA, respectively. As Duke Energy Indiana is an affiliate of Duke Energy Vermillion the transaction has been accounted for as a transfer between entities under common control with no gain or loss recorded and did not have a significant impact to Duke Energy Ohio or Duke Energy Indiana's results of operations. The sale of the proportionate share of Vermillion to WVPA did not result in a significant gain or loss. In the second quarter of 2011, Duke Energy Ohio recorded an impairment charge of $9 million to reduce the carrying value of the proportionate share of Vermillion to be sold to WVPA to its estimated fair value. The estimated fair value was determined based on the expected proceeds to be received from WVPA less costs to sell. This amount is presented in Goodwill and other impairment charges in Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's consolidated statements of operations. See Note 5 for further discussion of the Vermillion transaction.

3. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Management evaluates segment performance based on earnings before interest and taxes from continuing operations (excluding certain allocated corporate governance costs), after deducting expenses attributable to noncontrolling interests related to those profits (EBIT). On a segment basis, EBIT excludes discontinued operations, represents all profits from continuing operations (both operating and non-operating) before deducting interest and taxes, and is net of amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests related to those profits. Segment EBIT includes transactions between reportable segments. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are managed centrally by Duke Energy, so the associated interest and dividend income and realized and unrealized gains and losses from foreign currency transactions on those balances are excluded from segment EBIT.

Operating segments for each of the Duke Energy Registrants are determined based on information used by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and evaluate the performance at each of the Duke Energy Registrants. There is no aggregation within reportable operating segments at any of the Duke Energy Registrants. Beginning in 2012, the chief operating decision maker began evaluating segment financial performance and allocation of resources on a net income basis. In addition, previously unallocated corporate costs will be reflected in each segment. The information presented in the tables below has not been restated to reflect this change as management used EBIT to evaluate the results through December 31, 2011.

Duke Energy

Duke Energy has the following reportable operating segments: U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas (USFE&G), Commercial Power and International Energy.

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

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

International Energy principally operates and manages power generation facilities and engages in sales and marketing of electric power and natural gas outside the U.S. It conducts operations primarily through Duke Energy International, LLC and its affiliates and its activities principally target power generation in Latin America. Additionally, International Energy owns a 25% interest in National Methanol Company (NMC), located in Saudi Arabia, which is a large regional producer of methanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). Through December 31, 2009, International Energy had a 25% ownership interest in Attiki Gas Supply S.A. (Attiki), which is a natural gas distributor located in Athens, Greece. See Note 13 for additional information related to the investment in Attiki.

The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other. While it is not an operating segment, Other primarily includes certain unallocated corporate costs, which include certain costs not allocable to Duke Energy's reportable business segments, primarily governance, costs to achieve mergers and divestitures, and costs associated with certain corporate severance programs. It also includes, Bison Insurance Company Limited (Bison), Duke Energy's wholly-owned, captive insurance subsidiary, Duke Energy's 50% interest in DukeNet and related telecommunications businesses, and Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, LLC (DETM), which is 40% owned by Exxon Mobil Corporation and 60% owned by Duke Energy. Prior to the sale of a 50% ownership in DukeNet to investment funds managed by Alinda Capital Partners, LLC (collectively Alinda) in December 2010, Other reflected the results of Duke Energy's 100% ownership of DukeNet. See Note 13 for additional information related to DukeNet.

Business Segment Data[a]

(in millions)	Unaffiliated Revenues	Inter-segment Revenues	Total Revenues	Segment EBIT / Consolidated Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes	Depr. and Amort. *	Capital Investment Expenditures and Acquisitions	Segment Assets (b)
Year Ended December 31, 2011							
U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas (d)	$ 10,586	$ 33	$ 10,619	$ 2,604	$ 1,383	$ 3,717	$ 47,977
Commercial Power (e)	2,480	11	2,491	225	230	492	6,939
International Energy	1,467	-	1,467	679	90	114	4,539
Total reportable segments	14,533	44	14,577	3,508	1,703	4,323	59,455
Other	(4)	48	44	(261)	103	141	2,961
Eliminations and reclassifications	-	(92)	(92)	-	-	-	110
Interest expense	-	-	-	(859)	-	-	-
Interest income and other[h]	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Add back of noncontrolling interest component of reportable segment and Other EBIT	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Total consolidated	$ 14,529	$ -	$ 14,529	$ 2,465	$ 1,806	$ 4,464	$ 62,526
Year Ended December 31, 2010							
U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas (c)(d)	$ 10,563	$ 34	$ 10,597	$ 2,966	$ 1,386	$ 3,891	$ 45,210
Commercial Power (e)	2,440	8	2,448	(229)	225	525	6,704
International Energy	1,204	-	1,204	486	86	181	4,310
Total reportable segments	14,207	42	14,249	3,223	1,697	4,597	56,224
Other[f][g]	65	53	118	(255)	89	258	2,845
Eliminations and reclassifications	-	(95)	(95)	-	-	-	21
Interest expense	-	-	-	(840)	-	-	-
Interest income and other[h]	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
Add back of noncontrolling interest component of reportable segment and Other EBIT	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Total consolidated	$ 14,272	$ -	$ 14,272	$ 2,210	$ 1,786	$ 4,855	$ 59,090
Year Ended December 31, 2009							
U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas (c)	$ 9,392	$ 41	$ 9,433	$ 2,321	$ 1,290	$ 3,560	$ 42,763
Commercial Power[e]	2,109	5	2,114	27	206	688	7,345
International Energy	1,158	-	1,158	365	81	128	4,067
Total reportable segments	12,659	46	12,705	2,713	1,577	4,376	54,175
Other	72	56	128	(251)	79	181	2,736
Eliminations and reclassifications	-	(102)	(102)	-	-	-	129
Interest expense	-	-	-	(751)	-	-	-
Interest income and other[h]	-	-	-	102	-	-	-
Add back of noncontrolling interest component of reportable segment and Other EBIT	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Total consolidated	$ 12,731	$ -	$ 12,731	$ 1,831	$ 1,656	$ 4,557	$ 57,040

* Depreciation and Amortization

(a) Segment results exclude results of entities classified as discontinued operations.
(b) Includes assets held for sale and assets of entities in discontinued operations. See Note 13 for description and carrying value of investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting within each segment.
(c) On December 7, 2009 and January 10, 2010, the North Carolina and South Carolina rate case settlement agreements were approved by the NCUC and PSCSC, respectively. Among other things, the rate case settlements included an annual base rate increase of $315 million in North Carolina to be phased-in primarily over a two-year period beginning January 1, 2010, and a $74 million annual base rate increase in South Carolina effective February 1, 2010. On July 8, 2009, the PUCO approved a $55 million annual increase in rates for electric delivery service. These new rates were effective July 13, 2009. Additionally, on December 29, 2009, the KPSC approved a $13 million increase in annual base natural gas rates. New rates went into effect January 4, 2010.
(d) As discussed in Note 4, Duke Energy recorded pre-tax charges of $222 million and $44 million during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively related to the Edwardsport integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) plant that is currently under construction.
(e) As discussed further in Note 12, during the year ended December 31, 2011, Commercial Power recorded a $79 million impairment to write-down the carrying value of certain emission allowances. During the year ended December 31, 2010, Commercial Power recorded impairment charges of $660 million, which consisted of a $500 million goodwill impairment charge associated with the non-regulated Midwest generating operations and a $160 million pre-tax charge to write-down the value of certain non-regulated Midwest generating assets and emission allowances primarily associated with these generation assets. During the year ended December 31, 2009, Commercial Power recorded impairment charges of $413 million, which consists of a $371 million goodwill impairment charge associated with the non-regulated Midwest generation operations and a $42 million pre-tax charge to write-down the value of certain generating assets in the Midwest to their estimated fair value.
(f) During 2010, a $172 million expense was recorded related to the 2010 voluntary severance plan and the consolidation of certain corporate office functions from the Midwest to Charlotte, North Carolina (see Note 19).
(g) During 2010, Duke Energy recognized a $139 million pre-tax gain from the sale of a 50% ownership interest in DukeNet (see Note 2), and a $109 million pre-tax gain from the sale of an equity method investment in, Q-Comm Corporation (Q-Comm) (see Note 13).
(h) Other within Interest Income and Other includes foreign currency transaction gains and losses and additional noncontrolling interest amounts not allocated to the reportable segments and Other results.

Geographic Data

(in millions)	U.S.	Latin America[a]	Consolidated
2011			
Consolidated revenues	$ 13,062	$ 1,467	$ 14,529
Consolidated long-lived assets	45,920	2,612	48,532
2010			
Consolidated revenues	$ 13,068	$ 1,204	$ 14,272
Consolidated long-lived assets	42,754	2,733	45,487
2009			
Consolidated revenues	$ 11,573	$ 1,158	$ 12,731
Consolidated long-lived assets	41,043	2,561	43,604

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

Duke Energy Carolinas

Duke Energy Carolinas has one reportable operating segment, Franchised Electric, which generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity and conducts operations through Duke Energy Carolinas, which consists of the regulated electric utility business in central and western North Carolina and western South Carolina.

The remainder of Duke Energy Carolinas' operations is presented as Other. While it is not considered an operating segment, Other primarily includes certain corporate governance costs allocated by its parent, Duke Energy (see Note 13).

At December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, all of Duke Energy Carolinas' assets are owned by the Franchised Electric operating segment. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 all revenues, expenses, and capital and acquisition expenditures are from the Franchised Electric operating segment. There were no intersegment revenues for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. All of Duke Energy Carolinas' revenues are generated domestically and its long-lived assets are all in the U.S.

Business Segment Data

(in millions)	Segment EBIT/Consolidated Income Before Income Taxes Years Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Franchised Electric[(a)]	$ 1,836	$ 1,930	$ 1,545
Total reportable segment	1,836	1,930	1,545
Other[(b)]	(180)	(296)	(143)
Interest expense	(360)	(362)	(330)
Interest income	10	23	7
Total consolidated	$ 1,306	$ 1,295	$ 1,079

(a) On December 7, 2009 and January 10, 2010, the North Carolina and South Carolina rate case settlement agreements were approved by the NCUC and PSCSC, respectively. Among other things, the rate case settlements included an annual base rate increase of $315 million in North Carolina to be phased-in primarily over a two-year period beginning January 1, 2010 and a $74 million annual base rate increase in South Carolina effective February 1, 2010.

(b) During 2010, a $99 million expense was recorded related to the 2010 voluntary severance plan (see Note 19).

Duke Energy Ohio

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

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

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

The remainder of Duke Energy Ohio's operations is presented as Other. While it is not considered an operating segment, Other primarily includes certain governance costs allocated by its parent, Duke Energy (see Note 13). All of Duke Energy Ohio's revenues are generated domestically and its long-lived assets are all in the U.S.

Business Segment Data

	Unaffiliated Revenues (a)	Segment EBIT / Consolidated (Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	Depreciation and Amortization	Capital Expenditures	Segment Assets
			(in millions)		
Year Ended December 31, 2011					
Franchised Electric and Gas	$ 1,474	$ 327	$ 168	$ 375	$ 6,293
Commercial Power (f)	1,707	133	167	124	4,740
Total reportable segments	3,181	460	335	499	11,033
Other	-	(80)	-	-	259
Eliminations and reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(353)
Interest expense	-	(104)	-	-	-
Interest income and other	-	14	-	-	-
Total consolidated	$ 3,181	$ 290	$ 335	$ 499	$ 10,939
Year Ended December 31, 2010					
Franchised Electric and Gas (c)(d)	$ 1,623	$ 137	$ 226	$ 353	$ 6,258
Commercial Power (e)(f)	1,706	(262)	174	93	4,821
Total reportable segments	3,329	(125)	400	446	11,079
Other (b)	-	(93)	-	-	192
Eliminations and reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(247)
Interest expense	-	(109)	-	-	-
Interest income and other	-	18	-	-	-
Total consolidated	$ 3,329	$ (309)	$ 400	$ 446	$ 11,024
Year Ended December 31, 2009					
Franchised Electric and Gas (c)	$ 1,578	$ 283	$ 205	$ 294	$ 6,091
Commercial Power (e)	1,810	(352)	179	139	5,489
Total reportable segments	3,338	(69)	384	433	11,580
Other	-	(64)	-	-	4
Eliminations and reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(73)
Interest expense	-	(117)	-	-	-
Interest income and other	-	10	-	-	-
Total consolidated	$ 3,338	$ (240)	$ 384	$ 433	$ 11,511

(a) There was an insignificant amount of intersegment revenues for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

(b) During 2010, a $24 million expense was recorded related to the 2010 voluntary severance and the consolidation of certain corporate office functions from the Midwest to Charlotte, North Carolina (see Note 19).

(c) On July 8, 2009, the PUCO approved a $55 million annual increase in rates for electric delivery service. These new rates were effective July 13, 2009. Additionally, on December 29, 2009, the KPSC approved a $13 million increase in annual base natural gas rates. New rates went into effect January 4, 2010.

(d) In the second quarter of 2010, Franchised Electric and Gas recorded an impairment charge of $216 million related to the Ohio Transmission and Distribution reporting unit. This impairment charge was not applicable to Duke Energy as this reporting unit has a lower carrying value at Duke Energy. See Note 12 for additional information.

(e) As discussed in Note 12, during the year ended December 31, 2010, Commercial Power recorded impairment charges of $621 million, which consisted of a $461 million goodwill impairment charge associated with the non-regulated Midwest generation operations and a $160 million charge to write-down the value of certain non-regulated Midwest generating assets and emission allowances primarily associated with these generation assets. During the year ended December 31, 2009, Commercial Power recorded impairment charges of $769 million, which consisted of a $727 million goodwill impairment charge associated with the non-regulated Midwest generation operations and a $42 million charge to write-down the value of certain generating assets in the Midwest to their estimated fair value.

(f) Duke Energy Ohio earned approximately 24% and 13% of its consolidated operating revenues from PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) in 2011 and 2010, respectively. These revenues relate to the sale of capacity and electricity from Commercial Power's gas-fired non-regulated generation assets. In 2009 no single counterparty contributed 10% or more of consolidated operating revenue.

Duke Energy Indiana

Duke Energy Indiana has one reportable operating segment, Franchised Electric, which generates, transmits, distributes and sells electricity and conducts operations through Duke Energy Indiana, which consists of the regulated electric utility business in central, north central, and southern Indiana.

The remainder of Duke Energy Indiana's operations is presented as Other. While it is not considered an operating segment, Other primarily includes certain governance costs allocated by its parent, Duke Energy (see Note 13).

At December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, all of Duke Energy Indiana's assets are owned by the Franchised Electric operating segment. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 all revenues, expenses, and capital and acquisition expenditures are from the Franchised Electric operating segment. There were no intersegment revenues for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. All of Duke Energy Indiana's revenues are generated domestically and its long-lived assets are in the U.S.

Business Segment Data

(in millions)	Segment EBIT/Consolidated Income Before Income Taxes Years Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Franchised Electric[(a)]	$ 424	$ 650	$ 494
Total reportable segment	424	650	494
Other	(59)	(87)	(46)
Interest expense	(137)	(135)	(144)
Interest income	14	13	13
Total consolidated	$ 242	$ 441	$ 317

(a) As discussed in Note 4, Duke Energy Indiana recorded pre-tax charges of $222 million and $44 million during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to the Edwardsport IGCC plant that is currently under construction.

4. REGULATORY MATTERS

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the substantial majority of USFE&G's operations applied regulatory accounting treatment. From 2009 through 2011, certain portions of Commercial Power's operations applied regulatory accounting treatment; however, effective November 2011, as a result of the new Electric Security Plan (ESP), regulatory accounting treatment will no longer be applied. Accordingly, these businesses record assets and liabilities that result from the regulated ratemaking process that would not be recorded under GAAP for non-regulated entities. See Note 1 for further information.

Duke Energy Registrants' Regulatory Assets and Liabilities:

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Recovery / Refund Period Ends[k]
	As of December 31, 2011				
Regulatory Assets[a]					
Vacation accrual	$ 150	$ 70	$ 7	$ 13	2012
Under-recovery of fuel costs	38	-	10	28	2012
Hedge costs and other deferrals	4	3	1	-	2012
Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expense(c)(l)	31	28	-	3	2012
Over-distribution of Bulk Power Marketing sharing	41	41	-	-	2012
Demand side management costs (DSM costs)/Energy Efficiency	43	25	-	18	2012
Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) costs(m)	17	5	-	12	2012
SmartGrid	9	-	9	-	2012
Gasification services agreement buyout costs	25	-	-	25	2012
Other	16	-	1	15	2012
Total Current Regulatory Assets(d)	374	172	28	114	
Net regulatory asset related to income taxes(e)	892	668	77	147	(h)
Accrued pension and post-retirement	1,726	734	212	314	(b)
ARO costs	191	191	-	-	2043
Gasification services agreement buyout costs	88	-	-	88	2018
Deferred debt expense(e)	122	98	8	16	2041
Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expense(c)(l)	119	31	16	72	(h)
Under-recovery of fuel costs	13	13	-	-	2013
Hedge costs and other deferrals	166	91	8	67	(b)
Storm cost deferrals	18	-	18	-	(b)
Manufactured gas plant environmental costs	69	-	69	-	(b)
Smart Grid	32	-	32	-	(b)
Gallagher Units 1 & 3	73	-	-	73	(b)
RTO costs(m)	80	13	74	-	(b)
DSM costs/Energy Efficiency	38	38	-	-	(b)
Other	45	17	6	21	(b)
Total Non-Current Regulatory Assets	3,672	1,894	520	798	
Total Regulatory Assets	**$ 4,046**	**$2,066**	**$ 548**	**$ 912**	

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2011 Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Recovery / Refund Period Ends[k]
Regulatory Liabilities(a)					
Nuclear property and insurance reserves	$ 2	$ 2	$ -	$ -	2012
DSM costs(f)	41	41	-	-	2012
Gas purchase costs	20	-	20	-	2012
Over-recovery of fuel costs(f)	6	6	-	-	2012
Other	18	13	2	3	2012
Total Current Regulatory Liabilities(g)	87	62	22	3	
Removal costs(e)	2,586	1,770	230	590	(j)
Nuclear property and liability reserves	86	86	-	-	2043
DSM costs(f)/Energy Efficiency	27	10	17	-	(i)
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits	117	-	19	70	(b)
Commodity contract termination settlement	23	-	-	23	2014
Injuries and damages reserve(e)	38	38	-	-	(b)
Hedge costs and other deferrals[e]	12	-	-	-	2016
Other	30	24	7	-	(b)
Total Non-Current Regulatory Liabilities	2,919	1,928	273	683	
Total Regulatory Liabilities	**$ 3,006**	**$ 1,990**	**$ 295**	**$ 686**	**3**

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Recovery / Refund Period Ends[k]
	As of December 31, 2010				
Regulatory Assets[a]					
Vacation accrual	$ 146	$ 67	$ 8	$ 13	2011
Under-recovery of fuel costs	31	-	12	19	2011
Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expense(c)(l)	28	28	-	-	2011
Over-distribution of Bulk Power Marketing sharing	35	35	-	-	2011
Other	15	6	-	9	2011
Total Current Regulatory Assets(d)	255	136	20	41	
Net regulatory asset related to income taxes(e)	780	601	78	101	(h)
Accrued pension and post-retirement	1,616	680	211	316	(b)
ARO costs	133	133	-	-	2043
Regulatory transition charges (RTC)	3	-	3	-	2011
Gasification services agreement buyout costs	129	-	-	129	2018
Deferred debt expense(e)	138	108	9	21	2040
Post-in-service carrying costs and deferred operating expense(c)(l)	103	11	11	81	(h)
Under-recovery of fuel costs	21	20	1	-	2012
Hedge costs and other deferrals	6	-	6	-	(b)
Storm cost deferrals	33	-	21	12	(b)
Manufactured gas plant environmental costs	60	-	60	-	(h)
Smart Grid	28	-	28	-	(b)
RTO costs(m)	7	-	7	-	(b)
Other	78	23	5	50	(b)
Total Non-Current Regulatory Assets	3,135	1,576	440	710	
Total Regulatory Assets	**$ 3,390**	**$ 1,712**	**$ 460**	**$ 751**	

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2010 Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Recovery / Refund Period Ends(k)
Regulatory Liabilities(a)					
Nuclear property and insurance reserves	$ 52	$ 52	$ -	$ -	2011
DSM costs(f)	38	38	-	-	(i)
Gas purchase costs	25	-	25	-	2011
Over-recovery of fuel costs(f)	155	152	3	-	2011
Other	9	5	2	2	(b)
Total Current Regulatory Liabilities(g)	279	247	30	2	
Removal costs(e)	2,465	1,684	220	565	(j)
Nuclear property and liability reserves	89	89	-	-	2043
DSM costs(f)	57	52	5	-	(i)
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits	88	-	20	58	(b)
Commodity contract termination settlement	28	-	-	28	2014
Injuries and damages reserve(e)	38	38	-	-	(b)
Hedge costs and other deferrals(e)	75	60	1	-	2042
Other	36	17	19	-	(b)
Total Non-Current Regulatory Liabilities	2,876	1,940	265	651	
Total Regulatory Liabilities	**$ 3,155**	**$ 2,187**	**$ 295**	**$ 653**	

(a) All regulatory assets and liabilities are excluded from rate base unless otherwise noted.
(b) Recovery/Refund period varies for these items with some currently unknown.
(c) Duke Energy Carolinas is allowed to earn a return on the North Carolina portion of the outstanding balance. Duke Energy Carolinas does not earn a return on the South Carolina portion during the refund period.
(d) Included in Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
(e) Included in rate base.
(f) Duke Energy Carolinas is required to pay interest on the outstanding balance.
(g) Included in Other within Current Liabilities and on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
(h) Recovery is over the life of the associated asset.
(i) Incurred costs were deferred and are being recovered in rates. Duke Energy Carolinas is currently over-recovered for these costs in the South Carolina jurisdiction. For 2011 and 2010, expected refund period is three years and two years, respectively, but is dependent on volume of sales.
(j) Liability is extinguished over the lives of the associated assets.
(k) Represents the latest recovery period across all jurisdictions in which the Duke Energy Registrants operate. Regulatory asset and liability balances may be collected or refunded sooner than the indicated date in certain jurisdictions.
(l) Duke Energy Carolinas amounts are excluded from rate base. Duke Energy Ohio amounts are included in rate base. At Duke Energy Indiana, some amounts are included and some are excluded from rate base.
(m) Duke Energy Carolinas RTO costs reflect those from GridSouth, while those from Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are related to the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. (Midwest ISO).

