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(128)

(1,039)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period

1,424

2,110

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

$

1,296

$

1,071

OPERATING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's operating cash flows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in millions)	**2013**	**2012**
Net income	**$ 634**	$ 299
Non-cash adjustments to net income	**1,122**	836
Working capital	**(665)**	(263)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**$ 1,091**	$ 872

The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2013 as compared to 2012 was driven primarily by:

- An approximately $620 million increase in net income after non-cash adjustments, mainly due to the inclusion of Progress Energy's results, beginning July 2, 2012, the prior year impact of the 2011 Duke Energy Carolinas' rate cases and favorable weather.

  This increase was partially offset by:

- A $380 million decrease in traditional working capital, mainly due to an increase in the incentive pay-out and prior year over collection of the Carolinas' fuel costs.

INVESTING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's investing cash flows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in millions)	**2013**	**2012**
Capital, investment and acquisition expenditures	**$ (1,410)**	$ (1,043)
Available for sale securities, net	**(76)**	(127)
Proceeds from sales of equity investments and other assets, and sales of and collections on notes receivable	**20**	17
Other investing items	**1**	(27)
Net cash used in investing activities	**$ (1,465)**	$ (1,180)

The increase in cash used in investing activities in 2013 as compared to 2012 is primarily due to the following:

- A $370 million increase in capital, investment and acquisition expenditures primarily due to the inclusion of Progress Energy's capital expenditures beginning July 2, 2012, net of lower spending on Duke Energy's renewable energy wind projects and ongoing infrastructure modernization program as these projects near completion.

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FINANCING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's financing cash flows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in millions)	**2013**	**2012**
Issuance of common stock related to employee benefit plans	**$ 5**	$ 8
Issuance of long-term debt, net	**262**	(429)
Notes payable and commercial paper	**627**	28
Dividends paid	**(542)**	(335)
Other financing items	**(106)**	(3)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**$ 246**	$ (731)

The increase in net cash provided by financing activities in 2013 as compared to cash used in 2012 was due primarily to the following:

- A $690 million increase in net issuances of long-term debt, primarily due to the timing of issuances and redemptions across years.
- A $600 million increase in proceeds from net issuances of notes payable and commercial paper, primarily to fund the short-term working capital needs of the Duke Energy Registrants.

These increases in cash provided were partially offset by:

- A $200 million increase in quarterly dividends primarily due to an increase in common shares outstanding, resulting from the merger with Progress Energy and an increase in dividends per share from $0.75 to $0.765 beginning in the third quarter of 2012.

Significant Notes Payable and Long-Term Debt Activities – 2013

The following table summarizes the Duke Energy Registrants' significant debt issuances since December 31, 2012 (in millions).

Issuance Date	**Maturity Date**	**Interest Rate**	**Duke Energy (Parent)**	**Duke Energy Progress**	**Duke Energy**
Unsecured Debt					
January 2013[a]	January 2073	5.125 %	**$ 500**	**$ -**	**$ 500**
Secured Debt					
February 2013[b] [c]	December 2030	2.043 %	**-**	**-**	**203**
February 2013[b]	June 2037	4.740 %	**-**	**-**	**220**
April 2013[d]	April 2026	5.456 %	**-**	**-**	**230**
First Mortgage Bonds					

March 2013[e]	March 2043	4.100 %	**-**	**500**	**500**
Total issuances			**$ 500**	**$ 500**	**$ 1,653**

(a) Callable after January 2018 at par. Proceeds from the issuance were used to redeem the $300 million 7.10% QUIPS. The securities were redeemed at par plus accrued and unpaid distributions, payable upon presentation on the redemption date. The remaining net proceeds were used to repay a portion of our commercial paper and for general corporate purposes. See Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Variable Interest Entities," for additional information about the QUIPS.

(b) Represents the conversion of construction loans related to a renewable energy project issued in December 2012 to term loans. No cash proceeds were received in conjunction with the conversion. The term loans have varying maturity dates. The maturity date presented represents the latest date for all components of the respective loans.

(c) The debt is floating rate. Duke Energy has entered into a pay fixed-receive floating interest rate swap for 95 percent of the loans.

(d) Represents primarily the conversion of a $190 million bridge loan issued in conjunction with the acquisition of Iberoamericana de Energía Ibener, S.A. (Ibener) in December 2012. Duke Energy received incremental proceeds of $40 million upon conversion of the bridge loan. The debt is floating rate and is denominated in U.S. dollars. Duke Energy has entered into a pay fixed-received floating interest rate swap for 75 percent of the loan.

(e) Proceeds from the issuance were used to repay notes payable to affiliated companies as well as for general corporate purposes.

CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM DEBT

The following table shows the significant components of Current maturities of long-term debt on the Duke Energy Registrants' respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Duke Energy Registrants currently anticipate satisfying these obligations with proceeds from additional borrowings, unless otherwise noted.