Restrictions on the Ability of Certain Subsidiaries to Make Dividends, Advances and Loans to Duke Energy.

As a condition to the Duke Energy and Cinergy Corp. (Cinergy) merger approval, the PUCO, the KPSC, the PSCSC, the IURC and the NCUC imposed conditions (the Merger Conditions) on the ability of Duke Energy Carolinas, 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. Duke Energy's public utility subsidiaries may not transfer funds to the parent through intercompany loans or advances; however, certain subsidiaries may transfer funds to the parent by obtaining approval of the respective state regulatory commissions. Additionally, the Merger Conditions imposed the following restrictions on the ability of the public utility subsidiaries to pay cash dividends:

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

Duke Energy Ohio. Under the Merger Conditions, Duke Energy Ohio will not declare and pay dividends out of capital or unearned surplus without the prior authorization of the PUCO. In September 2009, the PUCO approved Duke Energy Ohio's request to pay dividends out of paid-in capital up to the amount of the pre-merger retained earnings and to maintain a minimum of 30% equity in its capital structure. In November 2011, the FERC approved, with conditions, Duke Energy Ohio's request 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 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% of total capital. In January 2012, the PUCO issued an order approving the payment of dividends in a manner consistent with the method approved in the November 2011 FERC order. Under the Merger Conditions, Duke Energy Kentucky is required to pay dividends solely out of retained earnings and to maintain a minimum of 35% equity in its capital structure.

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

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.

The following table includes information regarding the Subsidiary Registrants and other Duke Energy subsidiaries' restricted net assets at December 31, 2011.

(in billions)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio[a]	Duke Energy Indiana	Total Duke Energy Subsidiaries
Amounts that may not be transferred to Duke Energy without appropriate approval based on above mentioned Merger Conditions	$ 3.3	$ 3.9	$ 1.3	$ 8.6

(a) As of December 31, 2011, the equity balance available for payment of dividends, based on the FERC and PUCO order discussed above, was $1.2 billion.

Rate Related Information.

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

Duke Energy Ohio Standard Service Offer (SSO).

Ohio law provides the PUCO authority to approve an electric utility's generation SSO. A SSO may include an ESP, which would allow for the pricing structures used by Duke Energy Ohio from 2004 through 2011, or a Market Rate Offer (MRO), in which pricing is determined through a competitive bidding process. On November 15, 2010, Duke Energy Ohio filed for approval of an SSO to replace the then existing ESP that expired on December 31, 2011. The filing requested approval of a MRO. On February 23, 2011, the PUCO stated that Duke Energy Ohio did not file an application for a five-year MRO as required under Ohio statute. On June 20, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the PUCO for approval of an ESP for its customers beginning January 1, 2012, with rates in effect through May 31, 2021.

The PUCO approved Duke Energy Ohio's new ESP on November 22, 2011. The ESP includes competitive auctions for electricity supply for a term of January 1, 2012 through May 31, 2015. The ESP also includes a provision for a non-bypassable stability charge of $110 million per year to be collected from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014 and requires Duke Energy Ohio to transfer its generation assets to a non-regulated affiliate on or before December 31, 2014. Duke Energy Ohio conducted initial auctions on December 14, 2011 to serve SSO customers effective January 1, 2012. New rates for Duke Energy Ohio went into effect for SSO customers on January 1, 2012. On January 18, 2012, the PUCO denied a request for rehearing of its decision on Duke Energy Ohio's ESP filed by Columbus Southern Power and Ohio Power Company.

The ESP effectively separates the generation of electricity from Duke Energy Ohio's retail load obligation. As a result Duke Energy Ohio's generation assets no longer serve retail load customers or receive negotiated pricing under the ESP. The generation assets began dispatching all of their electricity into unregulated markets in January 2012. Duke Energy Ohio's retail load obligation is satisfied through competitive auctions, the costs of which are recovered from customers. As a result, Duke Energy Ohio earns margin on the transmission and distribution of electricity only and not on the cost of the underlying energy.

Duke Energy Carolinas North Carolina Rate Case.

On July 1, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a rate case with the NCUC to request an average 15% increase in retail revenues, or approximately $646 million, with a rate of return on equity of 11.5%. The increase is designed to recover the cost of the ongoing generation fleet modernization program, environmental compliance and other capital investments made since 2009.

On November 22, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas entered into a settlement agreement with the North Carolina Utilities Public Staff (Public Staff). The terms of the agreement include an average 7.2% increase in retail revenues, or approximately $309 million beginning in February 2012. The proposed settlement includes a 10.5% return on equity and a capital structure of 53% equity and 47% long-term debt. In order to mitigate the impact of the increase on customers, the agreement provides for (i) Duke Energy to waive its right to increase the amount of construction work in progress in rate base for any expenditures associated with Cliffside Unit 6 above the North Carolina retail portion included in the 2009 North Carolina Rate Case, (ii) the accelerated return of certain regulatory liabilities, related to accumulated EPA sulfur dioxide auction proceeds, to customers, which lowered the total impact to customer bills to an increase of approximately 7.2% in the near-term; and (iii) a one-time $11 million shareholder contribution to agencies that provide energy assistance to low income customers. In exchange for waiving the right to increase the amount of construction work in process for Cliffside Unit 6, Duke Energy will continue to capitalize AFUDC on all expenditures associated with Cliffside Unit 6 not included in rate base as a result of the 2009 North Carolina Rate Case.

The NCUC approved the settlement agreement in full by order dated January 27, 2012.

Duke Energy Carolinas South Carolina Rate Case.

On August 5, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a rate case with the PSCSC to request an average 15% increase in retail revenues, or approximately $216 million, with a rate of return on equity of 11.5%. The increase is designed to recover the cost of the ongoing generation fleet modernization program, environmental compliance and other capital investments made since 2009.

On December 7, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a revised settlement agreement with the Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS), Wal-Mart Stores East, LP ("Wal-Mart"), and Sam's East, Inc ("Sam's"). The Commission of Public Works for the city of Spartanburg, S.C. and the Spartanburg Sanitary Sewer District were not parties to the agreement; however, did not object to the agreement. The terms of the agreement include an average 5.98% increase in retail and commercial revenues, or approximately $93 million beginning February 6, 2012. The proposed settlement includes a 10.5% return on equity, a capital structure of 53% equity and 47% long-term debt, and a one-time contribution of $4 million to Advance SC.

The PSCSC approved the settlement agreement in full by order dated January 25, 2012.

Duke Energy Indiana Energy Efficiency.

On September 28, 2010, Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition for new energy efficiency programs to enable meeting the IURC's energy efficiency mandates. Duke Energy Indiana's proposal requests recovery of costs through a rider including lost revenues and incentives for "core plus" energy efficiency programs and lost revenues and cost recovery for "core" energy efficiency programs. The hearing occurred in July 2011 and an order is expected in the first quarter of 2012.

Duke Energy Indiana Storm Cost Deferrals.

On July 14, 2010, the IURC approved Duke Energy Indiana's deferral of $12 million of retail jurisdictional storm expense until the next retail rate proceeding. This amount represents a portion of costs associated with a January 27, 2009 ice storm, which damaged Duke Energy Indiana's distribution system. On August 12, 2010, the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC) filed a notice of appeal with the IURC. On December 7, 2010, the IURC issued an order reopening this proceeding for review in consideration of the evidence presented as a result of an internal audit performed as part of an IURC investigation of Duke Energy Indiana's hiring of an attorney from the IURC staff which resulted in the IURC's termination of the employment of the Chairman of the IURC. The audit did not find that the order conflicted with the staff report; however, it did note that the staff report offered no specific recommendation to either approve or deny the requested relief, and that the original order was appealed. The IURC set a new procedural schedule to take supplemental testimony and an evidentiary hearing was held in June 2011. On October 19, 2011, the IURC issued an order denying Duke Energy Indiana the right to defer the storm expense discussed above. In November 2011, Duke Energy Indiana submitted notice of its intent to appeal the IURC order to the Indiana Court of Appeals.

Duke Energy Ohio Storm Cost Recovery.

On December 11, 2009, Duke Energy Ohio filed an application with the PUCO to recover Hurricane Ike storm restoration costs of $31 million through a discrete rider. The PUCO granted the request to defer the costs associated with the storm recovery; however, they further ordered Duke Energy Ohio to file a separate action pursuant to which the actual amount of recovery would be determined. On January 11, 2011, the PUCO approved recovery of $14 million plus carrying costs which will be spread over a three-year period. Duke Energy Ohio filed an application for rehearing on February 10, 2011, as did the consumer advocate, the office of the Ohio Consumers' Council (OCC). On March 9, 2011, the PUCO denied the rehearing requests of Duke Energy Ohio and the OCC. Duke Energy Ohio filed a notice of appeal with the Ohio Supreme Court on May 6, 2011 and briefs have been filed by Duke Energy Ohio and the PUCO. Oral arguments were held on February 7, 2012. A decision by the Ohio Supreme Court is forthcoming.

Capital Expansion Projects.

Overview.

USFE&G is engaged in planning efforts to meet projected load growth in its service territories. Capacity additions may include new nuclear, IGCC, coal facilities or gas-fired generation units. Because of the long lead times required to develop such assets, USFE&G is taking steps now to ensure those options are available.

Duke Energy Carolinas William States Lee III Nuclear Station.

In December 2007, Duke Energy Carolinas filed an application with the NRC, which has been docketed for review, for a combined Construction and Operating License (COL) for two Westinghouse AP1000 (advanced passive) reactors for the proposed William States Lee III Nuclear Station (Lee Nuclear Station) at a site in Cherokee County, South Carolina. Each reactor is capable of producing 1,117 MW. Submitting the COL application does not commit Duke Energy Carolinas to build nuclear units. Through several separate orders, the NCUC and PSCSC have allowed Duke Energy to incur project development and pre-construction costs for the project through June 30, 2012, and up to an aggregate maximum amount of $350 million.

As a condition to the approval of continued development of the project, Duke Energy Carolinas shall provide certain monthly reports to the PSCSC and the ORS. Duke Energy Carolinas has also agreed to provide a monthly report to certain parties on the progress of negotiations to acquire an interest in the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station (refer to discussion below) expansion being developed by South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper) and South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G). Any change in ownership interest, output allocation, sharing of costs or control and any future option agreements concerning Lee Nuclear Station shall be subject to prior approval of the PSCSC.

The NRC review of the COL application continues and the estimated receipt of the COL is in mid 2013. Duke Energy Carolinas filed with the Department of Energy (DOE) for a federal loan guarantee, which has the potential to significantly lower financing costs associated with the proposed Lee Nuclear Station; however, it was not among the four projects selected by the DOE for the final phase of due diligence for the federal loan guarantee program. The project could be selected in the future if the program funding is expanded or if any of the current finalists drop out of the program.

Duke Energy Carolinas is seeking partners for Lee Nuclear Station by issuing options to purchase an ownership interest in the plant. In the first quarter of 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas entered into an agreement with JEA that provides JEA with an option to purchase up to a 20% undivided ownership interest in Lee Nuclear Station. JEA has 90 days following Duke Energy Carolinas' receipt of the COL to exercise the option.

Duke Energy Carolinas V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Letter of Intent.

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

Duke Energy Carolinas Cliffside Unit 6.

On March 21, 2007, the NCUC issued an order allowing Duke Energy Carolinas to build an 800 MW coal-fired unit. Following final equipment selection and the completion of detailed engineering, Cliffside Unit 6 is expected to have a net output of 825 MW. On January 31, 2008, Duke Energy Carolinas filed its updated cost estimate of $1.8 billion (excluding AFUDC of $600 million) for the approved new Cliffside Unit 6. In March 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas filed an update to the cost estimate of $1.8 billion (excluding AFUDC) with the NCUC where it reduced the estimated AFUDC financing costs to $400 million as a result of the December 2009 rate case settlement with the NCUC that allowed the inclusion of construction work in progress in rate base prospectively. Duke Energy Carolinas believes that the overall cost of Cliffside Unit 6 will be reduced by $125 million in federal advanced clean coal tax credits, as discussed in Note 5. Cliffside Unit 6 is expected to begin operation by the end of 2012. Also, see Note 5 for information related to the Cliffside Unit 6 air permit.

Duke Energy Carolinas Dan River and Buck Combined Cycle Facilities.

In June 2008, the NCUC issued its order approving the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) applications to construct a 620 MW combined cycle natural gas fired generating facility at each of Duke Energy Carolinas' existing Dan River Steam Station and Buck Steam Station. The Division of Air Quality (DAQ) issued a final air permit authorizing construction of the Buck and Dan River combined cycle natural gas-fired generating units in October 2008 and August 2009, respectively.

In November 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas placed its 620 MW Buck combined cycle natural gas-fired generation facility in service. This is the first of Duke Energy's key modernization projects to be commissioned. The Dan River project is expected to begin operation by the end of 2012. Based on the most updated cost estimates, total costs (including AFUDC) for the Buck and Dan River projects are $700 million and $716 million, respectively.

Duke Energy Indiana Edwardsport IGCC Plant.

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

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

On November 24, 2009, Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition for its fourth semi-annual IGCC rider and ongoing review proceeding with the IURC. As Duke Energy Indiana experienced design modifications, quantity increases and scope growth above what was anticipated from the preliminary engineering design, capital costs to the IGCC project were anticipated to increase. Duke Energy Indiana forecasted that the additional capital cost items would use the remaining contingency and escalation amounts in the current $2.35 billion cost estimate and add $150 million, excluding the impact associated with the need to add more contingency. Duke Energy Indiana did not request approval of an increased cost estimate in the fourth semi-annual update proceeding; rather, Duke Energy Indiana requested, and the IURC approved, a subdocket proceeding in which Duke Energy Indiana would present additional evidence regarding an updated estimated cost for the IGCC project and in which a more comprehensive review of the IGCC project could occur. The evidentiary hearing for the fourth semi-annual update proceeding was held April 6, 2010, and an interim order was received on July 28, 2010. The order approves the implementation of an updated IGCC rider to recover costs incurred through September 30, 2009, effective immediately. The approvals are on an interim basis pending the outcome of the sub-docket proceeding involving the revised cost estimate as discussed further below.

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

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

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

On March 10, 2011, Duke Energy Indiana filed testimony with the IURC proposing a framework designed to mitigate customer rate impacts associated with the Edwardsport IGCC project. Duke Energy Indiana's filing proposed a cap on the project's construction costs, (excluding financing costs), which can be recovered through rates at $2.72 billion. It also proposed rate-related adjustments that will lower the overall customer rate increase related to the project from an average of 19% to approximately 16%. The proposal is subject to the approval of the IURC in the Phase I hearings.

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

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

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

On October 19, 2011, Duke Energy revised its project cost estimate from approximately $2.82 billion, excluding financing costs, to approximately $2.98 billion, excluding financing costs. The revised estimate reflects additional cost pressures resulting from quantity increases and the resulting impact on the scope, productivity and schedule of the IGCC project. Duke Energy Indiana previously proposed to the IURC a cost cap of approximately $2.72 billion, plus the actual AFUDC that accrues on that amount. As a result, Duke Energy Indiana recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of approximately $222 million in the third quarter of 2011 related to costs expected to be incurred above the cost cap. This charge is in addition to a pre-tax impairment charge of approximately $44 million recorded in the third quarter of 2010 as discussed above. These charges are recorded in Goodwill and other impairment charges on Duke Energy's Consolidated Statement of Operations, and in Impairment charges on Duke Energy Indiana's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The cost cap, if approved by the IURC, limits the amount of project construction costs that may be incorporated into customer rates in Indiana. As a result of the proposed cost cap, recovery of these cost increases is not considered probable. Additional updates to the cost estimate could occur through the completion of the plant in 2012.

Phase I and Phase II hearings concluded on January 24, 2012. Final orders from the IURC on Phase I and Phase II of the subdocket and the pending IGCC rider proceedings are expected no sooner than the end of the third quarter 2012.

Duke Energy is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these proceedings. In the event the IURC disallows a portion of the plant costs, including financing costs, or if cost estimates for the plant increase, additional charges to expense, which could be material, could occur. Construction of the Edwardsport IGCC plant is ongoing and is currently expected to be completed and placed in-service in 2012.

Duke Energy Indiana Carbon Sequestration.

Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition with the IURC requesting approval of its plans for studying carbon storage, sequestration and/or enhanced oil recovery for the carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the Edwardsport IGCC facility on March 6, 2009. On July 7, 2009, Duke Energy Indiana filed its case-in-chief testimony requesting approval for cost recovery of a $121 million site assessment and characterization plan for CO_2 sequestration options including deep saline sequestration, depleted oil and gas sequestration and enhanced oil recovery for the CO_2 from the Edwardsport IGCC facility. The OUCC filed testimony supportive of the continuing study of carbon storage, but recommended that Duke Energy Indiana break its plan into phases, recommending approval of only $33 million in expenditures at this time and deferral of expenditures rather than cost recovery through a tracking mechanism as proposed by Duke Energy Indiana. The CAC, an intervenor, recommended against approval of the carbon storage plan stating customers should not be required to pay for research and development costs. Duke Energy Indiana's rebuttal testimony was filed October 30, 2009, wherein it amended its request to seek deferral of $42 million to cover the carbon storage site assessment and characterization activities scheduled to occur through the end of 2010, with further required study expenditures subject to future IURC proceedings. An evidentiary hearing was held on November 9, 2009.

Duke Energy Indiana IURC Investigation.

On October 5, 2010, the Governor of Indiana terminated the employment of the Chairman of the IURC in connection with Duke Energy Indiana's hiring of an attorney from the IURC staff. As requested by the governor, the Indiana Inspector General initiated an investigation into whether the IURC attorney violated any state ethics rules, and the IURC announced it would internally audit the Duke Energy Indiana cases dating from January 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010, on which this attorney worked while at the IURC, which includes the Indiana storm costs deferral request discussed above, as well as all Edwardsport IGCC cases dating back to 2006. Duke Energy Indiana engaged an outside law firm to conduct its own investigation regarding Duke Energy Indiana's hiring of an IURC attorney and Duke Energy Indiana's related hiring practices. On October 5, 2010, Duke Energy Indiana placed the attorney and President of Duke Energy Indiana on administrative leave. They were subsequently terminated on November 8, 2010. On December 7, 2010, the IURC released its internal audit findings concluding that the previous rulings were supported by sound, legal reasoning consistent with the Indiana Rules of Evidence and historical practice and procedures of the IURC and that the previous rulings appeared to be balanced and consistent among the parties. The audit concluded it did not reveal any bias or a resultant unfair advantage obtained by Duke Energy Indiana as a result of the evidentiary rulings of the former IURC attorney. As noted above, in the storm cost deferral case, the IURC found no conflict between the order and the staff report; however, the audit report noted the staff report offered no specific recommendation to either approve or deny the requested relief and that this was the only order that was subject to an appeal. As such, the IURC reopened that proceeding for further review and consideration of the evidence presented. The Inspector General's investigation into whether the former IURC attorney violated any state ethics rules was the subject of an Indiana Ethics Commission hearing that was held on April 14, 2011, and a final report was issued on May 14, 2011. The final report pertained only to the conduct of the former IURC attorney as Duke Energy Indiana was not a subject of the investigation.

Potential Plant Retirements.

Duke Energy Generating Facility Retirements.

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky each periodically file Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) with their state regulatory commissions. The IRPs provide a view of forecasted energy needs over a long term (15-20 years), and options being considered to meet those needs. The IRP's filed by Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky in 2011 and 2010 included planning assumptions to potentially retire by 2015, certain coal-fired generating facilities in North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky that do not have the requisite emission control equipment, primarily to meet EPA regulations that are not yet effective. The table below contains, as of December 31, 2011, the net carrying value of these facilities that are in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas[a]	Duke Energy Ohio[b][e]	Duke Energy Indiana[c]
MW	3,329	1,356	1,025	948
Remaining net book value (in millions)[d]	$ 353	$ 199	$ 14	$ 140
Remaining non-current regulatory asset[f]	$ 73	$ -	$ -	$ 73

(a) Includes Dan River, Riverbend, Lee and Buck units 5 and 6. Duke Energy Carolinas has committed to retire 1,667 MW in conjunction with a Cliffside air permit settlement, of which 311 MW have already been retired as of December 31, 2011. See Note 5 for additional information related to the Cliffside air permit.
(b) Includes Beckjord and Miami Fort unit 6.
(c) Includes Wabash River units 2-6 and Gallagher units 1 and 3.
(d) Included in Property, plant and equipment, net as of December 31, 2011, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
(e) Beckjord has no remaining net book value — See Note 12 for additional information.
(f) On February 1, 2012, 280 MW for Gallagher units 1 and 3 were retired by Duke Energy Indiana. In its December 28, 2011 order, the IURC allowed recovery of and return on the carrying value of the Gallagher units over the original life of these units and classification of this amount as a regulatory asset.

Duke Energy continues to evaluate the potential need to retire these coal-fired generating facilities earlier than the current estimated useful lives, and plans to seek regulatory recovery for amounts that would not be otherwise recovered when any of these assets are retired.

Other Matters.

Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky Regional Transmission Organization Realignment.

Duke Energy Ohio, which includes its wholly-owned subsidiary Duke Energy Kentucky, transferred control of its transmission assets to effect a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) realignment from the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. (Midwest ISO) to PJM, effective December 31, 2011.

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

Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky have entered into settlements or have received state regulatory approvals associated with the RTO realignment if ultimately allocated to Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky. On December 22, 2010, the KPSC issued an order granting approval of Duke Energy Kentucky's request to effect the RTO realignment, subject to several conditions. The conditions accepted by Duke Energy Kentucky include a commitment to not seek to double-recover in a future rate case the transmission expansion fees that may be charged by the Midwest ISO and PJM in the same period or overlapping periods. On January 25, 2011, the KPSC issued an order stating that the order had been satisfied and is now unconditional.

On April 26, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio, Ohio Energy Group, The Office of Ohio Consumers' Counsel and the Commission Staff filed an Application and a Stipulation with the PUCO regarding Duke Energy Ohio's recovery via a non-bypassable rider of certain costs related to its proposed RTO realignment. Under the Stipulation, Duke Energy Ohio would recover all MTEP costs, including but not limited to MVP costs, directly or indirectly charged to Duke Energy Ohio retail customers. Duke Energy Ohio would not seek to recover any portion of the Midwest ISO exit obligation, PJM integration fees, or internal costs associated with the RTO realignment and the first $121 million of PJM transmission expansion costs from Ohio retail customers. Duke Energy Ohio also agreed to vigorously defend against any charges for MVP projects from Midwest ISO. On May 25, 2011, the Stipulation was approved by the PUCO. An application for rehearing filed by Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy was denied by the PUCO on July 15, 2011.

On October 14, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky filed an application with the FERC to establish new wholesale customer rates for transmission service under PJM's Open Access Transmission Tariff. In this filing, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky are seeking recovery of their legacy MTEP costs. The new rates went into effect, subject to refund, on January 1, 2012. Protests were filed by certain transmission customers. The matter is pending response from FERC.

On November 2, 2011, the Midwest ISO, the Midwest ISO Transmission Owners, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky jointly submitted to the FERC a filing that addresses the treatment of MTEP costs, excluding MVP costs. The November 2, 2011 filing, which was accepted by the FERC on December 30, 2011, provides that the MISO Transmission Owners will continue to be obligated to construct the non-MVP MTEP projects, for which Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky will continue to be obligated to pay a portion of the costs. Likewise, transmission customers serving load in the Midwest ISO will continue to be obligated to pay a portion of the costs of a previously identified non-MVP MTEP project that Duke Energy Ohio has constructed.

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

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

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

General Insurance

The Duke Energy Registrants carry 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 resulting from the Duke Energy Registrants' operations; (ii) workers' compensation liability coverage to statutory limits; (iii) automobile liability coverage for all owned, non-owned and hired vehicles covering liabilities to third parties for bodily injury and property damage; (iv) insurance policies in support of the indemnification provisions of the Duke Energy Registrants' by-laws and (v) property coverage for all real and personal property damage, excluding electric transmission and distribution lines, including damages arising from boiler and machinery breakdowns, earthquake, flood damage and extra expense. All coverage is subject to certain deductibles or retentions, sublimits, terms and conditions common for companies with similar types of operations.

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

Nuclear Insurance

Duke Energy Carolinas owns and operates the McGuire and Oconee Nuclear Stations and operates and has a partial ownership interest in the Catawba Nuclear Station. The McGuire and Catawba Nuclear Stations each have two nuclear reactors and the Oconee Nuclear Station has three. Nuclear insurance includes: nuclear liability coverage; property, decontamination and premature decommissioning coverage; and business interruption and/or extra expense coverage. The other joint owners of the Catawba Nuclear Station reimburse Duke Energy Carolinas for certain expenses associated with nuclear insurance premiums per the Catawba Nuclear Station joint owner agreements. The Price-Anderson Act requires Duke Energy to provide for public nuclear liability claims resulting from nuclear incidents to the maximum total financial protection liability, which currently is $12.6 billion.

Primary Nuclear Liability Insurance.

Duke Energy has purchased the maximum reasonably available private primary nuclear liability insurance as required by law, which currently is $375 million.

Excess Nuclear Liability Program.

This program provides $12.2 billion of coverage through the Price-Anderson Act's mandatory industry-wide excess secondary financial protection program of risk pooling. The $12.2 billion is the sum of the current potential cumulative retrospective premium assessments of $117.5 million per licensed commercial nuclear reactor. This would be increased by $117.5 million for each additional commercial nuclear reactor licensed, or reduced by $117.5 million for nuclear reactors no longer operational and may be exempted from the risk pooling program. 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. If such an incident should occur and public nuclear liability damages exceed primary nuclear liability insurance, licensees may be assessed up to $117.5 million for each of their licensed reactors, payable at a rate not to exceed $17.5 million a year per licensed reactor for each incident. The assessment and rate are subject to indexing for inflation and may be subject to state premium taxes. The Price-Anderson Act provides for an inflation adjustment at least every five years with the last adjustment effective October 2008.

Duke Energy Carolinas is a member of Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited (NEIL), which provides property and accidental outage insurance coverage for Duke Energy Carolinas' nuclear facilities under three policy programs:

Primary Property Insurance.

This policy provides $500 million of primary property damage coverage, with a $2.5 million deductible per occurrence obligation, for each of Duke Energy Carolinas' nuclear facilities.

Excess Property Insurance.

This policy provides excess property, decontamination and decommissioning liability insurance: $2.25 billion for the Catawba Nuclear Station and $1 billion each for the Oconee and McGuire Nuclear Stations. The Oconee and McGuire Nuclear Stations also share an additional $1 billion insurance limit above their dedicated $1 billion underlying excess. This shared additional excess $1 billion limit is not subject to reinstatement in the event of a loss.

Accidental Outage Insurance.

This policy provides business interruption and/or extra expense coverage resulting from an accidental property damage outage of a nuclear unit. Each McGuire and Catawba unit is insured for up to $3.5 million per week, and the Oconee units are insured for up to $2.8 million per week. Coverage amounts decline if more than one unit is involved in an accidental outage. Initial coverage begins after a 12-week deductible period for Catawba and a 26-week deductible period for McGuire and Oconee and continues at 100% for 52 weeks and 80% for the next 110 weeks. The McGuire and Catawba policy limit is $490 million and the Oconee policy limit is $392 million.

Losses resulting from non-certified acts of terrorism are covered as common occurrence, such that if non-certified 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 (currently $3.2 billion)

In the event of large industry losses, NEIL's Board of Directors may assess Duke Energy Carolinas for amounts up to 10 times its annual premiums. The current potential maximum assessments are: Primary Property Insurance — $37 million, Excess Property Insurance — $43 million and Accidental Outage Insurance — $22 million.

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 before any proceeds can be used for decommissioning, plant repair or restoration.

In the event of a loss, the amount 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' results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

The maximum assessment amounts include 100% of Duke Energy Carolinas' potential obligation to NEIL for the Catawba Nuclear Station. However, the other joint owners of the Catawba Nuclear Station are obligated to assume their pro rata share of liability for retrospective premiums and other premium assessments resulting from the Price-Anderson Act's excess secondary financial protection program of risk pooling, or the NEIL policies.

Environmental

Duke Energy is subject to international, federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal and other environmental matters. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are subject to federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal and other environmental matters. These regulations can be changed from time to time, imposing new obligations on the Duke Energy Registrants.

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

Remediation Activities.

The Duke Energy Registrants are responsible for environmental remediation at various contaminated sites. These include some properties that are part of ongoing operations and sites formerly owned or used by Duke Energy entities. In some cases, Duke Energy no longer owns the property. Managed in conjunction with relevant federal, state and local agencies, activities vary with site conditions and locations, remediation requirements, complexity and sharing of responsibility. If remediation activities involve statutory joint and several liability provisions, strict liability, or cost recovery or contribution actions, the Duke Energy Registrants could potentially be held responsible for contamination caused by other parties. In some instances, the Duke Energy Registrants may share liability associated with contamination with other potentially responsible parties, and may also benefit from insurance policies or contractual indemnities that cover some or all cleanup costs. Reserves associated with remediation activities at certain sites have been recorded and it is anticipated that additional costs associated with remediation activities at certain sites will be incurred in the future. All of these sites generally are managed in the normal course of business or affiliate operations.

The Duke Energy Registrants have accrued costs associated with remediation activities at some of its current and former sites, as well as other relevant environmental contingent liabilities. Management, in the normal course of business, continually assesses the nature and extent of known or potential environmental-related contingencies and records liabilities when losses become probable and are reasonably estimable. Costs associated with remediation activities within the Duke Energy Registrants' operations are typically expensed unless regulatory recovery of the costs is deemed probable.

As of December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio had a total reserve of $28 million, related to remediation work at certain former manufactured gas plant (MGP) sites. Duke Energy Ohio has received an order from the PUCO to defer the costs incurred. As of December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio has deferred $69 million of costs related to the MGP sites. The PUCO will rule on the recovery of these costs at a future proceeding. Management believes it is probable that additional liabilities will be incurred as work progresses at Ohio MGP sites; however, costs associated with future remediation cannot currently be reasonably estimated.

Clean Water Act 316(b).

The EPA published its proposed cooling water intake structures rule on April 20, 2011. Duke Energy submitted comments on the proposed rule on August 16, 2011. The proposed rule advances one main approach and three alternatives. The main approach establishes aquatic protection requirements for existing facilities and new on-site facility additions that withdraw 2 million gallons or more of water per day from rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, oceans, or other U.S. waters for cooling purposes. Based on the main approach proposed, most, if not all of the 23 coal and nuclear-fueled generating facilities in which the Duke Energy Registrants are either a whole or partial owner are likely affected sources. Additional sources, including some combined-cycle combustion turbine facilities, may also be impacted, at least for intake modifications.

The EPA has plans to finalize the 316(b) rule in July 2012. Compliance with portions of the rule could begin as early as 2015. Because of the wide range of potential outcomes, including the other three alternative proposals, the Duke Energy Registrants are unable to estimate its costs to comply at this time.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR).

On August 8, 2011, the final Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) was published in the Federal Register. The CSAPR established state-level annual SO_2 and NO_X budgets that were to take effect on January 1, 2012, and state-level ozone-season NO_X budgets that were to take effect on May 1, 2012, allocating emission allowances to affected sources in each state equal to the state budget less an allowance set-aside for new sources. The budget levels were set to decline in 2014 for many states, including each state that the Duke Energy Registrants operate in, except for South Carolina where the budget levels were to remain constant. The rule allowed both intrastate and interstate allowance trading.

Numerous petitions for review of the CSAPR and motions for stay of the CSAPR were filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. On December 30, 2011 the court ordered a stay of the CSAPR pending the court's resolution of the various petitions for review. Based on the court's order, the EPA continues to administer the Clean Air Interstate Rule that the Duke Energy Registrants have been complying with since 2009 and which was to be replaced by the CSAPR beginning in 2012. Oral arguments in the case are scheduled for April 13, 2012, with a court decision expected in the third quarter of 2012.

The stringency of the 2012 and 2014 CSAPR requirements varied among the Duke Energy Registrants. Where the CSAPR requirements were to be constraining, activities to meet the requirements could include purchasing emission allowances, power purchases, curtailing generation and utilizing low sulfur fuel. The CSAPR was not expected to result in Duke Energy Registrants adding new emission controls. Technical adjustments to the CSAPR recently finalized by the EPA will not materially impact the Duke Energy Registrants. The Duke Energy Registrants cannot predict the outcome of the litigation or how it might affect the CSAPR requirements as they apply to the Duke Energy Registrants. See Note 12 for further information regarding impairment of emissions allowances as a result of the CSAPR.

Coal Combustion Product (CCP) Management.

Duke Energy currently estimates that it will spend $259 million ($78 million at Duke Energy Carolinas, $63 million at Duke Energy Ohio and $118 million at Duke Energy Indiana) over the period 2012-2016 to install synthetic caps and liners at existing and new CCP landfills and to convert some of its CCP handling systems from wet to dry systems to comply with current regulations. The EPA and a number of states are considering additional regulatory measures that will contain specific and more detailed requirements for the management and disposal of CCPs, primarily ash, from the Duke Energy Registrants' coal-fired power plants. On June 21, 2010, the EPA issued a proposal to regulate, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, coal combustion residuals (CCR), a term the EPA uses to describe the CCPs associated with the generation of electricity. The EPA proposal contains two regulatory options whereby CCRs not employed in approved beneficial use applications would either be regulated as hazardous waste or would continue to be regulated as non-hazardous waste. Duke Energy cannot predict the outcome of this rulemaking. However, based on the proposal, the cost of complying with the final regulation will be material, and are not included in the estimates discussed above. The EPA Administrator has indicated that the Agency could issue a final rule in late 2012.

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS).

On February 16, 2012, the final Mercury and Air Toxics Standards rule (previously referred to as the Utility MACT Rule) was published in the Federal Register. The final rule establishes emission limits for hazardous air pollutants, including mercury, from new and existing coal-fired electric generating units. The rule requires sources to comply with the emission limits by April 16, 2015. Under the Clean Air Act, permitting authorities have the discretion to grant up to a 1-year compliance extension, on a case-by-case basis, to sources that are unable to complete the installation of emission controls before the compliance deadline. The Duke Energy Registrants are evaluating the requirements of the rule and developing strategies for complying with the rule's requirements. Strategies to achieve compliance with the final MATS rules are likely to include installation of new or upgrades to existing air emission control equipment, the development of monitoring processes and accelerated retirement of some coal-fired electric-generating units. Refer to Note 4, Regulatory Matters, regarding potential plant retirements. Based on a preliminary review, the cost to the Duke Energy Registrants to comply with the final regulation will be material.

While the ultimate regulatory requirements for the Duke Energy Registrants for MATS, Clean Water Act 316(b), CSAPR and CCRs will not be known until all the rules have been finalized, for planning purposes, the Duke Energy Registrants currently estimate the cost of new control equipment that may need to be installed to comply with this group of rules could total $4.5 billion to $5 billion over the next 10 years. The Duke Energy Registrants will seek regulatory recovery of amounts incurred in conjunction with these rulings.

Litigation

Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana

New Source Review (NSR).

In 1999-2000, the DOJ, acting on behalf of the EPA and joined by various citizen groups and states, filed a number of complaints and notices of violation against multiple utilities across the country for alleged violations of the NSR provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Generally, the government alleges that projects performed at various coal-fired units were major modifications, as defined in the CAA, and that the utilities violated the CAA when they undertook those projects without obtaining permits and installing the best available emission controls for SO_2, NO_X and particulate matter. The complaints seek injunctive relief to require installation of pollution control technology on various generating units that allegedly violated the CAA, and unspecified civil penalties in amounts of up to $32,500 per day for each violation. A number of the Duke Energy Registrants' plants have been subject to these allegations. The Duke Energy Registrants assert that there were no CAA violations because the applicable regulations do not require permitting in cases where the projects undertaken are "routine" or otherwise do not result in a net increase in emissions.

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

In November 1999, the U.S. brought a lawsuit in the U.S. Federal District Court for the Southern District of Indiana against Cinergy, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana alleging various violations of the CAA for various projects at six owned and co-owned generating stations in the Midwest. Three northeast states and two environmental groups intervened in the case. A jury verdict was returned on May 22, 2008. The jury found in favor of Cinergy, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana on all but three units at Duke Energy Indiana's Wabash River Station, including Duke Energy Indiana's Gallagher Station units discussed below. Additionally, the plaintiffs had claimed that these were a violation of an Administrative Consent Order entered into in 1998 between the EPA and Cinergy relating to alleged violations of Ohio's State Implementation Plan provisions governing particulate matter at Duke Energy Ohio's W.C. Beckjord Station. On May 29, 2009, the court issued its remedy ruling for violations previously established at the Wabash River and W.C. Beckjord Stations and ordered the following relief: (i) Wabash River Units 2, 3 and 5 to be permanently retired by September 30, 2009; (ii) surrender of SO_2 allowances equal to the emissions from Wabash River Units 2, 3 and 5 from May 22, 2008 through September 30, 2009; (iii) civil penalty in the amount of $687,500 for W.C. Beckjord violations; and (iv) installation of a particulate continuous emissions monitoring system at W.C. Beckjord Units 1 and 2. The civil penalty has been paid. On October 12, 2010, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals issued a decision reversing the trial court and ordered issuance of judgment in favor of Cinergy (*USA v. Cinergy*), which includes Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Ohio. The plaintiff's motion for rehearing was denied on December 29, 2010. On January 6, 2011, the mandate from the Seventh Circuit was issued returning the case to the District Court and on April 15, 2011, the District Court issued its Final Amended Judgment in favor of Cinergy. Plaintiffs did not file a petition for certiorari with the United State Supreme Court prior to the March 29, 2011 filing deadline. This ruling allowed Wabash River Units 2, 3 and 5 to be placed back into service.

Regarding the Gallagher Station units, on October 21, 2008, plaintiffs filed a motion for a new liability trial claiming that defendants misled the plaintiffs and the jury by, among other things, not disclosing a consulting agreement with a fact witness and by referring to that witness as "retired" during the liability trial when in fact he was working for Duke Energy Indiana under the referenced consulting agreement in connection with the trial. On December 18, 2008, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for a new liability trial on claims for which Duke Energy Indiana was not previously found liable. On May 19, 2009, the jury announced its verdict finding in favor of Duke Energy Indiana on four of the remaining six projects at issue. The two projects in which the jury found violations were undertaken at Gallagher Station Units 1 and 3. The parties to the remedy trial reached a negotiated agreement on those issues and filed a proposed consent decree with the court, which was approved and entered on March 18, 2010. The substantive terms of the proposed consent decree require: (i) conversion of Gallagher Station Units 1 and 3 to natural gas combustion by 2013 (or retirement of the units by February 2012); (ii) installation of additional pollution controls at Gallagher Station Units 2 and 4 by 2011; and (iii) additional environmental projects, payments and penalties. Duke Energy Indiana estimates that these and other actions in the settlement will cost $88 million. Due to the NSR remedy order and consent decree, Duke Energy Indiana requested several approvals from the IURC including approval to add a dry sorbent injection system on Gallagher Station Units 2 and 4, approval to convert to natural gas or retire Gallagher Station Units 1 and 3, and approval to recover expenses for certain SO_2 emission allowance expenses required to be surrendered. On September 8, 2010, the IURC approved the implementation of the dry sorbent injection system. On September 28, 2010, Duke Energy Indiana filed a petition requesting the recovery of costs associated with the Gallagher consent decree. Testimony in support of the petition was filed in early December 2010. Duke Energy Indiana subsequently requested the IURC suspend the procedural schedule to allow it time to do a solicitation for capacity options to compare to the proposed conversion of Gallagher Units 1 and 3 to natural gas. On December 28, 2011, the IURC granted Duke Energy Indiana's request to recover the costs associated with the Gallagher consent decree, but denied the request to recover the SO_2 emission allowance expenses under the consent decree.