(in millions)	**Maturity Date**	**Interest Rate**	**March 31, 2013**
Unsecured Debt			
Duke Energy (Parent)	June 2013	5.650 %	**$ 250**
Duke Energy Indiana	September 2013	5.000 %	**400**
Duke Energy (Parent)	February 2014	6.300 %	**750**
Progress Energy (Parent)	March 2014	6.050 %	**300**
Secured Debt			
Duke Energy[a]	June 2013	1.009 %	**190**
First Mortgage Bonds			
Duke Energy Ohio	June 2013	2.100 %	**250**
Duke Energy Progress	September 2013	5.125 %	**400**
Duke Energy Carolinas	November 2013	5.750 %	**400**
Other			**383**
Current maturities of long-term debt			**$ 3,323**

(a)

Notes were fully offset with cash collateral, which was presented within Current Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. All collateral was returned after the six-month bridge loan was replaced with a $230 million nonrecourse secured credit facility issued in April 2013. See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Acquisitions, Dispositions and Sales of Other Assets," for additional information.

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Duke Energy issues unsecured senior notes, called InterNotes, due one year to 30 years from the date of issuance. The InterNotes are issued in the retail markets as direct, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Duke Energy Corporation. The net proceeds from the sale of InterNotes are used to fund capital expenditures in Duke Energy's unregulated businesses and for general corporate purposes. The balances as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were $64 million and $35 million, respectively, with maturities ranging from 10 to14 years. The notes reflect long-term debt obligations of Duke Energy and are reflected as Long-term debt on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Duke Energy issues variable denomination floating rate demand notes, called PremierNotes. The notes are offered on a continuous basis and bear interest at a floating rate per annum determined by the Duke Energy PremierNotes Committee, or 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 balances as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, were $506 million and $395 million, respectively. The notes reflect a short-term debt obligation of Duke Energy and are reflected as Notes Payable and Commercial Paper on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Credit Facilities and Other Information

MASTER CREDIT FACILITY SUMMARY

Duke Energy has a $6 billion, 5-year master credit facility, expiring in November 2016. In 2012 the Duke Energy Registrants reached an agreement with banks representing $5.63 billion of commitments under the master credit facility to extend the expiration date by one year to November 2017. Through November 2016, the available credit under this facility remains $6 billion. The Duke Energy Registrants each have borrowing capacity under the master credit facility up to specified sublimits for each borrower. However, Duke Energy has the unilateral ability at any time to increase or decrease the borrowing sublimits of each borrower, subject to a maximum sublimit for each borrower. See the table below for the borrowing sublimits for each of the borrowers as of March 31, 2013. The amount available under the master credit facility is reduced, as indicated in the table below, by the use of the master credit facility to backstop the issuances of commercial paper, certain letters of credit and variable rate demand tax-exempt bonds that may be put to the Duke Energy Registrants at the option of the holder. As indicated, borrowing sublimits for the Subsidiary Registrants are also reduced for amounts outstanding under the money pool arrangement.

(in millions)	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Total Duke Energy
Facility size[a]	$ 1,750	$ 1,250	$ 750	$ 750	$ 750	$ 750	$ 6,000
Reduction to backstop issuances							
Notes payable and commercial paper[b]	(486)	(300)	(26)	(162)	(163)	(169)	(1,306)
Outstanding letters of credit	(50)	(7)	(2)	(1)			(60)

Tax-exempt bonds		(75)			(84)	(81)		(240)
Available capacity	$ 1,214	$ 868	$ 722	$ 587	$ 503	$ 500	$	4,394

(a) Represents the sublimit of each borrower at March 31, 2013. The Duke Energy Ohio sublimit includes $100 million for Duke Energy Kentucky.

(b) Duke Energy issued $450 million of commercial paper and loaned the proceeds through the money pool to Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana. The balances are classified as long-term borrowings within Long-term Debt in Duke Energy Carolina’s and Duke Energy Indiana’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

FIRST MORTGAGE BOND RESTRICTIONS

The Subsidiary Registrants’ first mortgage bonds are secured under their respective mortgage indentures. Each mortgage constitutes a first lien on substantially all of the fixed properties of the respective company, subject to certain permitted encumbrances and exceptions. The lien of each mortgage also covers subsequently acquired property. Each mortgage allows the issuance of additional first mortgage bonds based on property additions, retirements of first mortgage bonds and the deposit of cash if certain conditions are satisfied. Most of the Subsidiary Registrants are required to pass a “net earnings” test in order to issue new first mortgage bonds, other than on the basis of retired bonds