On January 12, 2012, after receiving approval from the FERC and the IURC, Duke Energy Indiana purchased a portion of the Vermillion Generating Station from its affiliate, Duke Energy Vermillion II, LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio. Refer to Note 3 for further information on the Vermillion transaction. Following the purchase, Duke Energy Indiana retired Gallagher Units 1 and 3 effective February 1, 2012.

On April 3, 2008, the Sierra Club filed another lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana against Duke Energy Indiana and certain affiliated companies alleging CAA violations at Edwardsport Station. On October 20, 2009, the defendants filed a motion for summary judgment alleging that the applicable statute of limitations bars all of the plaintiffs' claims. On September 14, 2010, the Court granted defendants' motion for summary judgment in its entirety; however, entry of final judgment was stayed pending a decision from the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in *USA v. Cinergy*, referenced above, on a similar and potentially dispositive statute of limitations issue pending before that court. On October 12, 2010, the Seventh Circuit issued its decision in *USA v. Cinergy* in which the court ruled in favor of Cinergy and declined to address the referenced statute of limitations issue. The Seventh circuit issued its mandate on January 6, 2011 and the District Court issued final judgment in favor of Duke Energy Indiana on March 1, 2011. On March 2, 2011, the Sierra Club agreed not to pursue an appeal of the case in exchange for Duke Energy Indiana's waiver of its right to seek reimbursement of costs.

As discussed above, all matters related to Cinergy, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana have been resolved without significant impacts. It is not possible to estimate the damages, if any, that might be incurred in connection with the unresolved matters related to Duke Energy Carolinas discussed above. Ultimate resolution of these matters could have a material effect on the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position or Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy. However, the appropriate regulatory treatment will be pursued for any costs incurred in connection with such resolution.

Duke Energy

CO_2 Litigation.

In July 2004, the states of Connecticut, New York, California, Iowa, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and the City of New York brought a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Cinergy, American Electric Power Company, Inc., American Electric Power Service Corporation, Southern Company, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Xcel Energy Inc. A similar lawsuit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against the same companies by Open Space Institute, Inc., Open Space Conservancy, Inc., and The Audubon Society of New Hampshire. These lawsuits allege that the defendants' emissions of CO_2 from the combustion of fossil fuels at electric generating facilities contribute to global warming and amount to a public nuisance. The complaints also allege that the defendants could generate the same amount of electricity while emitting significantly less CO_2. The plaintiffs were seeking an injunction requiring each defendant to cap its CO_2 emissions and then reduce them by a specified percentage each year for at least a decade. In September 2005, the District Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the lawsuit. The plaintiffs appealed this ruling to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Oral arguments were held before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals on June 7, 2006. In September 2009, the Court of Appeals issued an opinion reversing the district court and reinstating the lawsuit. Defendants filed a petition for rehearing en banc, which was subsequently denied. Defendants filed a petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court on August 2, 2010. On December 6, 2010, the Supreme Court granted certiorari. Argument on this matter was held on April 19, 2011. On June 20, 2011, the Supreme Court held that the Second Court of Appeals decision should be reversed on the basis that plaintiffs' claims cannot proceed under federal common law, which was displaced by the CAA and actual or potential EPA regulations. The Court's decision did not address plaintiffs' state law claims as those claims had not been presented. On September 2, 2011, plaintiffs notified the Court that they had decided to withdraw their complaints. On December 2, 2011, the District Court dismissed plaintiffs' federal claims and on December 6, 2011, plaintiffs filed notices of dismissal.

Alaskan Global Warming Lawsuit.

On February 26, 2008, plaintiffs, the governing bodies of an Inupiat village in Alaska, filed suit in the U.S. Federal Court for the Northern District of California against Peabody Coal and various oil and power company defendants, including Duke Energy and certain of its subsidiaries. Plaintiffs brought the action on their own behalf and on behalf of the village's 400 residents. The lawsuit alleges that defendants' emissions of CO_2 contributed to global warming and constitute a private and public nuisance. Plaintiffs also allege that certain defendants, including Duke Energy, conspired to mislead the public with respect to global warming. Plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages, attorney's fees and expenses. On June 30, 2008, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds, together with a motion to dismiss the conspiracy claims. On October 15, 2009, the District Court granted defendants motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal and briefing is complete. By order dated February 23, 2011, the Court stayed oral argument in this case pending the Supreme Court's ruling in the CO_2 litigation discussed above. Following the Supreme Court's June 20, 2011 decision the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held argument in the case on November 28, 2011. It is not possible to predict whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with this matter.

Price Reporting Cases.

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

In November 2009, the judge granted defendants' motion for reconsideration of the denial of defendants' summary judgment motion in two of the remaining five cases to which Duke Energy affiliates are a party. A hearing on that motion occurred on July 15, 2011, and on July 19, 2011, the judge granted the motion for summary judgment. Plaintiffs have filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In December 2009, plaintiffs in the consolidated cases filed a motion to amend their complaints in the individual cases to add a claim for treble damages under the Sherman Act, including additional factual allegations regarding fraudulent concealment of defendants' allegedly conspiratorial conduct. Those motions were denied on October 29, 2010.

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

Duke Energy International Paranapanema Lawsuit.

On July 16, 2008, Duke Energy International Geracao Paranapanema S.A. (DEIGP) filed a lawsuit in the Brazilian federal court challenging transmission fee assessments imposed under two new resolutions promulgated by the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL) (collectively, the Resolutions). The Resolutions purport to impose additional transmission fees (retroactive to July 1, 2004 and effective through June 30, 2009) on generation companies located in the State of São Paulo for utilization of the electric transmission system. The new charges are based upon a flat-fee that fails to take into account the locational usage by each generator. DEIGP's additional assessment under these Resolutions amounts to approximately $61 million, inclusive of interest, through December 2011. Based on DEIGP's continuing refusal to tender payment of the disputed sums, on April 1, 2009, ANEEL imposed an additional fine against DEIGP in the amount of $9 million. DEIGP filed a request to enjoin payment of the fine and for an expedited decision on the merits or, alternatively, an order requiring that all disputed sums be deposited in the court's registry in lieu of direct payment to the distribution companies.

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

Brazil Expansion Lawsuit.

On August 9, 2011, the State of São Paulo filed a lawsuit in Brazilian state court against DEIGP based upon a claim that DEIGP is under a continuing obligation to expand installed generation capacity by 15% pursuant to a stock purchase agreement under which DEIGP purchased generation assets from the state. On August 10, 2011, a judge granted an ex parte injunction ordering DEIGP to present, within 60 days of service, a detailed expansion plan in satisfaction of the 15% obligation or face civil penalties in the amount of approximately $16,000 per day. Both DEIGP and ANEEL have previously taken a position that the 15% expansion obligation is no longer viable given the changes that have occurred in the electric energy sector since privatization of that sector. After filing various objections, defenses and appeals regarding the referenced order, DEIGP submitted its proposed expansion plan on November 11, 2011. The Court ordered the State of São Paulo to file a response to the proposed plan. That response is outstanding.

Duke Energy Retirement Cash Balance Plan.

A class action lawsuit was filed in federal court in South Carolina against Duke Energy and the Duke Energy Retirement Cash Balance Plan, alleging violations of Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). These allegations arise out of the conversion of the Duke Energy Company Employees' Retirement Plan into the Duke Energy Retirement Cash Balance Plan. The case also raises some Plan administration issues, alleging errors in the application of Plan provisions (i.e., the calculation of interest rate credits in 1997 and 1998 and the calculation of lump-sum distributions). Six causes of action were alleged, ranging from age discrimination, to various alleged ERISA violations, to allegations of breach of fiduciary duty. Plaintiffs sought a broad array of remedies, including a retroactive reformation of the Duke Energy Retirement Cash Balance Plan and a recalculation of participants'/ beneficiaries' benefits under the revised and reformed plan. Duke Energy filed its answer in March 2006. A portion of this contingent liability was assigned to Spectra Energy Corp (Spectra Energy) in connection with the spin-off in January 2007. A hearing on the plaintiffs' motion to amend the complaint to add an additional age discrimination claim, defendant's motion to dismiss and the respective motions for summary judgment was held in December 2007. On June 2, 2008, the court issued its ruling denying plaintiffs' motion to add the additional claim and dismissing a number of plaintiffs' claims, including the claims for ERISA age discrimination. Subsequently, plaintiffs notified Duke Energy that they were withdrawing their ADEA claim. On September 4, 2009, the court issued its order certifying classes for three of the remaining claims but not certifying their claims as to plaintiffs' fiduciary duty claims. After mediation on September 21, 2010, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the lawsuit, subject to execution of a definitive settlement agreement, notice to the class members and approval of the settlement by the Court. In the third quarter of 2010, Duke Energy recorded a provision related to the settlement agreement. At a hearing on May 16, 2011, the court issued its final confirmation order and payments have been made in accordance with the settlement agreement.

Crescent Litigation.

On September 3, 2010, the Crescent Resources Litigation Trust filed suit against Duke Energy along with various affiliates and several individuals, including current and former employees of Duke Energy, in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Texas. The Crescent Resources Litigation Trust was established in May 2010 pursuant to the plan of reorganization approved in the Crescent bankruptcy proceedings in the same court. The complaint alleges that in 2006 the defendants caused Crescent to borrow approximately $1.2 billion from a consortium of banks and immediately thereafter distribute most of the loan proceeds to Crescent's parent company without benefit to Crescent. The complaint further alleges that Crescent was rendered insolvent by the transactions, and that the distribution is subject to recovery by the Crescent bankruptcy estate as an alleged fraudulent transfer. The plaintiff requests return of the funds as well as other statutory and equitable relief, punitive damages and attorneys' fees. Duke Energy and its affiliated defendants believe that the referenced 2006 transactions were legitimate and did not violate any state or federal law. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss in December 2010. On March 21, 2011, the plaintiff filed a response to the defendant's motion to dismiss and a motion for leave to file an amended complaint, which was granted. The Defendants filed a second motion to dismiss in response to plaintiffs' amended complaint.

A hearing on the motion was held on August 31, 2011, and the parties are awaiting a ruling. On December 14, 2011, the Plaintiff filed a demand for jury trial and a motion to transfer the case to the federal district court. Defendants responded by filing a motion to strike Plaintiff's jury demand, but consented to the transfer of the case to the District Court. The court's ruling on the jury demand and motion to transfer is pending. No trial date has been set. It is not possible to predict at this time whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with this lawsuit.

On October 14, 2010, a suit was filed in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, by a group of Duke Energy shareholders alleging breach of duty of loyalty and good faith by certain Duke Energy directors who were directors at the time of the 2006 Crescent transaction. On January 5, 2011, defendants filed a Notice of Designation of this case for the North Carolina Business Court. On July 22, 2011, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the lawsuit and the plaintiffs did not appeal the ruling.

Progress Energy Merger Litigation.

Duke Energy and Diamond Acquisition Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy have been named as defendants in 10 purported shareholder actions filed in North Carolina state court and two cases filed in federal court in North Carolina. The actions, which contain similar allegations, were brought by individual shareholders against the following defendants: Progress Energy, Duke Energy, Diamond Acquisition Corporation and Directors of Progress Energy. The lawsuits allege that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Progress Energy shareholders and that Duke Energy and Diamond Acquisition Corporation, aided and abetted the individual defendants. The plaintiffs seek damages and to enjoin the merger. One of the state court cases was voluntarily dismissed. On July 11, 2011, the parties to the remaining nine state court cases entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for a disclosure-based settlement of the litigation. The court's final order approving the settlement was issued on November 29, 2011. The time period for appeal ended on January 18, 2012.

The plaintiff in one of the federal court lawsuits filed a motion for voluntary withdrawal, leaving one federal case pending. The complaint in the federal action includes allegations that defendants violated federal securities laws in connection with the statements contained in Duke Energy's Registration Statement on Form S-4, as amended, and is now subject to the notice requirements of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Plaintiff's counsel in the federal case have sent a total of four derivative demand letters to Progress Energy demanding that Progress Energy's board of directors make certain disclosures, desist from moving forward with the merger and engage in an auction of the company. Progress Energy has indicated that it is evaluating those demands. On August 3, 2011, the Court issued a scheduling order granting the plaintiffs' unopposed motion for preliminary approval of the proposed settlement. On December 8, 2011, the Plaintiff filed a Notice of Voluntary Dismissal terminating the litigation.

Federal Advanced Clean Coal Tax Credits.

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

Duke Energy Carolinas

Duke Energy Carolinas Cliffside Unit 6 Permit.

On July 16, 2008, the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Environmental Defense Fund, National Parks Conservation Association, Natural Resources Defenses Council, and Sierra Club (collectively referred to as Citizen Groups) filed suit in U.S District Court for the Western District of North Carolina alleging that Duke Energy Carolinas violated the CAA when it commenced construction of Cliffside Unit 6 without obtaining a determination that the MATS emission limits will be met for all prospective hazardous air emissions at that plant. The Citizen Groups claim the right to injunctive relief against further construction at the plant as well as civil penalties in the amount of up to $32,500 per day for each alleged violation. In July 2008, Duke Energy Carolinas voluntarily performed a MATS assessment of air emission controls planned for Cliffside Unit 6 and submitted the results to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). On December 2, 2008, the Court granted summary judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs and entered judgment ordering Duke Energy Carolinas to initiate a MATS process before the DAQ. The court did not issue an injunction against further construction, but retained jurisdiction to monitor the MATS proceedings. On December 4, 2008, Duke Energy Carolinas submitted its MATS filing and supporting information to the DAQ specifically seeking DAQ's concurrence as a threshold matter that construction of Cliffside Unit 6 is not a major source subject to section 112 of the CAA and submitting a MATS determination application. Concurrent with the initiation of the MATS process, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a notice of appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals of the Court's December 2, 2008 order to reverse the Court's determination that Duke Energy Carolinas violated the CAA. The DAQ issued the revised permit on March 13, 2009, finding that Cliffside Unit 6 is a minor source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and imposing operating conditions to assure that emissions stay below the major source threshold. Based upon DAQ's minor-source determination, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a motion requesting that the court abstain from further action on the matter and dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint. The court granted Duke Energy Carolinas motion to abstain and dismissed the plaintiffs' complaint without prejudice, but also ordered Duke Energy Carolinas to pay the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees. On August 3, 2009, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the court's order and Duke Energy Carolinas likewise appealed on the grounds, among others, that the dismissal should have been with prejudice and the court should not have ordered payment of attorneys' fees. The appeals have been consolidated. On April 14, 2011, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's ruling awarding fees to defendants. Duke Energy Carolinas filed a request for rehearing, which was denied, on May 10, 2011. A settlement was reached in January 2012. Duke Energy Carolinas has paid the attorneys fees and this matter is resolved.

The revised permits, issued by DAQ on January 29, 2008 and March 13, 2009, were appealed by seven different organizations and the appeals were consolidated in the North Carolina Office of Administrative Hearings. Through rulings on motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment, the administrative law judge narrowed the issues for hearing and two of the parties appealing were dismissed. A hearing was scheduled in October 2011. On October 5, 2011, petitioners and Duke Energy Carolinas agreed to a settlement in principle. The settlement agreement was executed on January 3, 2012. Pursuant to this agreement and existing requirements in the air permit, Duke Energy Carolinas will retire 1667 MWs of older coal-fired units between May 2011 and December 2020. Petitioners moved to dismiss their petitions on January 17, 2012, and the administrative law judge granted the motion to dismiss on January 18, 2012. This matter is now resolved.

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims.

Duke Energy Carolinas has experienced numerous claims for indemnification and medical cost reimbursement relating to damages for bodily injuries alleged to have arisen from the exposure to or use of asbestos in connection with construction and maintenance activities conducted on its electric generation plants prior to 1985. As of December 31, 2011, there were 181 asserted claims for non-malignant cases with the cumulative relief sought of up to $38 million, and 32 asserted claims for malignant cases with the cumulative relief sought of up to $8 million. Based on Duke Energy Carolinas' experience, it is expected that the ultimate resolution of most of these claims likely will be less than the amount claimed.

Amounts recognized as asbestos-related reserves related to Duke Energy Carolinas in the respective Consolidated Balance Sheets totaled $801 million and $853 million as of December 31, 2011 2010, respectively, and are classified in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities and Other within Current Liabilities. These reserves are based upon the minimum amount in Duke Energy Carolinas' best estimate of the range of loss for current and future asbestos claims through 2030. Management believes that it is possible there will be additional claims filed against Duke Energy Carolinas after 2030. In light of the uncertainties inherent in a longer-term forecast, management does not believe that they can reasonably estimate the indemnity and medical costs that might be incurred after 2030 related to such potential claims. Asbestos-related loss estimates incorporate anticipated inflation, if applicable, and are recorded on an undiscounted basis. These reserves are based upon current estimates and are subject to greater uncertainty as the projection period lengthens. A significant upward or downward trend in the number of claims filed, the nature of the alleged injury, and the average cost of resolving each such claim could change our estimated liability, as could any substantial or favorable verdict at trial. A federal legislative solution, further state tort reform or structured settlement transactions could also change the estimated liability. Given the uncertainties associated with projecting matters into the future and numerous other factors outside our control, management believes that it is possible Duke Energy Carolinas may incur asbestos liabilities in excess of the recorded reserves.

Duke Energy Carolinas has a third-party insurance policy to cover certain losses related to asbestos-related injuries and damages above an aggregate self insured retention of $476 million. Duke Energy Carolinas' cumulative payments began to exceed the self insurance retention on its insurance policy in 2008. Future payments up to the policy limit will be reimbursed by Duke Energy Carolinas' third party insurance carrier. The insurance policy limit for potential future insurance recoveries for indemnification and medical cost claim payments is $968 million in excess of the self insured retention. Insurance recoveries of $813 million and $850 million related to this policy are classified in the respective Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other within Investments and Other Assets and Receivables as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Duke Energy Carolinas is not aware of any uncertainties regarding the legal sufficiency of insurance claims. Management believes the insurance recovery asset is probable of recovery as the insurance carrier continues to have a strong financial strength rating.

Duke Energy Ohio

Antitrust Lawsuit.

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

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims.

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

Duke Energy Indiana

Prosperity Mine, LLC.

On October 12, 2009, Prosperity Mine, LLC (Prosperity) filed for arbitration under an Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Coal dated October 30, 2008. The Agreement provided for sale by Prosperity and purchase by Duke Energy Indiana of 500,000 tons of coal per year, commencing on January 1, 2009 and continuing until December 31, 2014, unless sooner terminated under the terms of the Agreement. Duke Energy Indiana could terminate the Agreement if a force majeure event lasted more than three months. Prosperity declared a force majeure event on February 13, 2010 and, when Prosperity did not notify Duke Energy Indiana that the force majeure had ended; Duke Energy Indiana sent written notice of termination on May 14, 2010. Prosperity contends that the termination was improper and that it is owed damages, quantified at $88 million, for the full contractual volumes through 2014. On November 17, 2010, the arbitrators issued their decision, ruling in favor of Duke Energy Indiana on all counts. On January 7, 2011, Prosperity filed a lawsuit in Indiana state court alleging that the arbitrators exceeded their power and acted without authority and asking that the arbitrators' award be vacated. The parties reached a commercial arrangement pursuant to which Prosperity agreed to dismiss the lawsuit.

Other Litigation and Legal Proceedings

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

The Duke Energy Registrants have exposure to certain legal matters that are described herein. Duke Energy has recorded reserves, including reserves related to the aforementioned asbestos-related injuries and damages claims, of $810 million and $900 million as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, for these proceedings and exposures (the total of which is primarily related to Duke Energy Carolinas). These reserves represent management's best estimate of probable loss as defined in the accounting guidance for contingencies. Duke Energy has insurance coverage for certain of these losses incurred. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Duke Energy recognized $813 and $850 million, respectively, of probable insurance recoveries related to these losses (the total of which is related to Duke Energy Carolinas).

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

Other Commitments and Contingencies

General.

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

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

Operating and Capital Lease Commitments

The Duke Energy Registrants lease assets in several areas of their operations. Consolidated capitalized lease obligations are classified as debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (see Note 6). Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included in Depreciation and Amortization on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table includes rental expense for operating leases. These amounts are included in Operation, Maintenance and Other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(in millions)	For the years ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Duke Energy	$ 104	$ 122	$ 129
Duke Energy Carolinas	43	60	56
Duke Energy Ohio	19	19	22
Duke Energy Indiana	24	24	26

The following table includes future minimum lease payments under operating leases, which at inception had a non-cancelable term of more than one year, and capital leases as of December 31, 2011.

	Duke Energy		Duke Energy Carolinas		Duke Energy Ohio		Duke Energy Indiana	
(in millions)	Operating Leases	Capital Leases	Operating Leases	Capital Leases	Operating Leases	Capital Leases	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2012	$ 81	$ 36	$ 37	$ 2	$ 12	$ 9	$ 19	$ 4
2013	70	25	31	2	10	8	18	3
2014	55	23	24	3	8	7	12	3
2015	42	22	19	3	7	7	9	3
2016	31	24	13	3	6	6	6	2
Thereafter	202	176	79	21	24	7	8	12
Total	$ 481	$ 306	$ 203	$ 34	$ 67	$ 44	$ 72	$ 27

6. DEBT AND CREDIT FACILITIES

Summary of Debt and Related Terms

Duke Energy (in millions)	Weighted-Average Rate	Year Due	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Unsecured debt	5.7%	2012 – 2037	$ 8,961	$ 8,036
Secured debt	3.7%	2012 – 2035	1,118	1,167
First mortgage bonds[a]	5.1%	2013 – 2041	8,182	6,689
Capital leases	7.9%	2012 – 2047	306	283
Other debt[b]	1.9%	2012 – 2041	1,597	1,623
Non-recourse notes payable of VIEs			273	216
Notes payable and commercial paper[c]	0.6%		604	450
Fair value hedge carrying value adjustment			19	25
Unamortized debt discount and premium, net			(60)	(63)
Total debt[d]			21,000	18,426
Short-term notes payable and commercial paper			(154)	-
Current maturities of long-term debt			(1,894)	(275)
Short-term non-recourse notes payable of VIEs			(273)	(216)
Total long-term debt, including long-term debt of VIEs			$ 18,679	$ 17,935

(a) As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of USFE&G's electric and gas plant in service is mortgaged under the mortgage bond indentures of Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana.

(b) Includes $1,515 million and $1,540 million of Duke Energy tax-exempt bonds as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, $650 million and $583 million, respectively, was secured by first mortgage bonds and $231 million and $348 million, respectively, was secured by a letter of credit.

(c) Includes $450 million as of both December 31, 2011 and 2010 that was classified as Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets due to the existence of long-term credit facilities which 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 was 17 days and 14 days as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(d) As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, $420 million and $489 million, respectively, of debt was denominated in Brazilian Reals.

Duke Energy Carolinas (in millions)	Weighted-Average Rate	Year Due	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Unsecured debt	6.1%	2012 – 2037	$ 2,313	$ 2,318
Secured debt associated with accounts receivable securitization	1.1%	2013	300	300
First mortgage bonds[(a)]	5.1%	2013 – 2041	5,913	4,413
Capital leases	14.1%	2012 – 2041	34	21
Tax-exempt bonds[(b)]	3.4%	2012 – 2040	415	415
Money pool borrowings[(c)]	0.5%		300	300
Fair value hedge carrying value adjustment			13	16
Unamortized debt discount and premium, net			(14)	(13)
Total debt			9,274	7,770
Current maturities of long-term debt			(1,178)	(8)
Total long-term debt, including long-term debt of VIEs			$ 8,096	$ 7,762

(a) As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of Duke Energy Carolinas' electric plant in service is mortgaged under the mortgage bond indenture relating to Duke Energy Carolinas.
(b) As of both December 31, 2011 and 2010, $360 million were secured by first mortgage bonds.
(c) Classified as Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets due to the existence of long-term credit facilities which back-stop these money pool borrowings, along with Duke Energy Carolinas' ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis.

Duke Energy Ohio (in millions)	Weighted-Average Rate	Year Due	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Unsecured debt	5.7%	2012 – 2036	$ 1,305	$ 1,305
First mortgage bonds[(a)]	4.3%	2013 – 2019	700	700
Capital leases	4.8%	2012 – 2020	44	53
Other debt[(b)]	0.6%	2024 – 2041	533	534
Fair value hedge carrying value adjustment			7	8
Unamortized debt discount and premium, net			(34)	(36)
Total debt			2,555	2,564
Current maturities of long-term debt			(507)	(7)
Total long-term debt			$ 2,048	$ 2,557

(a) As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of Franchised Electric & Gas' electric plant in service is mortgaged under the mortgage bond indenture relating to Duke Energy Ohio (excluding Duke Energy Kentucky).
(b) Includes $525 million of Duke Energy Ohio tax-exempt bonds as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, $27 million and $77 million, respectively, was secured by a letter of credit.

Duke Energy Indiana (in millions)	Weighted-Average Rate	Year Due	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Unsecured debt	5.7%	2012 – 2035	$ 1,148	$ 1,149
First mortgage bonds[a]	5.7%	2020 – 2039	1,569	1,577
Capital leases	7.4%	2012 – 2047	27	31
Money pool borrowings[b]	0.5%		450	150
Tax-exempt bonds[c]	2.0%	2019 – 2040	574	575
Unamortized debt discount and premium, net			(9)	(10)
Total debt			3,759	3,472
Notes payable			(300)	-
Current maturities of long-term debt			(6)	(11)
Total long-term debt			$ 3,453	$ 3,461

(a) As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of Duke Energy Indiana's electric plant in service is mortgaged under the mortgage bond indenture relating to Duke Energy Indiana.
(b) Includes $150 million as of both December 31, 2011 and 2010, that was classified as Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets due to the existence of long-term credit facilities which back-stop these money pool borrowings, along with Duke Energy Indiana's ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis.
(c) As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, $289 million and $223 million, respectively, were secured by first mortgage bonds. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, $204 million and $271 million, respectively, was secured by a letter of credit.

Unsecured Debt.

In November 2011, Duke Energy issued $500 million of senior notes, which carry a fixed interest rate of 2.15% and mature November 15, 2016. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to fund capital expenditures in Duke Energy's unregulated businesses in the U.S. and for general corporate purposes.

In August 2011, Duke Energy issued $500 million principal amount of senior notes, which carry a fixed interest rate of 3.55% and mature September 15, 2021. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to repay a portion of Duke Energy's commercial paper as it matures, to fund capital expenditures in Duke Energy's unregulated businesses in the U.S. and for general corporate purposes.

In July 2010, International Energy issued $281 million principal amount in Brazil, which carries an interest rate of 8.59% plus IGP-M (Brazil's monthly inflation index) non-convertible debentures due July 2015. Proceeds of the issuance were used to refinance Brazil debt related to DEIGP and for future debt maturities in Brazil.

In March 2010, Duke Energy issued $450 million principal amount of 3.35% senior notes due April 1, 2015. Proceeds from the issuance were used to repay $274 million of borrowings under the master credit facility and for general corporate purposes.

First Mortgage Bonds.

In December 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas issued $1 billion principal amount of first mortgage bonds, of which $350 million carry a fixed interest rate of 1.75% and mature December 15, 2016 and $650 million carry a fixed interest rate of 4.25% and mature December 15, 2041. Proceeds from the issuances were used to repay $750 million 6.25% senior unsecured notes which matured January 15, 2012, with the remainder to fund capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

In May 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas issued $500 million principal amount of first mortgage bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 3.90% and mature June 15, 2021. Proceeds from this issuance were used to fund capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

In July 2010, Duke Energy Indiana issued $500 million principal amount of 3.75% first mortgage bonds due July 15, 2020. Proceeds from the issuance were used to repay $123 million of borrowings under Duke Energy's master credit facility, to fund Duke Energy Indiana's ongoing capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

In June 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas issued $450 million principal amount of 4.30% first mortgage bonds due June 15, 2020. Proceeds from the issuance were used to fund Duke Energy Carolinas' ongoing capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

Other Debt.

At December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas had $400 million principal amount of 5.625% senior unsecured notes due November 2012 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy Carolinas' Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2010, these notes were classified as Long-term Debt on Duke Energy Carolinas' Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Carolinas currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

At December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Carolinas had $750 million principal amount of 6.25% senior unsecured notes due January 2012 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy Carolinas' Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2010, these notes were classified as Long-term Debt on Duke Energy Carolinas' Consolidated Balance Sheets. As noted above, in January 2012, Duke Energy Carolinas satisfied this obligation with proceeds from borrowings under its December 2011 debt issuance.

At December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio had $500 million principal amount of 5.70% debentures due September 2012 classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2010, these notes were classified as Long-term Debt on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy Ohio currently anticipates satisfying this obligation with proceeds from additional borrowings.

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

In September 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas converted $143 million of tax-exempt variable-rate demand bonds to tax-exempt term bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 4.375% and mature October 2031. Prior to the conversion, the bonds were held by Duke Energy Carolinas as treasury bonds. In connection with the conversion, the tax-exempt bonds were secured by a series of Duke Energy Carolinas' first mortgage bonds.

In September 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas converted $100 million of tax-exempt variable-rate demand bonds, to tax-exempt term bonds, which carry a fixed interest rate of 4.625% and mature November 1, 2040. In connection with the conversion, the tax-exempt bonds were secured by a series of Duke Energy Carolinas' first mortgage bonds.

In September 2010, Duke Energy Indiana refunded $70 million of tax-exempt auction rate bonds through the issuance of $70 million principal amount of tax-exempt term bonds, of which $60 million carry a fixed interest rate of 3.375% and mature March 1, 2019 and $10 million carry a fixed interest rate of 3.75% and mature April 1, 2022. In connection with the conversion, the tax-exempt bonds were secured by a series of Duke Energy Indiana's first mortgage bonds.

Non-Recourse Notes Payable of VIEs.

To fund the purchase of receivables, CRC borrows from third parties and such borrowings fluctuate based on the amount of receivables sold to CRC. The borrowings are secured by the assets of CRC and are non-recourse to Duke Energy. The debt is recorded as short term as the facility has an expiration date of October 2012. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, CRC borrowings were $273 million and $216 million, respectively, and are reflected as Non-Recourse Notes Payable of VIEs on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt of VIEs.

In December 2010, Top of the World Wind Energy LLC, a subsidiary of DEGS, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, entered into a long-term loan agreement for $193 million principal amount maturing in December 2028. The collateral for this loan is substantially all of the assets of Top of the World Windpower LLC. The initial interest rate on the notes is the six month adjusted LIBOR plus an applicable margin. In connection with this debt issuance, DEGS entered into an interest rate swap to convert the substantial majority of the loan interest payments from a variable rate to a fixed rate of 3.465% plus the applicable margin, which was 2.375% as of December 31, 2011. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to help fund the existing wind portfolio.

In May 2010, Green Frontier Wind Power, LLC, a subsidiary of DEGS, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, entered into a long-term loan agreement for $325 million principal amount maturing in 2025. The collateral for this loan is a group of five wind farms located in Wyoming, Colorado and Pennsylvania. The initial interest rate on the notes is the six month adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin. In connection with this debt issuance, DEGS entered into an interest rate swap to convert the substantial majority of the loan interest payments from a variable rate to a fixed rate of 3.4% plus the applicable margin, which was 2.5% as of December 31, 2011. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to help fund the existing wind portfolio. As this debt is non-recourse to Duke Energy, the balance at December 31, 2011 and 2010 is classified within Non-Recourse Long-term Debt of VIEs in Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Money Pool.

The Subsidiary Registrants receive support for their short-term borrowing needs through participation with Duke Energy and certain of its subsidiaries in a money pool arrangement. Under this arrangement, those companies with short-term funds may provide short-term loans to affiliates participating under this arrangement. The money pool is structured such that the Subsidiary Registrants separately manage their cash needs and working capital requirements. Accordingly, there is no net settlement of receivables and payables between the money pool participants. Per the terms of the money pool arrangement, the parent company, Duke Energy, may loan funds to its participating subsidiaries, but may not borrow funds through the money pool. Accordingly, as the money pool activity is between Duke Energy and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, all money pool balances are eliminated within Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table shows the Subsidiary Registrants' money pool balances and classification within their respective Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	December 31, 2011			December 31, 2010	
(in millions)	Receivables	Notes Payable	Long-Term Debt	Receivables	Long-Term Debt
Duke Energy Carolinas	$ 923	$-	$ 300	$ 339	$ 300
Duke Energy Ohio	311	-	-	480	-
Duke Energy Indiana	-	300	150	115	150

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

Accounts Receivable Securitization.

Duke Energy Carolinas securitizes certain accounts receivable through Duke Energy Receivables Finance Company, LLC (DERF), a bankruptcy remote, special purpose subsidiary. DERF is a wholly-owned limited liability company with a separate legal existence from its parent, and its assets are not intended to be generally available to creditors of Duke Energy Carolinas. As a result of the securitization, on a daily basis Duke Energy Carolinas sells certain accounts receivable, arising from the sale of electricity and/or related services as part of Duke Energy Carolinas' franchised electric business, to DERF. In order to fund its purchases of accounts receivable, DERF has a $300 million secured credit facility with a commercial paper conduit, which terminates in August 2013. The credit facility and related securitization documentation contain several covenants, including covenants with respect to the accounts receivable held by DERF, as well as a covenant requiring that the ratio of Duke Energy Carolinas' consolidated indebtedness to Duke Energy Carolinas' consolidated capitalization not exceed 65%. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the interest rate associated with the credit facility, which is based on commercial paper rates, was 1.1% and 1.2%, respectively, and $300 million was outstanding under the credit facility as of both December 31, 2011 and 2010. The securitization transaction was not structured to meet the criteria for sale accounting treatment under the accounting guidance for transfers and servicing of financial assets and, accordingly, is reflected as a secured borrowing in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the outstanding balance of the credit facility was secured by $581 million and $637 million, respectively, of accounts receivable held by DERF. The obligations of DERF under the credit facility with a commercial paper conduit are non-recourse to Duke Energy Carolinas. DERF meets the accounting definition of a VIE and is subject to the accounting rules for consolidation and transfers of financial assets. See Note 17 for further information on VIEs.

Floating Rate Debt.

Unsecured debt, secured debt and other debt includes floating-rate instruments. Floating-rate instruments are primarily based on commercial paper rates or a spread relative to an index such as LIBOR for debt denominated in U.S. dollars. The following table shows floating rate debt and the average interest rate associated with floating rate debt by registrant as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(in millions)	Floating Debt Balance	Average Interest Rate	Floating Debt Balance	Average Interest Rate
Duke Energy[(a)]	$ 2,926	1.5%	$ 2,851	1.6%
Duke Energy Carolinas	695	0.7%	695	0.8%
Duke Energy Ohio	525	0.5%	525	0.5%
Duke Energy Indiana	802	0.5%	502	0.4%

(a) Excludes $353 million and $376 million of Brazilian debt at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, that is indexed annually to Brazilian inflation.

Maturities and Call Options

Annual Maturities as of December 31, 2011

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
2012	$ 1,894	$ 1,178	$ 507	$ 6
2013	1,843	705	263	405
2014	1,609	46	46	5
2015	1,190	506	5	5
2016	1,762	655	54	479
Thereafter	12,275	6,184	1,680	2,559
Total long-term debt, including current maturities	$20,573	$ 9,274	$ 2,555	$ 3,459

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 the above as a result of Duke Energy Registrant's ability to repay these obligations prior to their scheduled maturity.

Available Credit Facilities.

In November 2011, Duke Energy entered into a new $6 billion, five-year master credit facility, with $4 billion available at closing and the remaining $2 billion available following successful completion of the proposed merger with Progress Energy. The Duke Energy Registrants each have borrowing capacity under the master credit facility up to specified sublimits for each borrower. However, Duke Energy has the unilateral ability at any time to increase or decrease the borrowing sublimits of each borrower, subject to a maximum sublimit for each borrower. See the table below for the borrowing sublimits for each of the borrowers as of December 31, 2011. The amount available under the master credit facility has been reduced, as indicated in the table below, by the use of the master credit facility to backstop the issuances of commercial paper, letters of credit and certain tax-exempt bonds. As indicated, borrowing sub limits for the Subsidiary Registrants are also reduced for amounts outstanding under the money pool arrangement.

Master Credit Facility Summary as of December 31, 2011 (in millions)(a)(b)

	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Total Duke Energy
Facility Size[c]	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 800	$ 700	$ 4,000
Less:					
Notes Payable and Commercial Paper[d]	(75)	(300)	-	(150)	(525)
Outstanding Letters of Credit	(51)	(7)	(27)	-	(85)
Tax-Exempt Bonds	-	(95)	(84)	(81)	(260)
Available Capacity	$ 1,124	$ 848	$ 689	$ 469	$ 3,130

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

(b) Credit facility contains a covenant requiring the debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 65% for each borrower.

(c) Represents the sublimit of each borrower at December 31, 2011. The Duke Energy Ohio sublimit includes $100 million for Duke Energy Kentucky.

(d) Duke Energy issued $450 million of Commercial Paper and loaned the proceeds through the money pool to Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana (see money pool table above). The balances are classified as long-term borrowings within Long-term Debt in Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Indiana's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Duke Energy issued an additional $75 million of Commercial Paper in 2011. The balance is classified as Notes payable and commercial paper on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, various tax-exempt bonds, commercial paper issuances and money pool borrowings were classified as Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These variable rate 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 specific purpose credit facilities 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 as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

Short-term obligations classified as long term

(in millions)	December 31, 2011 Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Tax exempt bonds[(a)(b)(c)(d)]	$ 491	$ 95	$ 111	$ 285
Notes payable and Commercial paper[(e)]	450	300	-	150
DERF[(f)]	300	300	-	-
Total	$ 1,241	$ 695	$ 111	$ 435

(a) Of the $491 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2011 at Duke Energy, the master credit facility served as a backstop for $287 million of these tax-exempt bonds (of which $27 million is in the form of letters of credit), with the remaining balance backstopped by other specific long-term credit facilities separate from the master credit facility.

(b) For Duke Energy Carolinas, the master credit facility served as a backstop for the $95 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2011.

(c) All of the $111 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2011 at Duke Energy Ohio were backstopped by Duke Energy's master credit facility (of which $27 million is in the form of letters of credit).

(d) Of the $285 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2011 at Duke Energy Indiana, $81 million were backstopped by Duke Energy's master credit facility, with the remaining balance backstopped by other specific long-term credit facilities separate from the master credit facility.

(e) Duke Energy has issued $450 million in Commercial Paper, which is backstopped by the master credit facility, and the proceeds are in the form of loans through the money pool to Duke Energy Carolinas of $300 million and Duke Energy Indiana of $150 million as of December 31, 2011.

(f) DERF is a short-term obligation backed by a credit facility which expires in August 2013.

(in millions)	December 31, 2010 Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Tax exempt bonds[(a)(b)(c)(d)]	$ 632	$ 95	$ 161	$ 352
Notes payable and Commercial paper[(e)]	450	300	-	150
DERF[(f)]	300	300	-	-
Total	$ 1,382	$ 695	$ 161	$ 502

(a) Of the $632 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2010, at Duke Energy, the master credit facility served as a backstop for $311 million of these tax-exempt bonds (of which $27 million is in the form of letters of credit), with the remaining balance backstopped by other specific long-term credit facilities separate from the master credit facility.
(b) For Duke Energy Carolinas, the master credit facility served as a backstop for the $95 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2010.
(c) Of the $161 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2010 at Duke Energy Ohio, $111 million were backstopped by Duke Energy's master credit facility (of which $27 million is in the form of letters of credit), with the remaining balance backstopped by other specific long-term credit facilities separate from the master credit facility.
(d) Of the $352 million of tax-exempt bonds outstanding at December 31, 2010 at Duke Energy Indiana, $81 million were backstopped by Duke Energy's master credit facility, with the remaining balance backstopped by other specific long-term credit facilities separate from the master credit facility.
(e) Duke Energy has issued $450 million in Commercial Paper, which is backstopped by the master credit facility, and the proceeds are in the form of loans through the money pool to Duke Energy Carolinas of $300 million and Duke Energy Indiana of $150 million as of December 31, 2010.
(f) DERF is a short-term obligation backed by a credit facility which expires in August 2013.

In January 2012, Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky collectively entered into a $156 million two-year bilateral letter of credit agreement, under which Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky may request the issuance of letters of credit up to $129 million and $27 million, respectively, on their behalf to support various series of variable rate demand bonds. In addition, Duke Energy Indiana entered into a $78 million two-year bilateral letter of credit facility. These credit facilities may not be used for any purpose other than to support the variable rate demand bonds issued by Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky. In February 2012, letters of credit were issued corresponding to the amount of the facilities to support various series of tax-exempt bonds at Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky.

In April 2010, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas entered into a $200 million four-year unsecured revolving credit facility which expires in April 2014. Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas are co-borrowers under this facility, with Duke Energy having a maximum borrowing sublimit of $100 million and Duke Energy Carolinas having no maximum borrowing sublimit. Upon closing of the facility, Duke Energy made an initial borrowing of $75 million for general corporate purposes, which is classified as Long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In September 2008, Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky collectively entered into a $330 million three-year letter of credit agreement with a syndicate of banks, under which Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky may request the issuance of letters of credit up to $279 million and $51 million, respectively, on their behalf to support various series of variable rate demand bonds issued or to be issued on behalf of either Duke Energy Indiana or Duke Energy Kentucky. This credit facility, which is not part of Duke Energy's master credit facility, may not be used for any purpose other than to support the variable rate demand bonds issued by Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Kentucky. In September 2010, the letter of credit agreement was amended to reduce the size to $327 million and extended the maturity date to September 2012. In September 2011, the maturity date for the agreement was extended to December 2012 and in December 2011, the maturity date was extended to March 2013 and the facility size was reduced to $208 million. The facility was subsequently terminated in 2012.