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under certain circumstances. The test requires that the issuer's adjusted net earnings, which are calculated based on results for 12 consecutive months within the prior 15 to 18 months, be at least twice the annual interest requirement for bonds currently outstanding and to be outstanding. Duke Energy Indiana's and Duke Energy Florida's ratios of net earnings to the annual interest requirement for bonds have at times in the past two years been below 2.0 times, due to various charges to operating expenses. As discussed in Note 4 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," these charges and any future charges may impact future net earnings tests and affect the ability of Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Florida to issue first mortgage bonds. In the event Duke Energy Indiana's or Duke Energy Florida's long-term debt requirements exceed its first mortgage bond capacity, Duke Energy Indiana or Duke Energy Florida can access alternative sources of capital, including, but not limited to issuing unsecured debt, borrowing under the money pool, entering into bilateral direct loan arrangements, and, if necessary, utilizing available capacity under the master credit facility. All of the other Duke Energy Registrants have earnings substantially in excess of the net earnings test requirement for issuing first mortgage bonds.

RESTRICTIVE DEBT CONVENANTS

The Duke Energy Registrants' debt and credit agreements contain various financial and other covenants. The master credit facility contains a covenant requiring the debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 65 percent for each borrower. Failure to meet those covenants beyond applicable grace periods could result in accelerated due dates and/or termination of the agreements. As of March 31, 2013, each of the Duke Energy Registrants was in compliance with all covenants related to its significant debt agreements. In addition, some credit agreements may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements due to nonpayment, or the acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the borrower or some of its subsidiaries. None of the significant debt or credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses.

CREDIT RATINGS

Duke Energy and certain subsidiaries each hold credit ratings by Fitch Ratings (Fitch), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Standard & Poor's (S&P). Duke Energy's corporate credit rating and issuer credit rating from Fitch, Moody's and S&P, respectively, as of April 30, 2013 is BBB+, Baa2 and BBB, respectively. As of April 30, 2013, the Duke Energy Registrants' have a stable outlook rating from Fitch and Moody's, with the exception of Duke Energy Florida, which has a negative outlook at Fitch. In addition, the Duke Energy Registrants have a negative outlook rating from S&P.

Duke Energy's credit ratings are dependent on, among other factors, the ability to generate sufficient cash to fund capital and investment expenditures and pay dividends on its common stock, while maintaining the strength of its current balance sheet. If, as a result of market conditions or other factors, Duke Energy is unable to maintain its current balance sheet strength, or if its earnings and cash flow outlook materially deteriorates, Duke Energy's credit ratings could be negatively impacted.

Undistributed Foreign Earnings

Undistributed earnings associated with Duke Energy's foreign operations are considered indefinitely reinvested, thus no U.S. tax is recorded on such earnings. This assertion is based on management's determination that the cash held in Duke Energy's foreign jurisdictions is not needed to fund its U.S. operations and that Duke Energy either has invested or has intentions to reinvest such earnings. Duke Energy periodically evaluates the impact of repatriation of cash generated and held in foreign countries. While Duke Energy's current intent is to indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings, circumstances could arise that

may alter that view, including a future change in tax law governing U.S. taxation of foreign earnings or changes in Duke Energy's U.S. cash flow requirements. If Duke Energy were to decide to repatriate foreign generated and held cash previously designated as undistributed earnings, recognition of material U.S. federal income tax liabilities would be required to be recognized in the period such determination is made. The cumulative undistributed earnings as of March 31, 2013, on which Duke Energy has not provided deferred U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes is $2.2 billion. The amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these undistributed earnings is estimated to be between $275 million and $350 million.

OTHER ISSUES

Global Climate Change

For information on global climate change and the potential impacts on Duke Energy, see "Other Issues" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Nuclear Matters

Following the events at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in Japan, Duke Energy conducted thorough inspections at each of its three nuclear sites during 2011. Progress Energy also conducted inspections in 2011 at each of its four sites. The initial inspections did not identify any significant vulnerabilities, however, Duke Energy has continued reviewing designs to evaluate safety margins to external events. Emergency-response capabilities, written procedures and engineering specifications were reviewed to verify each site's ability to respond in the unlikely event of station blackout. Duke Energy is working within the nuclear industry to improve the safety standards and margin using the three layers of safety approach used in the U.S.: protection, mitigation and emergency response. Emergency equipment is currently being added at each station to perform key safety functions in the event that backup power sources are lost permanently. These improvements are in addition to the numerous layers of safety measures and systems previously in place.

In March 2011, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) formed a task force to conduct a comprehensive review of processes and regulations to determine whether the agency should make additional improvements to the nuclear regulatory system. On July 13, 2011, the task force proposed a set of improvements designed to ensure protection, enhance accident mitigation, strengthen emergency preparedness and improve efficiency of NRC programs. The recommendations were further prioritized into three tiers based on the safety enhancement level. On March 12, 2012, the NRC issued three regulatory orders requiring safety enhancements related to mitigation strategies to respond to extreme natural events resulting in the loss of power at a plant, ensuring reliable hardened containment vents and enhancing spent fuel pool instrumentation.