Restrictive Debt Covenants.

The Duke Energy Registrants' debt and credit agreements contain various financial and other covenants. 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, 2011, each of the Duke Energy Registrants were in compliance with all covenants related to their significant debt agreements. In addition, some credit agreements may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements due to nonpayment, or the acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the borrower or some of its subsidiaries. None of the significant debt or credit agreements may contain material adverse change clauses.

Other Financing Matters.

In September 2010, Duke Energy filed a registration statement (Form S-3) with the SEC. Under this Form S-3, which is uncapped, Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana 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.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, $2.0 billion of debt issued by Duke Energy Carolinas was guaranteed by Duke Energy.

Other Loans.

During 2011 and 2010, Duke Energy had loans outstanding against the cash surrender value of the life insurance policies that it owns on the lives of its executives. The amounts outstanding were $457 million as of December 31, 2011 and $444 million as of December 31, 2010. 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 its subsidiaries have various financial and performance guarantees and indemnifications which are issued in the normal course of business. As discussed below, these contracts include performance guarantees, stand-by letters of credit, debt guarantees, surety bonds and indemnifications. Duke Energy and its subsidiaries enter into these arrangements to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties by enhancing the value of the transaction to the third party.

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

Duke Energy has issued performance guarantees to customers and other third parties that guarantee the payment and performance of other parties, including certain non-wholly-owned entities, as well as guarantees of debt of certain non-consolidated entities and less than wholly-owned consolidated entities. If such entities were to default on payments or performance, Duke Energy would be required under the guarantees to make payments on the obligations of the less than wholly-owned entity. The maximum potential amount of future payments Duke Energy could have been required to make under these guarantees as of December 31, 2011 was $291 million. Of this amount, $50 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, $330 million of the guarantees expire between 2012 and 2028, with the remaining performance guarantees having no contractual expiration.

Included in the maximum potential amount of future payments discussed above is $40 million of maximum potential amounts of future payments associated with guarantees issued to customers or other third parties related to the payment or performance obligations of certain entities that were previously wholly-owned by Duke Energy but which have been sold to third parties, such as DukeSolutions, Inc. (DukeSolutions) and Duke Engineering & Services, Inc. (DE&S). These guarantees are primarily related to payment of lease obligations, debt obligations, and performance guarantees related to provision of goods and services. Duke Energy has received back-to-back indemnification from the buyer of DE&S indemnifying Duke Energy for any amounts paid related to the DE&S guarantees. Duke Energy also received indemnification from the buyer of DukeSolutions for the first $2.5 million paid by Duke Energy related to the DukeSolutions guarantees. Further, Duke Energy granted indemnification to the buyer of DukeSolutions with respect to losses arising under some energy services agreements retained by DukeSolutions after the sale, provided that the buyer agreed to bear 100% of the performance risk and 50% of any other risk up to an aggregate maximum of $2.5 million (less any amounts paid by the buyer under the indemnity discussed above). Additionally, for certain performance guarantees, Duke Energy has recourse to subcontractors involved in providing services to a customer. These guarantees have various terms ranging from 2012 to 2021, with others having no specific term.

Duke Energy has guaranteed certain issuers of surety bonds, obligating itself to make payment upon the failure of a former non-wholly-owned entity to honor its obligations to a third party, as well as used bank-issued stand-by letters of credit to secure the performance of non-wholly-owned entities to a third party or customer. Under these arrangements, Duke Energy has payment obligations which are triggered by a draw by the third party or customer due to the failure of the non-wholly-owned entity to perform according to the terms of its underlying contract. Substantially all of these guarantees issued by Duke Energy relate to projects at Crescent that were under development at the time of the joint venture creation in 2006. Crescent filed Chapter 11 petitions in a U.S. Bankruptcy Court in June 2009. During 2009, Duke Energy determined that it was probable that it will be required to perform under certain of these guarantee obligations and recorded a charge of $26 million associated with these obligations, which represented Duke Energy's best estimate of its exposure under these guarantee obligations. At the time the charge was recorded, the face value of the guarantees was $70 million, which has since been reduced to $18 million as of December 31, 2011, as Crescent continues to complete some of its obligations under these guarantees.

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

At December 31, 2011, the amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the guarantees and indemnifications mentioned above, including performance guarantees associated with projects at Crescent for which it is probable that Duke Energy will be required to perform, is $19 million. This amount is primarily recorded in Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

8. JOINT OWNERSHIP OF GENERATING AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Duke Energy Carolinas, along with North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 1, North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation and Piedmont Municipal Power Agency, have joint ownership of Catawba Nuclear Station, which is a facility operated by Duke Energy Carolinas.

Duke Energy Ohio, Columbus Southern Power Company, and Dayton Power & Light jointly own electric generating units and related transmission facilities in Ohio. Duke Energy Kentucky and Dayton Power & Light jointly own an electric generating unit. At December 31, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio and WVPA jointly owned Vermillion Station. Additionally, Duke Energy Indiana is a joint-owner of Gibson Station Unit No. 5 with WVPA and Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), as well as a joint-owner with WVPA and IMPA of certain Indiana transmission property and local facilities. These facilities constitute part of the integrated transmission and distribution systems, which are operated and maintained by Duke Energy Indiana.

The Duke Energy registrant's share of jointly-owned plant or facilities included on the December 31, 2011 Consolidated Balance Sheets is as follows:

(in millions)	Ownership Share	Property, Plant, and Equipment	Accumulated Depreciation	Construction Work in Progress
Duke Energy				
Duke Energy Carolinas				
Production:				
Catawba Nuclear Station (Units 1 and 2)[a]	19.25%	$ 880	$ 427	$ 5
Duke Energy Ohio				
Production:				
Miami Fort Station (Units 7 and 8)[b]	64.0	612	190	4
W.C. Beckjord Station (Unit 6)[b][d]	37.5	-	-	-
J.M. Stuart Station[b][c]	39.0	805	251	17
Conesville Station (Unit 4)[b][c]	40.0	295	51	14
W.M. Zimmer Station[b]	46.5	1,318	559	39
Killen Station[b][c]	33.0	304	139	3
Vermillion[b][e]	75.0	174	61	-
Transmission[a]	Various	104	54	-
Duke Energy Kentucky				
Production:				
East Bend Station[a]	69.0	434	234	6
Duke Energy Indiana				
Production:				
Gibson Station (Unit 5)[a]	50.05	305	141	3
Transmission and local facilities[a]	Various	3,335	1,448	-
International Energy				
Production:				
Brazil — Canoas I and II	47.2	332	91	-

(a) Included in USFE&G segment.
(b) Included in Commercial Power segment.
(c) Station is not operated by Duke Energy Ohio.
(d) During the 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy Ohio recorded impairment charges to write-down its share of W.C. Beckjord Station to fair value. See Note 12 for further details.
(e) After receiving approval from the FERC and the IURC, on January 12, 2012, Duke Energy Ohio completed the sale its 75% ownership in the Vermillion Generating Station. Upon the close, Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA held 62.5% and 37.5% interests, respectively. See Notes 2 and 5 for further discussion of the Vermillion transaction.

The Duke Energy registrant's share of revenues and operating costs of the above jointly owned generating facilities are included within the corresponding line on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Each participant in the jointly owned facilities must provide its own financing.

9. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Asset retirement obligations, which represent legal obligations associated with the retirement of certain tangible long-lived assets, are computed as the present value of the projected costs for the future retirement of specific assets and are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The present value of the liability is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset in the period the liability is incurred and this additional carrying amount is depreciated over the remaining life of the asset. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the liability is adjusted for any revisions to the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset retirement obligation (with corresponding adjustments to property, plant, and equipment), which can occur due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, cost escalation, changes in technology applicable to the assets to be retired and changes in federal, state or local regulations, as well as for accretion of the liability due to the passage of time until the obligation is settled. Depreciation expense is adjusted prospectively for any increases or decreases to the carrying amount of the associated asset. The recognition of asset retirement obligations has no impact on the earnings of Duke Energy's regulated electric operations as the effects of the recognition and subsequent accounting for an asset retirement obligation are offset by the establishment of regulatory assets and liabilities pursuant to regulatory accounting.

Asset retirement obligations recognized by Duke Energy relate primarily to the decommissioning of nuclear power facilities, asbestos removal, closure of landfills and removal of wind generation assets. Asset retirement obligations recognized by Duke Energy Carolinas relate primarily to the decommissioning of nuclear power facilities, asbestos removal and closure of landfills at fossil generation facilities. Asset retirement obligations at Duke Energy Ohio relate primarily to the retirement of gas mains, asbestos abatement at certain generating stations and closure and post-closure activities of landfills. Asset retirement obligations at Duke Energy Indiana relate primarily to obligations associated with future asbestos abatement at certain generating stations. Certain of the Duke Energy Registrants' assets 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 following tables present the changes to the liability associated with asset retirement obligations for the Duke Energy Registrants during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	December 31, 2011			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Balance as of January 1,	$ 1,816	$ 1,728	$ 27	$ 46
Accretion expense[(a)]	111	105	2	2
Liabilities settled	(3)	(1)	(2)	—
Revisions in estimates of cash flows	1	9	—	(9)
Liabilities incurred in the current year	11	5	—	4
Balance as of December 31,	$ 1,936	$ 1,846	$ 27	$ 43

(a) Substantially all of the accretion expense for the years ended December 31, 2011 relate to Duke Energy's regulated electric operations and has been deferred in accordance with regulatory accounting treatment, as discussed above.

	December 31, 2010			
(in millions)	**Duke Energy**	**Duke Energy Carolinas**	**Duke Energy Ohio**	**Duke Energy Indiana**
Balance as of January 1,	$ 3,185	$ 3,098	$ 36	$ 42
Accretion expense[(a)]	97	93	1	2
Correction of prior year error[(b)]	(1,465)	(1,465)	-	-
Liabilities settled	(10)	(7)	-	(3)
Revisions in estimates of cash flows	(8)	(1)	(10)	4
Liabilities incurred in the current	12	5	-	1
Other	5	5	-	-
Balance as of December 31,	$ 1,816	$ 1,728	$ 27	$ 46

(a) Substantially all of the accretion expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 relate to Duke Energy's regulated electric operations and has been deferred in accordance with regulatory accounting treatment, as discussed above.

(b) In the second quarter of 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas recorded a $1.5 billion correction of an error to reduce the nuclear decommissioning asset retirement obligation liability, with offsetting impacts to regulatory assets and property, plant and equipment. This correction had no impact on Duke Energy Carolinas' equity, results of operations or cash flows.

Duke Energy's regulated electric and regulated natural gas operations accrue costs of removal for property that does not have an associated legal retirement obligation based on regulatory orders from the various state commissions. These costs of removal are recorded as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory treatment. Duke Energy does not accrue the estimated cost of removal for any non-regulated assets (including Duke Energy Ohio's generation assets). See Note 4 for the estimated cost of removal for assets without an associated legal retirement obligation, which are included in Other Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Nuclear Decommissioning Costs.

In 2009 and 2010, the NCUC and PSCSC, respectively approved a $48 million annual amount for contributions and expense levels for decommissioning. In each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy Carolinas expensed $48 million and contributed cash of $48 million to the NDTF for decommissioning costs. These amounts are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in Purchases of Available-For-Sale Securities within Net Cash Used in Investing Activities. The entire amount of these contributions were to the funds reserved for contaminated costs as contributions to the funds reserved for non-contaminated costs have been discontinued since the current estimates indicate existing funds to be sufficient to cover projected future costs. Both the NCUC and the PSCSC have allowed Duke Energy Carolinas to recover estimated decommissioning costs through retail rates over the expected remaining service periods of Duke Energy Carolinas' nuclear stations. Duke Energy Carolinas believes that the decommissioning costs being recovered through rates, when coupled with expected fund earnings, will be sufficient to provide for the cost of future decommissioning.

The following table includes information related to Duke Energy Carolinas' NDTF investments.

(in millions)	December 31, 2011	2010
NDTF investments[(a)]	$ 2,060	$ 2,014
Fair value of assets legally restricted for the purpose of settling assets retirement obligations associated with nuclear decommissioning[(b)]	1,797	1,744

(a) Amounts are recorded within Investments and Other Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The increase in the value of the NDTF during 2011 is due to annual contributions made to the funds offset by losses in debt and equity markets in 2011.

(b) Use of the NDTF funds is restricted to nuclear decommissioning activities and the NDTF is managed and invested in accordance with applicable requirements of various regulatory bodies, including the NRC, the FERC, the NCUC, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

As the NCUC and the PSCSC require that Duke Energy Carolinas update its cost estimate for decommissioning its nuclear plants every five years, new site-specific nuclear decommissioning cost studies were completed in January 2009 that showed total estimated nuclear decommissioning costs, including the cost to decommission plant components not subject to radioactive contamination, of $3 billion in 2008 dollars. This estimate includes Duke Energy Carolinas' 19.25% ownership interest in the Catawba Nuclear Station. The other joint owners of Catawba Nuclear Station are responsible for decommissioning costs related to their ownership interests in the station. The previous study, completed in 2004, estimated total nuclear decommissioning costs, including the cost to decommission plant components not subject to radioactive contamination, of $2.3 billion in 2003 dollars.

Duke Energy Carolinas filed these site-specific nuclear decommissioning cost studies with the NCUC and the PSCSC in conjunction with various rate case filings. In addition to the decommissioning cost studies, a new funding study was completed and indicates the current annual funding requirement of $48 million is sufficient to cover the estimated decommissioning costs.

The operating licenses for Duke Energy Carolinas' nuclear units are subject to extension. The following table includes the current expiration of Duke Energy Carolinas nuclear operating licenses.

Unit	Year of Expiration
Catawba Unit 1	2043
Catawba Unit 2	2043
McGuire Unit 1	2041
McGuire Unit 2	2043
Oconee Unit 1	2033
Oconee Unit 2	2033
Oconee Unit 3	2034

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(in millions)	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2011 Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Land	—	$ 745	$ 372	$ 135	$ 88
Plant — Regulated					
Electric generation, distribution and transmission[a]	8 – 125	38,330	26,466	3,595	8,269
Natural gas transmission and distribution[a]	12 – 60	1,927	-	1,927	-
Other buildings and improvements[a]	25 – 100	672	428	106	138
Plant — Unregulated					
Electric generation, distribution and transmission[a]	8 – 100	5,464	-	3,997	-
Other buildings and improvements[a]	18 – 40	2,095	-	192	-
Nuclear fuel	—	1,213	1,213	-	-
Equipment[a]	3 – 33	863	248	168	134
Construction in process[a]	—	7,664	3,774	255	2,992
Other[a]	5 – 33	2,477	499	257	170
Total property, plant and equipment		61,450	33,000	10,632	11,791
Total accumulated depreciation — regulated[b],[c]		(16,630)	(11,349)	(1,916)	(3,393)
Total accumulated depreciation — unregulated[c][d]		(2,159)	-	(678)	-
Total net property, plant and equipment		$ 42,661	$ 21,651	$ 8,038	$ 8,398

(a) Includes capitalized leases of $444 million, $53 million, $82 million, and $33 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively.
(b) Includes $578 million of accumulated amortization of nuclear fuel at Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas.
(c) Includes accumulated amortization of capitalized leases of $28 million, an insignificant amount, $11 million and $6 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively.
(d) Includes accumulated depreciation of VIEs of $62 million at December 31, 2011 at Duke Energy.

(in millions)	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2010 Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Land[a]	—	$ 743	$ 357	$ 133	$ 89
Plant — Regulated					
Electric generation, distribution and transmission[a]	8 – 125	36,744	24,980	3,483	8,282
Natural gas transmission and distribution[a]	12 – 60	1,815	-	1,815	-
Other buildings and improvements[a]	25 – 100	610	366	111	132
Plant — Unregulated					
Electric generation, distribution and transmission[a]	8 – 100	5,256	-	3,960	-
Other buildings and improvements[a]	20 - 90	2,108	1	188	-
Nuclear fuel	—	1,176	1,176	-	-
Equipment[a]	3 – 33	718	166	147	128
Construction in process[a]	—	7,015	3,677	182	2,426
Other[a]	5 – 33	2,354	468	240	156
Total property, plant and equipment		58,539	31,191	10,259	11,213
Total accumulated depreciation — regulated[b],[c]		(16,273)	(11,126)	(1,832)	(3,341)
Total accumulated depreciation — unregulated[c][d]		(1,922)	-	(579)	-
Total net property, plant and equipment		$ 40,344	$ 20,065	$ 7,848	$ 7,872

(a) Includes capitalized leases of $414 million, $134 million, and $53 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively.
(b) Includes $667 million of accumulated amortization of nuclear fuel at Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas.
(c) Includes accumulated amortization of capitalized leases of $31 million, $17 million and $10 million at Duke Energy, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively.
(d) Includes accumulated depreciation of VIEs of $45 million at December 31, 2010 at Duke Energy.

The following table presents capitalized interest, which includes the debt component of AFUDC, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 respectively:

	Years Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**
Duke Energy	$ 166	$ 167	$ 102
Duke Energy Carolinas	78	83	65
Duke Energy Ohio	9	8	4
Duke Energy Indiana	33	19	13

11. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET

The components of Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Duke Energy

(in millions)	For the years ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Income/(Expense):			
Interest income	$ 53	$ 67	$ 77
Foreign exchange gains (losses)[(a)]	2	1	23
AFUDC equity	260	234	153
Deferred returns	10	15	(7)
Other	51	53	38
Total	$376	$370	$284

(a) Primarily relates to International Energy's remeasurement of certain cash and debt balances into the functional currency.

Duke Energy Carolinas

(in millions)	For the years ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Income/(Expense):			
Interest income	$ 10	$ 23	$ 6
AFUDC equity	168	174	125
Deferred returns	10	15	(7)
Other	(2)	-	(2)
Total	$186	$212	$122

Duke Energy Ohio

(in millions)	For the years ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Income/(Expense):			
Interest income	$ 14	$ 18	$ 10
AFUDC equity	5	4	(2)
Other	-	3	3
Total	$ 19	$ 25	$ 11

Duke Energy Indiana

(in millions)	For the years ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Income/(Expense)			
Interest income	$ 14	$ 14	$ 14
AFUDC equity	88	56	29
Other	(5)	-	(5)
Total	$ 97	$ 70	$ 38

12. GOODWILL, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND IMPAIRMENTS

Goodwill.

The following table shows goodwill by reportable segment for Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

Duke Energy

(in millions)	USFE&G	Commercial Power	International Energy	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010:				
Goodwill	$ 3,483	$ 940	$ 306	$ 4,729
Accumulated Impairment Charges	-	(871)	-	(871)
Balance at December 31, 2010, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	3,483	69	306	3,858
Foreign Exchange and Other Changes	-	-	(9)	(9)
Balance as of December 31, 2011:				
Goodwill	3,483	940	297	4,720
Accumulated Impairment Charges	-	(871)	-	(871)
Balance at December 31, 2011, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	$ 3,483	$ 69	$ 297	$ 3,849

(in millions)	USFE&G	Commercial Power	Total
Duke Energy Ohio			
Balance at December 31, 2010:			
Goodwill	$ 1,137	$ 1,188	$ 2,325
Accumulated Impairment Charges	(216)	(1,188)	(1,404)
Balance at December 31, 2010, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	921	-	921
Balance as of December 31, 2011:			
Goodwill	1,137	1,188	2,325
Accumulated Impairment Charges	(216)	(1,188)	(1,404)
Balance at December 31, 2011, as adjusted for accumulated impairment charges	$ 921	$ -	$ 921

Duke Energy.

Duke Energy is required to perform an annual goodwill impairment test as of the same date each year and, accordingly, performs its annual impairment testing of goodwill as of August 31. Duke Energy updates the 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.

Duke Energy early adopted the revised goodwill impairment accounting guidance during the third quarter of 2011 and applied this revised guidance to its August 31, 2011 annual goodwill impairment test. Pursuant to the revised guidance an entity may first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two step goodwill impairment test. If deemed necessary, the two-step impairment test shall be used to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of a goodwill impairment loss, if any, to be recognized. Duke Energy's annual qualitative assessments under the new accounting guidance include reviews of current forecasts compared to prior forecasts, consideration of recent fair value calculations, if any, review of Duke Energy's, as well as its peers, stock price performance, credit ratings of Duke Energy's significant subsidiaries, updates to weighted average cost of capital (WACC) calculations or review of the key inputs to the WACC and consideration of overall economic factors, recent regulatory commission actions and related regulatory climates, and recent financial performance. Duke Energy determined it was more likely than not that the fair value of each of its reporting units exceeded their carrying value at August 31, 2011 and that the two step goodwill impairment test was not required.

In the second quarter of 2010, based on circumstances discussed below, management determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit was below its respective carrying value. Accordingly, an interim impairment test was performed for this reporting unit. Determination of reporting unit fair value was based on a combination of the income approach, which estimates the fair value of Duke Energy's reporting units based on discounted future cash flows, and the market approach, which estimates the fair value of Duke Energy's reporting units based on market comparables within the utility and energy industries. Based on completion of step one of the second quarter 2010 impairment analysis, management determined that the fair value of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit was less than its carrying value, which included goodwill of $500 million.

Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit includes nearly 4,000 MW of primarily coal-fired generation capacity in Ohio which was dedicated under the ESP through December 31, 2011. Additionally, this reporting unit has approximately 3,600 MW of gas-fired generation capacity in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana which provides generation to unregulated energy markets in the Midwest. The businesses within Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit operate in unregulated markets which allow for customer choice among suppliers. As a result, the operations within this reporting unit are subjected to competitive pressures that do not exist in any of Duke Energy's regulated jurisdictions.

Commercial Power's other businesses, including the renewable generation assets, are in a separate reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing purposes. No impairment existed with respect to Commercial Power's renewable generation assets.

The fair value of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit is impacted by a multitude of factors, including current and forecasted customer demand, forecasted power and commodity prices, uncertainty of environmental costs, competition, the cost of capital, valuation of peer companies and regulatory and legislative developments. Management's assumptions and views of these factors continually evolve, and certain views and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the reporting unit in the 2010 interim impairment test changed significantly from those used in the 2009 annual impairment test. These factors had a significant impact on the valuation of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit. More specifically, the following factors significantly impacted management's valuation of the reporting unit:

- *Sustained lower forward power prices* — In Ohio, Duke Energy's Commercial Power segment provided power to retail customers under the ESP, which utilizes rates approved by the PUCO through 2011. These rates in 2010 were above market prices for generation services, resulting in customers switching to other generation providers. As discussed in Note 4, Duke Energy Ohio will establish a new SSO for retail load customers for generation after the current ESP expires on December 31, 2011. Given forward power prices, which declined from the time of the 2009 impairment, significant uncertainty existed with respect to the generation margin that would be earned under the new SSO.
- *Potentially more stringent environmental regulations from the U.S. EPA*—In May and July of 2010, the EPA issued proposed rules associated with the regulation of CCRs to address risks from the disposal of CCRs (e.g., ash ponds) and to limit the interstate transport of emissions of NO_x and SO_2. These proposed regulations, along with other pending EPA regulations, could result in significant expenditures for coal fired generation plants, and could result in the early retirement of certain generation assets, which do not currently have control equipment for NO_x and SO_2, as soon as 2014.
- *Customer switching* — ESP customers have increasingly selected alternative generation service providers, as allowed by Ohio legislation, which further erodes margins on sales. In the second quarter of 2010, Duke Energy Ohio's residential class became the target of an intense marketing campaign offering significant discounts to residential customers that switch to alternate power suppliers. Customer switching levels were at approximately 55% at June 30, 2010 compared to approximately 29% in the third quarter of 2009.

As a result of the factors above, a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of $500 million was recorded during the second quarter of 2010. This impairment charge represented the entire remaining goodwill balance for Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit. In addition to the goodwill impairment charge, and as a result of factors similar to those described above, Commercial Power recorded $160 million of pre-tax impairment charges related to certain generating assets and emission allowances primarily associated with these generation assets in the Midwest to write-down the value of these assets to their estimated fair value. The generation assets that were subject to this impairment charge were those coal-fired generating assets that do not have certain environmental emissions control equipment, causing these generation assets to be heavily impacted by the EPA's proposed rules on emissions of NO_x and SO_2. These impairment charges are recorded in Goodwill and Other Impairment Charges on Duke Energy's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

During 2009, in connection with the annual goodwill impairment test, Duke Energy recorded an approximate $371 million impairment charge to write-down the carrying value of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit to its implied fair value. Additionally, in 2009 and as a result of factors similar to those described above, Commercial Power recorded $42 million of pre-tax impairment charges related to certain generating assets in the Midwest to write-down the value of these assets to their estimated fair value. These impairment charges are recorded in Goodwill and Other Impairment Charges on Duke Energy's Consolidated Statement of Operations. As management is not aware of any recent market transactions for comparable assets with sufficient transparency to develop a market approach fair value, Duke Energy relied heavily on the income approach to estimate the fair value of the impaired assets.

The fair value of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit in 2009 was impacted by a multitude of factors, including current and forecasted customer demand, current and forecasted power and commodity prices, impact of the economy on discount rates, valuation of peer companies, competition, and regulatory and legislative developments. These factors had a significant impact on the risk-adjusted discount rate and other inputs used to value the non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit. More specifically, as of August 31, 2009, the following factors significantly impacted management's valuation of the reporting unit that consequently resulted in an approximate $371 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge during the third quarter of 2009:

- *Decline in load (electricity demand) forecast* — As a result of lower demand due to the continuing economic recession, forecasts evolved throughout 2009 that indicate that lower demand levels may persist longer than previously anticipated. The potential for prolonged suppressed sales growth, lower sales volume forecasts and greater uncertainty with respect to sales volume forecasts had a significant impact to the valuation of this reporting unit.
- *Depressed market power prices* — Low natural gas and coal prices put downward pressure on market prices for power. As the economic recession continued throughout 2009, demand for power remained low and market prices were at lower levels than previously forecasted. In Ohio in 2009, Duke Energy provides power to retail customers under an ESP, which utilized rates approved by the PUCO through 2011. These rates were above market prices for generation services. The low levels of market prices impacted price forecasts and placed uncertainty over the pricing of power after the expiration of the ESP at the end of 2011. Additionally, customers began to select alternative energy generation service providers, as allowed by Ohio legislation, which further eroded margins on sales.
- *Carbon legislation/regulation developments* — On June 26, 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES) to encourage the development of clean energy sources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The ACES would create an economy-wide cap and trade program for large sources of greenhouse gas emissions. In September 2009, the U.S. Senate made significant progress toward their own version of climate legislation and, also in 2009, the EPA began actions that could lead to its regulation of greenhouse gas emissions absent carbon legislation. Climate legislation has the potential to significantly increase the costs of coal and other carbon-intensive electricity generation throughout the U.S., which could impact the value of the coal fired generating plants, particularly in non-regulated environments.

The fair values of Commercial Power's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit and generating assets for which impairments were recorded were determined using significant unobservable inputs (i.e., Level 3 inputs) as defined by the accounting guidance for fair value measurements.

Duke Energy Ohio.

Duke Energy Ohio early adopted the revised goodwill impairment accounting guidance, discussed above, during the third quarter of 2011 and applied this revised guidance to its August 31, 2011 annual goodwill impairment test. Duke Energy Ohio's qualitative assessment included, among other things, reviews of current forecasts and recent fair value calculations, updates to weighted average cost of capital calculations and consideration of overall economic factors and recent financial performance. Duke Energy Ohio determined it was more likely than not that the fair value of each of its reporting units exceeded their carrying value at August 31, 2011 and that the two step goodwill impairment test was not required.

In the second quarter of 2010, based on circumstances discussed above for Duke Energy, management determined that is was more likely than not that the fair value of Duke Energy Ohio's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit was less than its carrying value. Accordingly, Duke Energy Ohio also impaired its entire goodwill balance of $461 million related to this reporting unit during the second quarter of 2010. Also, as discussed above, Duke Energy Ohio recorded $160 million of pre-tax impairment charges related to certain generating assets and emission allowances primarily associated with these generation assets in the Midwest to write-down the value of these assets to their estimated fair value.

In the second quarter of 2010, goodwill for Ohio Transmission and Distribution (Ohio T&D) was also analyzed. The fair value of the Ohio T&D reporting unit is impacted by a multitude of factors, including current and forecasted customer demand, discount rates, valuation of peer companies, and regulatory and legislative developments. Management periodically updates the load forecasts to reflect current trends and expectations based on the current environment and future assumptions. The spring and summer 2010 load forecast indicated that load would not return to 2007 weather-normalized levels for several more years. Based on the results of the second quarter 2010 impairment analysis, the fair value of the Ohio T&D reporting unit was $216 million below its book value at Duke Energy Ohio and $40 million higher than its book value at Duke Energy. Accordingly, this goodwill impairment charge was only recorded by Duke Energy Ohio.

For the same reasons discussed above, during 2009, in connection with the annual goodwill impairment test, Duke Energy Ohio recorded an approximate $727 million goodwill impairment charge to write-down the carrying value of Duke Energy Ohio's non-regulated Midwest generation reporting unit to its implied fair value. Additionally, in 2009 and as a result of factors similar to those described above, Duke Energy Ohio recorded $42 million of pre-tax impairment charges related to certain non-regulated generating assets in the Midwest to write-down the value of these assets to their estimated fair value.

The fair value of Duke Energy Ohio's Ohio T&D reporting unit for which an impairment was recorded was determined using significant unobservable inputs (i.e., Level 3 inputs) as defined by the accounting guidance for fair value measurements.

Duke Energy Ohio relied heavily on the income approach to estimate the fair value of the impaired assets.

All of the above impairment charges are recorded in Goodwill and Other Impairment Charges on Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Intangibles

The carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011		
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Emission allowances	$ 66	$ 29	$ 37
Gas, coal and power contracts	295	271	24
Wind development rights	137	-	-
Other	72	10	-
Total gross carrying amount	570	310	61
Accumulated amortization — gas, coal and power contracts	(169)	(158)	(11)
Accumulated amortization — wind development rights	(7)	-	-
Accumulated amortization — other	(31)	(9)	-
Total accumulated amortization	(207)	(167)	(11)
Total intangible assets, net	$ 363	$ 143	$ 50

	December 31, 2010		
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Emission allowances	$ 175	$ 125	$ 49
Gas, coal and power contracts	295	271	24
Wind development rights	119	-	-
Other	71	9	-
Total gross carrying amount	660	405	73
Accumulated amortization — gas, coal and power contracts	(157)	(148)	(9)
Accumulated amortization — wind development rights	(5)	-	-
Accumulated amortization — other	(31)	(9)	-
Total accumulated amortization	(193)	(157)	(9)
Total intangible assets, net	$ 467	$ 248	$ 64

Emission allowances in the tables above include emission allowances acquired by Duke Energy as part of its merger with Cinergy, which were recorded at the then fair value on the date of the merger in April 2006, and emission allowances purchased by Duke Energy. Additionally, Duke Energy is allocated certain zero cost emission allowances on an annual basis.

The change in the gross carrying value of emission allowances during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011		
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Gross carrying value at beginning of period	$ 175	$ 125	$ 49
Purchases of emission allowances	4	1	2
Sales and consumption of emission allowances[(a)(b)]	(39)	(18)	(21)
Impairment of emission allowances	(79)	(79)	—
Other changes	5	—	7
Gross carrying value at end of period	$ 66	$ 29	$ 37

	December 31, 2010		
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Gross carrying value at beginning of period	$ 274	$ 191	$ 82
Purchases of emission allowances	14	12	1
Sales and consumption of emission allowances[(a)(b)]	(66)	(31)	(34)
Other changes	(47)	(47)	-
Gross carrying value at end of period	$ 175	$ 125	$ 49

(a) Carrying value of emission allowances are recognized via a charge to expense when consumed.

(b) See Note 3 for a discussion of gains and losses on sales of emission allowances by USFE&G and Commercial Power.

Amortization expense for gas, coal and power contracts, wind development rights and other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was:

(in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Duke Energy	$ 10	$ 24	$ 25
Duke Energy Ohio	8	20	23
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, 2011. 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 acquired from Catamount. 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.

Amortization Expense

(in millions)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Duke Energy	$ 60	$ 17	$ 17	$ 16	$ 16
Duke Energy Ohio	16	11	10	10	9
Duke Energy Indiana	38	1	1	1	1

Emission Allowance Impairments.

On August 8, 2011, the EPA published its final CSAPR in the Federal Register. As further discussed in Note 5, the CSAPR established state-level annual SO_2 and NO_X budgets that were to take effect on January 1, 2012, and state-level ozone-season NO_X budgets that were to take effect on May 1, 2012, allocating emission allowances to affected sources in each state equal to the state budget less an allowance set-aside for new sources. The budget levels were set to decline in 2014 for many states, including each state that the Duke Energy Registrants operate in, except for South Carolina where the budget levels were to remain constant. The rule allowed both intrastate and interstate allowance trading.

The CSAPR will not utilize CAA emission allowances as the original CAIR provided. The EPA will issue new emission allowances to be used exclusively for purposes of complying with the CSAPR cap-and-trade program. Duke Energy has evaluated the effect of the CSAPR on the carrying value of emission allowances recorded at its USFE&G and Commercial Power segments. Based on the provisions of the CSAPR when the rule was published, Duke Energy Ohio had more SO_2 allowances than will be needed to comply with the continuing CAA acid rain cap-and-trade program (excess emission allowances). Duke Energy Ohio incurred a pre-tax impairment of $79 million in the third quarter of 2011 to write down the carrying value of excess emission allowances held by Commercial Power to fair value. The charge is recorded in Goodwill and other impairment charges on Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Statement of Operations. This amount was based on the fair value of total allowances held by Commercial Power for compliance under the continuing CAA acid rain cap-and-trade program on August 8, 2011.

As discussed in Note 5, on December 30, 2011, the D.C. District Court ordered a stay of the CSAPR. Based on the court's order, the EPA is expected to continue administering the CAIR that the Duke Energy Registrants have been complying with since 2009 and which was to be replaced by the CSAPR beginning in 2012.

Other Impairments

As a result of project cost overages related to the Edwardsport IGCC plant, Duke Energy Indiana recorded pre-tax charges to earnings of $222 million in the third quarter of 2011 and $44 million in the third quarter of 2010.

Refer to Note 4 for a further discussion of the Edwardsport IGCC project.

13. INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Duke Energy

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. Significant investments in affiliates accounted for under the equity method are as follows:

Commercial Power.

As of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, investments accounted for under the equity method primarily consist of Duke Energy's approximate 50% ownership interest in the five Sweetwater projects (Phase I-V), which are wind power assets located in Texas that were acquired as part of the acquisition of Catamount and a 49% ownership interest in Suez-DEGS Solutions of Ashtabula LLC. As of December 31, 2011, Duke Energy held a 50% ownership interest INDU Solar Holdings, LLC.

International Energy.

As of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy accounted for under the equity method a 25% indirect interest in NMC, which owns and operates a methanol and MTBE business in Jubail, Saudi Arabia.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, Duke Energy's wholly-owned subsidiary, CGP Global Greece Holdings S.A. (CGP Greece) has as its only asset the 25% indirect interest in Attiki, and its only third-party liability is a debt obligation that is secured by the 25% indirect interest in Attiki. The debt obligation is also secured by Duke Energy's indirect wholly-owned interest in CGP Greece and is otherwise non-recourse to Duke Energy. This debt obligation of $64 million and $66 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, is reflected in Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, Duke Energy's investment balance in Attiki was $64 million and $66 million, respectively.

In November 2009, CGP Greece failed to make a scheduled semi-annual installment payment of principal and interest on the debt and in December 2009, Duke Energy decided to abandon its investment in Attiki and the related non-recourse debt. The decision to abandon the investment in Attiki was made in part due to the non-strategic nature of the investment. In January 2010 the counterparty to the debt issued a Notice of Event of Default, asserting its rights to exercise CGP Greece's voting rights in and receive CGP Greece's share of dividends paid by Attiki.

During 2010, the counterparty to the debt commenced a process with the joint venture parties to find a buyer for CGP Greece's 25% indirect interest in Attiki. Effective in January 2010, Duke Energy no longer accounts for Attiki under the equity method, and the investment balance remaining on Attiki was transferred to Other within Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as Duke Energy retains legal ownership of the investment. In December 2011, Duke Energy entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interest in Attiki to an existing equity owner in a series of transactions that will result in the full discharge of its debt obligations. If all conditions of this agreement are met, Duke Energy expects the transaction to close in March 2012.

Other.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, investments accounted for under the equity method primarily include a 50% ownership interest in the telecommunications investment, DukeNet. As of December 31, 2009, investments accounted for under the equity method primarily included telecommunications investments.

In December 2010, as discussed in Note 3, Duke Energy completed an agreement with Alinda to sell a 50% ownership interest in DukeNet. As a result of the disposition transaction, DukeNet and Alinda are equal 50% owners in the new joint venture. Subsequent to the closing of the DukeNet disposition transaction, effective on December 21, 2010, DukeNet is no longer consolidated into Duke Energy's consolidated financial statements and is accounted for by Duke Energy as an equity method investment.

On December 2, 2010, Duke Energy completed the sale of its 30% equity investment in Q-Comm to Windstream Corp. (Windstream). The sale resulted in $165 million in net proceeds, including $87 million of Windstream common shares and a $109 million pre-tax gain recorded in Gains (Losses) on Sales and Impairments of Unconsolidated Affiliates on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Additionally, Other included Duke Energy's effective 50% interest in Crescent which, as discussed further below, has a carrying value of zero. Crescent emerged from bankruptcy in June 2010 and following the bankruptcy proceeding, Duke Energy no longer has any ownership interest in Crescent.

See Note 7 for a discussion of charges recorded in 2009 related to performance guarantees issued by Duke Energy on behalf of Crescent. Crescent filed Chapter 11 petitions in a U.S. Bankruptcy Court in June 2009.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the carrying amount of investments in affiliates with carrying amounts greater than zero approximated the amount of underlying equity in net assets.

Impairments.

There were no significant pre-tax impairment charges to the carrying value of investments in unconsolidated affiliates during the year ended December 31, 2011. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy recorded pre-tax impairment charges to the carrying value of investments in unconsolidated affiliates of $11 million and $21 million, respectively. Approximately $18 million of the impairment charge recorded during the year ended December 31, 2009 relates to International Energy's investment in Attiki, (discussed above). These impairment charges, which were recorded in Gains (Losses) on Sales of Unconsolidated Affiliates on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, were recorded as a result of Duke Energy concluding that it would not be able to recover its carrying value in these investments, thus the carrying value of these investments were written down to their estimated fair value.

Investments in Equity Method Unconsolidated Affiliates

	As of:					
	December 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
(in millions)	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas	$ 5	$ -	$ 5	$ 5	$ -	$ 5
Commercial Power	188	-	188	174	1	175
International Energy	-	91	91	-	83	83
Other	167	9	176	173	8	181
	$360	$100	$ 460	$352	$ 92	$ 444

Equity in Earnings of Equity Method Unconsolidated Affiliates

	For the Years Ended:								
	December 31, 2011			December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
(in millions)	Domestic	International	Total[a]	Domestic	International	Total[a]	Domestic	International	Total[a]
U.S. Franchised Electric and Gas	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (10)	$ -	$ (10)
Commercial Power	6	-	6	7	-	7	7	-	7
International Energy	-	145	145	-	102	102	-	72	72
Other	7	2	9	5	2	7	-	1	1
	$ 13	$ 147	$ 160	$ 12	$ 104	$ 116	$ (3)	$ 73	$ 70

(a) Duke Energy's share of net earnings from these unconsolidated affiliates is reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy received distributions from equity investments of $149 million, $111 million and $83 million, respectively, which are included in Other assets within Cash Flows from Operating Activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Summarized Combined Financial Information of Equity Method Unconsolidated Affiliates

	As of December 31,	
(in millions)	2011	2010
Balance Sheet		
Current assets	$ 492	$ 413
Non-current assets	1,599	1,599
Current liabilities	(267)	(242)
Non-current liabilities	(225)	(145)
Net assets	$ 1,599	$ 1,625

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2011	2010	2009
Income Statement			
Operating revenues	$ 1,615	$ 1,385	$ 1,509
Operating expenses	865	924	1,252
Net income	607	430	257

Other Investments.

Commercial Power had an interest in South Houston Green Power, L.P. (SHGP), which is a cogeneration facility containing three combustion turbines in Texas City, Texas. Although Duke Energy owned a significant portion of SHGP, it was not consolidated as Duke Energy did not hold a majority voting control or have the ability to exercise control over SHGP, nor was Duke Energy the primary beneficiary.

Duke Energy exercised the cash settlement option of an asset swap agreement for SHGP and received total cash proceeds of $184 million in December 2010. This transaction did not result in a significant gain.

Advance SC, LLC., which provides funding for economic development projects, educational initiatives, and other programs, was formed during 2004. USFE&G made donations of $3 million, $1 million and $11 million to the unconsolidated subsidiary during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Additionally, at December 31, 2011, USFE&G had an immaterial trade payable to Advance SC, LLC. At December 31, 2010, USFE&G had a trade payable to Advance SC, LLC. of $3 million.

Duke Energy Carolinas.

Duke Energy Carolinas engages in related party transactions, which are generally performed at cost and in accordance with the applicable state and federal commission regulations. Balances due to or due from related parties included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

Assets/(Liabilities)

(in millions)	December 31, 2011[(a)]	December 31, 2010[(a)]
Current assets[(b)]	$ 51	$ 293
Non-current assets[(c)]	111	104
Current liabilities[(d)]	(171)	(195)
Non-current liabilities[(e)]	(64)	(93)
Net deferred tax liabilities[(f)]	(4,509)	(3,906)

(a) Balances exclude assets or liabilities associated with accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits and money pool arrangements as discussed below.

(b) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $2 million is classified as Receivables and $49 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $90 million is classified as Receivables and $203 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(c) The balances at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are classified as Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(d) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $157 million is classified as Accounts payable and $14 million is classified as accrued taxes on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The balance at December 31, 2010 is classified as Accounts payable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(e) The balances at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are classified as Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(f) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $(4,555) million is classified as Deferred income taxes and $46 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $(3,988) million is classified as Deferred income taxes and $82 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As discussed further in Note 21, Duke Energy Carolinas participates in Duke Energy's qualified pension plan, non-qualified pension plan and other post-retirement benefit plans and is allocated its proportionate share of expenses associated with these plans. Additionally, Duke Energy Carolinas has been allocated accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations as shown in the following table:

(in millions)	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Other current liabilities	$ 8	$ 10
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	248	242
Total allocated accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	$ 256	$ 252

Other Related Party Amounts

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Corporate governance and shared service expenses[(a)]	$ 1,009	$ 1,016	$ 825
Indemnification coverages[(b)]	21	25	28
Rental income and other charged expenses, net[(c)]	(11)	3	22

(a) Duke Energy Carolinas is charged its proportionate share of corporate governance and other costs by an unconsolidated affiliate that is a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy. Corporate governance and other shared services costs are primarily related to human resources, employee benefits, legal and accounting fees, as well as other third party costs. These amounts are recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other within Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The increase in 2010 as compared to 2009 is primarily attributable to the 2010 voluntary opportunity plan discussed further in Note 19.

(b) Duke Energy Carolinas incurs expenses related to certain indemnification coverages through Bison, Duke Energy's wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary. These expenses are recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other within Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(c) Duke Energy Carolinas records income associated with the rental of office space to a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy, as well as its proportionate share of certain charged expenses from affiliates of Duke Energy.

As discussed further in Note 6, Duke Energy Carolinas participates in a money pool arrangement with Duke Energy and other Duke Energy subsidiaries. Interest income associated with money pool activity, which is recorded in Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, was $1 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and insignificant for the year ended December 31, 2009. Interest expense associated with money pool activity, which is recorded in Interest Expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, was $1 million, for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and $3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

During December 31, 2011 and 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas made equity distributions to its parent, Duke Energy, in the amounts of $299 million and $350 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, Duke Energy Carolinas received a $146 million allocation of net pension and other post-retirement benefit assets from its parent, Duke Energy. During the year ended December 31, 2009, Duke Energy Carolinas received $250 million in capital contributions from its parent, Duke Energy.

Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2009, Duke Energy Carolinas recorded an approximate $3 million increase in Member's Equity as a result of forgiveness of an advance by its parent, Duke Energy.

Duke Energy Ohio

Duke Energy Ohio engages in related party transactions, which are generally performed at cost and in accordance with the applicable state and federal commission regulations. Balances due to or due from related parties included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

Assets/(Liabilities)

(in millions)	December 31, 2011[a]	December 31, 2010[a]
Current assets[b]	$ 44	$ 82
Non-current assets[c]	22	15
Current liabilities[d]	(84)	(86)
Non-current liabilities[e]	-	(42)
Net deferred tax liabilities[f]	(1,751)	(1,579)

(a) Balances exclude assets or liabilities associated with accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits, CRC and money pool arrangements as discussed below.

(b) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $15 million is classified as Receivables and $29 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $24 million is classified as Receivables and $58 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(c) The balances at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are classified as Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(d) The balance at December 31, 2011, is classified as Accounts payable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $(83) million is classified as Accounts payable and $(3) million is classified as Other within Current Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(e) The balance at December 31, 2010, is classified as Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(f) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $(1,798) million is classified as Deferred income taxes and $47 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $(1,588) million is classified as Deferred income taxes and $9 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As discussed further in Note 21, Duke Energy Ohio participates in Duke Energy's qualified pension plan, non-qualified pension plan and other post-retirement benefit plans and is allocated its proportionate share of expenses associated with these plans. Additionally, Duke Energy Ohio has been allocated accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations as shown in the following table:

(in millions)	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Other current liabilities	$ 4	$ 4
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	166	207
Total allocated accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	$ 170	$ 211

Other Related Party Amounts

(in millions)	For the Years ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Corporate governance and shared service expenses[a]	$ 401	$ 369	$ 401
Indemnification coverages[b]	17	19	17
Rental income and other charged expenses, net[c]	(3)	5	5
CRC interest income[d]	13	15	15

(a) Duke Energy Ohio is charged its proportionate share of corporate governance and other costs by an unconsolidated affiliate that is a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy. Corporate governance and other shared services costs are primarily related to human resources, employee benefits, legal and accounting fees, as well as other third party costs. These amounts are recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other within Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(b) Duke Energy Ohio incurs expenses related to certain indemnification coverages through Bison, Duke Energy's wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary. These expenses are recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other within Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(c) Duke Energy Ohio records income associated with the rental of office space to a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy, as well as its proportionate share of certain charged expenses from affiliates of Duke Energy.

(d) As discussed in Note 17, certain trade receivables have been sold by Duke Energy Ohio to CRC, an unconsolidated entity formed by a subsidiary of Duke Energy. The proceeds obtained from the sales of receivables are largely cash but do include a subordinated note from CRC for a portion of the purchase price. The interest income associated with the subordinated note is recorded in Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As discussed further in Note 6, Duke Energy Ohio participates in a money pool arrangement with Duke Energy and other Duke Energy subsidiaries. Interest income associated with money pool activity, which is recorded in Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, was $1 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and insignificant for the year ended December 31, 2009. Interest expense associated with money pool activity, which is recorded in Interest Expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, was insignificant for each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management (DECAM) is a non-regulated, direct subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio. DECAM conducts business activities including the execution of commodity transactions and executing third party vendor and supply contracts as well as service contracts for certain of Duke Energy's non-regulated entities. The commodity contracts that DECAM enters either do not qualify as hedges or have not been designated as hedges (hereinafter referred to as undersigned contracts), thus the mark-to-market impacts of these contracts are reflected in Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Statements of Operations. In addition, equal and offsetting mark-to-market impacts of intercompany contracts with non regulated entities are reflected in Duke Energy Ohio's Consolidated Statements of Operations representing the pass through of the economics of the original contracts to non-regulated entities in accordance with contractual arrangements between Duke Energy Ohio and non-regulated entities. See Note 14 for additional information. Because it is not a rated entity, DECAM receives its credit support from Duke Energy or its non-regulated subsidiaries and not the regulated utility operations of Duke Energy Ohio. DECAM meets its funding needs through an intercompany loan agreement from a subsidiary of Duke Energy. The intercompany loan agreement was executed in February 2011. An additional intercompany loan agreement was executed in October 2011 so that DECAM can also loan money to the subsidiary of Duke Energy. DECAM had no outstanding intercompany loan payable with the subsidiary of Duke Energy as of December 31, 2011. DECAM had a $90 million intercompany loan receivable with the subsidiary of Duke Energy as of December 31, 2011.

In January 2012, Duke Energy Vermillion, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio, sold its 75% undivided ownership interest in Vermillion Generating Station to Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA. Refer to Notes 2 and 5 for further discussion.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2009, Duke Energy Ohio paid dividends to its parent, Cinergy of $485 million and $360 million, respectively.

Duke Energy Indiana

Duke Energy Indiana engages in related party transactions, which are generally performed at cost and in accordance with the applicable state and federal commission regulations. Balances due to or due from related parties included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

Assets/(Liabilities)

(in millions)	December 31, 2011[(a)]	December 31, 2010[(a)]
Current assets[(b)]	$ 18	$ 51
Non-current assets[(c)]	2	-
Current liabilities[(d)]	(97)	(69)
Non-current liabilities[(e)]	(22)	(20)
Net deferred tax liabilities[(f)]	(914)	(932)

(a) Balances exclude assets or liabilities associated with accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits, CRC and money pool arrangements as discussed below.

(b) The balance at December 31, 2011, is classified as Receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $27 million is classified as Receivables and $24 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(c) The balance at December 31, 2011 is classified as Other within Investments and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(d) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $(72) million is classified as Accounts payable and $(25) million is classified as Taxes accrued on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010 $(67) million is classified as Accounts payable and $(2) million is classified as Taxes accrued on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(e) The balances at December 31, 2011 and 2010, are classified as Other within Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(f) Of the balance at December 31, 2011, $(927) million is classified as Deferred income taxes and $13 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Of the balance at December 31, 2010, $(973) million is classified as Deferred income taxes and $41 million is classified as Other within Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As discussed further in Note 21, Duke Energy Indiana participates in Duke Energy's qualified pension plan, non-qualified pension plan and other post-retirement benefit plans and is allocated its proportionate share of expenses associated with these plans. Additionally, Duke Energy Indiana has been allocated accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations as shown in the following table:

(in millions)	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Other current liabilities	$ 2	$ 2
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	231	270
Total allocated accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	$ 233	$ 272

Other Related Party Amounts

(in millions)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Corporate governance and shared service expenses[(a)]	$ 415	$ 364	$ 343
Indemnification coverages[(b)]	7	8	10
Rental income and other charged expenses, net[(c)]	1	8	12
CRC interest income[(d)]	14	13	12

(a) Duke Energy Indiana is charged its proportionate share of corporate governance and other costs by an unconsolidated affiliate that is a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy. Corporate governance and other shared services costs are primarily related to human resources, employee benefits, legal and accounting fees, as well as other third party costs. These amounts are recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other within Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(b) Duke Energy Indiana incurs expenses related to certain indemnification coverages through Bison, Duke Energy's wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary. These expenses are recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other within Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(c) Duke Energy Indiana records income associated with the rental of office space to a consolidated affiliate of Duke Energy, as well as its proportionate share of certain charged expenses from affiliates of Duke Energy.

(d) As discussed in Note 11, certain trade receivables have been sold by Duke Energy Indiana to CRC, an unconsolidated entity formed by a subsidiary of Duke Energy. The proceeds obtained from the sales of receivables are largely cash but do include a subordinated note from CRC for a portion of the purchase price. The interest income associated with the subordinated note is recorded in Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As discussed further in Note 6, Duke Energy Indiana participates in a money pool arrangement with Duke Energy and other Duke Energy subsidiaries. Interest income associated with money pool activity, which is recorded in Other Income and Expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, was insignificant for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and $1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Interest expense associated with money pool activity, which is recorded in Interest Expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, was $1 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

In January 2012, Duke Energy Vermillion, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Ohio, sold its 75% undivided ownership interest in the Vermillion Generating Station to Duke Energy Indiana and WVPA. Refer to Note 2 and 5 for further discussion.

During the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, Duke Energy Indiana received $350 million and $140 million, respectively, in capital contributions, from its parent, Cinergy.

14. RISK MANAGEMENT, DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Duke Energy Registrants closely monitor the risks associated with commodity price changes and changes in interest rates on their operations and, where appropriate, use various commodity and interest rate instruments to manage these risks. Certain of these derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting and are designated as hedging instruments, while others either do not qualify as hedges or have not been designated as hedges (hereinafter referred to as undesignated contracts). The Duke Energy Registrants' primary use of energy commodity derivatives is to hedge the generation portfolio against exposure to changes in the prices of power and fuel. Interest rate swaps are entered into to manage interest rate risk primarily associated with the Duke Energy Registrants' variable-rate and fixed-rate borrowings.

The accounting guidance for derivatives requires the recognition of all derivative instruments not identified as NPNS as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting, the Duke Energy Registrants may elect to designate such derivatives as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges. The Duke Energy Registrants offset fair value amounts recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement.

The operations of the USFE&G business segment meet the criteria for regulatory accounting treatment. Accordingly, for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges within USFE&G, gains and losses are reflected as a regulatory liability or asset instead of as a component of AOCI. For derivatives designated as fair value hedges or left undesignated within USFE&G, gains and losses associated with the change in fair value of these derivative contracts would be deferred as a regulatory liability or asset, thus having no immediate earnings impact.

Within the Duke Energy Registrants' unregulated businesses, for derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting and are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss is reported as a component of AOCI and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any gains or losses on the derivative that represent either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings. For derivative instruments that qualify and are designated as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item are recognized in earnings in the current period. The Duke Energy Registrants' include the gain or loss on the derivative in the same line item as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Additionally, the Duke Energy Registrants' enter into derivative agreements that are economic hedges that either do not qualify for hedge accounting or have not been designated as a hedge. The changes in fair value of these undesignated derivative instruments are reflected in current earnings.

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

Commodity Price Risk

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to the impact of market changes in the future prices of electricity (energy, capacity and financial transmission rights), coal, natural gas and emission allowances (SO_2, seasonal NO_X and annual NO_X) as a result of their energy operations such as electric generation and the transportation and sale of natural gas. With respect to commodity price risks associated with electric generation, the Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to changes including, but not limited to, the cost of the coal and natural gas used to generate electricity, the prices of electricity in wholesale markets, the cost of capacity required to purchase and sell electricity in wholesale markets and the cost of emission allowances primarily at the Duke Energy Registrants' coal fired power plants. Risks associated with commodity price changes on future operations are closely monitored and, where appropriate, various commodity contracts are used to mitigate the effect of such fluctuations on operations. Exposure to commodity price risk is influenced by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the term of the contract, the liquidity of the market and delivery location.

Commodity Fair Value Hedges.

At December 31, 2011, there were no open commodity derivative instruments that were designated as fair value hedges.

Commodity Cash Flow Hedges.

At December 31, 2011, there were no open commodity derivative instruments that were designated as cash flow hedges.

Undesignated Contracts.

The Duke Energy Registrants use derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from providing electric generation and capacity to large energy customers, energy aggregators, retail customers and other wholesale companies. Undesignated contracts may include contracts not designated as a hedge, contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting, derivatives that do not or no longer qualify for the NPNS scope exception, and de-designated hedge contracts. Undesignated contracts also include contracts associated with operations that Duke Energy continues to wind down or has included as discontinued operations. As these undesignated contracts expire as late as 2021, Duke Energy has entered into economic hedges that leave it minimally exposed to changes in prices over the duration of these contracts.

Duke Energy Carolinas uses derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from electricity generation. As of December 31, 2011 Duke Energy Carolinas does not have any undesignated commodity contracts.

Duke Energy Ohio uses derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from providing electricity generation and capacity to large energy customers, energy aggregators, retail customers and other wholesale companies. Undesignated contracts at December 31, 2011 are primarily associated with forward sales and purchases of power, coal and emission allowances, for the Commercial Power segment.

Duke Energy Indiana uses derivative contracts as economic hedges to manage the market risk exposures that arise from electric generation. Undesignated contracts at December 31, 2011 are primarily associated with forward purchases and sales of power, forward purchases of natural gas and financial transmission rights.

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

Interest Rate Risk

The following table shows the notional amounts for derivatives related to interest rate risk at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Notional Amounts of Derivative Instruments Related to Interest Rate Risk

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
Cash Flow Hedges[a]	$ 841	$ -	$ -	$ -
Undesignated Contracts	247	-	27	200
Fair Value Hedges	275	25	250	-
Total Notional Amount at December 31, 2011	$ 1,363	$ 25	$ 277	$ 200

(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Ohio
Cash Flow Hedges[a]	$ 492	$ -	$ -
Undesignated Contracts	561	500	27
Fair Value Hedges	275	25	250
Total Notional Amount at December 31, 2010	$ 1,328	$ 525	$ 277

(a) Includes amounts related to non-recourse variable rate long-term debt of VIEs of $466 million at December 31, 2011 and $492 million at December 31, 2010.

Volumes

The following tables show information relating to the volume of Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio's commodity derivative activity outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Amounts disclosed represent the notional volumes of commodities contracts accounted for at fair value. For option contracts, notional amounts include only the delta-equivalent volumes which represent the notional volumes times the probability of exercising the option based on current price volatility. Volumes associated with contracts qualifying for the NPNS exception have been excluded from the table below. Amounts disclosed represent the absolute value of notional amounts. Duke Energy and Duke Energy Ohio have netted contractual amounts where offsetting purchase and sale contracts exist with identical delivery locations and times of delivery. Where all commodity positions are perfectly offset, no quantities are shown below. For additional information on notional dollar amounts of debt subject to derivative contracts accounted for at fair value, see "Interest Rate Risk" section above.

Underlying Notional Amounts for Derivative Instruments Accounted for At Fair Value

Duke Energy

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Electricity-energy (Gigawatt-hours)	14,118	8,200
Electricity-capacity (Gigawatt-months)	-	58
Emission allowances: SO_2 (thousands of tons)	-	8
Emission allowances: NO_X (thousands of tons)	9	-
Natural gas (millions of decatherms)	40	37

Duke Energy Ohio

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Electricity-energy (Gigawatt-hours) (a)	14,655	13,183
Electricity-capacity (Gigawatt-months)	-	60
Emission allowances: NO_X (thousands of tons)	9	-
Natural gas (millions of decatherms)	2	-

(a) Amounts include intercompany positions that eliminate at the consolidated Duke Energy level.

The following table shows fair value amounts of derivative contracts as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the line item(s) in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in which such amounts are included. The fair values of derivative contracts are presented on a gross basis, even when the derivative instruments are subject to master netting arrangements where Duke Energy nets the fair value of derivative contracts subject to master netting arrangements with the same counterparty on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash collateral payables and receivables associated with the derivative contracts have not been netted against the fair value amounts.

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

Duke Energy

	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(in millions)	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Balance Sheet Location				
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Interest rate contracts				
Current Assets: Other	4	-	5	-
Investments and Other Assets: Other	2	-	16	-
Current Liabilities: Other	-	11	-	13
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	-	76	-	-
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	$ 6	$ 87	$ 21	$ 13
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Commodity contracts				
Current Assets: Other	$ 81	$ 31	$ 108	$ 54
Investments and Other Assets: Other	35	17	55	4
Current Liabilities: Other	136	168	75	118
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other	25	93	3	72
Interest rate contracts				
Investments and Other Assets: Other[(a)]	-	-	60	-
Current Liabilities: Other	-	2	-	2
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other[(b)]	-	75	-	5
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	$ 277	$ 386	$ 301	$ 255
Total Derivatives	$ 283	$ 473	$ 322	$ 268

(a) Balance relates to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Carolinas which receive regulatory accounting treatment.

(b) As of December 31, 2011, includes $67 million related to interest rate swaps at Duke Energy Indiana which receive regulatory accounting treatment.

Duke Energy Ohio

(in millions)	December 31, 2011 Asset		December 31, 2011 Liability		December 31, 2010 Asset		December 31, 2010 Liability	
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments								
Interest rate contracts								
Current Assets: Other		3		-		4		-
Investments and Other Assets: Other		2		-		2		-
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	$	5	$	-	$	6	$	-
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments								
Commodity contracts								
Current Assets: Other	$	79	$	39	$	106	$	57
Investments and Other Assets: Other		29		18		6		2
Current Liabilities: Other		136		146		75		98
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other		22		33		3		7
Interest rate contracts								
Current Liabilities: Other		-		1		-		1
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities: Other		-		8		-		4
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	$	266	$	245	$	190	$	169
Total Derivatives	$	271	$	245	$	196	$	169

The following table shows the amount of the gains and losses recognized on derivative instruments qualifying and designated as cash flow hedges by type of derivative contract during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the Consolidated Statements of Operations line items in which such gains and losses are included.

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

Duke Energy

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010	
Amount of Pre-tax (Losses) Gains Recorded in AOCI				
Interest rate contracts		(88)		2
Total Pre-tax (Losses) Gains Recorded in AOCI	$	(88)	$	2
Location of Pre-tax Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings				
Commodity contracts				
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power-non-regulated		-		2
Interest rate contracts				
Interest expense		(5)		(5)
Total Pre-tax Losses Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings	$	(5)	$	(3)

Duke Energy Ohio

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2011	2010
Location of Pre-tax Gains Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings		
Commodity contracts		
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power-non-regulated	$ -	$ 2
Total Pre-tax Gains Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings	$ -	$ 2

There was no hedge ineffectiveness during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and no gains or losses have been excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness during the same periods for all Duke Energy Registrants.

Duke Energy. At December 31, 2011, $115 million of pre-tax deferred net losses on derivative instruments related to interest rate cash flow hedges remains in AOCI and a $10 million pre-tax gain is expected to be recognized in earnings during the next 12 months as the hedged transactions occur.

Duke Energy Ohio. At December 31, 2011, there were no deferred gains or losses on derivative instruments related to commodity cash flow hedges remaining in AOCI.

The following table shows the amount of the pre-tax gains and losses recognized on undesignated hedges by type of derivative instrument during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the line item(s) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in which such gains and losses are included or deferred on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as regulatory assets or liabilities.