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In May 2012, the NRC endorsed guidance on re-evaluating emergency communications systems and staffing levels and performing seismic and flooding walkdowns. On July 13, 2012, the NRC outlined plans for implementing Tier 2 and Tier 3 recommendations. On August 30, 2012, the NRC issued implementation guidance to enable power plants to achieve compliance with the orders issued in March 2012. Plants were required to submit implementation plans to the NRC by February 28, 2013, and complete implementation of the safety enhancements within two refueling outages or by December 31, 2016, whichever comes first. Each plant is also required to reassess their seismic and flooding hazards using present-day methods and information, conduct inspections to ensure protection against hazards in the current design basis, and re-evaluate emergency communications systems and staffing levels.

Duke Energy is committed to compliance with all safety enhancements ordered by the NRC in connection with the March 12, 2012, regulatory orders noted above, the cost of which could be material. Until such time as the NRC mandated reassessment of flooding and seismic hazards is complete the exact scope and cost of compliance modifications to our sites will not be known.

Duke Energy anticipates investing approximately $500 million in capital and approximately $100 million in operations and maintenance expenses to comply with Fukushima regulatory requirements from 2013-2015. These expenditures will focus on key areas such as coping with natural phenomena, the design of containment vents for boiling water reactor (BWR) units, instrumentation to accurately measure spent fuel pools, water levels and opportunities to augment emergency response. Amounts required to meet these requirements may vary, as the rules are more clearly defined.

On March 19, 2013, the NRC directed the NRC Staff to prepare a revision to its existing rules related to hardened containment vents requiring vents for all BWR Mark Is and IIs to be capable of remaining functional during severe accident conditions. The NRC directed the NRC Staff to issue the order no later than May 20, 2013. Duke Energy Progress' Brunswick Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 will be required to comply with these revised rules. Duke Energy cannot predict the financial impact of complying with these severe accident capability requirements and costs of these requirement are not included in the estimates discussed above.

With the NRC's continuing review of the remaining recommendations, Duke Energy cannot predict to what extent the NRC will impose additional licensing and safety-related requirements, or the costs of complying with such requirements. The tight time frame required to complete the necessary safety enhancements by no later than 2016 could lead to even higher costs. Upon receipt of additional guidance from the NRC and a collaborative industry review, Duke Energy will be able to determine an implementation plan and associated costs. See Item 1A, "Risk Factors," for further discussion of applicable risk factors.

On February 20, 2013, Duke Energy Florida notified the NRC that Crystal River Unit 3 would be retired. The NRC granted Duke Energy Florida's request for a six-month extension to file an integration plan related to the retirement.

In 2006, Duke Energy Progress selected a site at its existing Shearon Harris Nuclear Station (Harris) to evaluate for possible future nuclear expansion. On February 19, 2008, Duke Energy Progress filed its combined Construction and Operating License (COL) application with the NRC for two Westinghouse Electric AP1000 reactors at Harris, which the NRC docketed on April 17, 2008. On May 2, 2013, Duke Energy Progress filed a letter to the NRC requesting the NRC to suspend its review activities associated with the COL at the Harris site.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 19 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, “New Accounting Standards,” for a discussion of the impact of new accounting standards.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, there were no material changes to Duke Energy’s off-balance sheet arrangements. For information on Duke Energy’s off-balance sheet arrangements, see “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Duke Energy’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Contractual Obligations

Duke Energy enters into contracts that require payment of cash at certain specified periods, based on certain specified minimum quantities and prices. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, there were no material changes in Duke Energy’s contractual obligations. For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy’s contractual obligations, see “Contractual Obligations” and “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Duke Energy’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no significant changes from the disclosures presented in Duke Energy’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy’s market risks, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” in Duke Energy’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES – DUKE ENERGY, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, PROGRESS ENERGY, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, DUKE ENERGY OHIO AND DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Duke Energy Registrants in the reports they file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (SEC) rules and forms.

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Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Duke Energy Registrants in the reports they file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Duke Energy Registrants have evaluated the effectiveness of their disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a−15(e) and 15d−15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of March 31, 2013, and, based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance of compliance.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Duke Energy Registrants have evaluated changes in internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2013 and have concluded no change has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

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ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Avian Mortalities

Duke Energy has been notified by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) that it has initiated a preliminary investigation into the incidental deaths of golden eagles and other migratory birds resulting from turbine collisions at two of Duke Energy's wind farms in Wyoming. Duke Energy undertakes adaptive management practices designed to avoid and minimize additional avian impacts, and is cooperating in the investigation and working with both the DOJ and the US Fish and Wildlife Service toward a constructive resolution.

For further information regarding legal proceedings, including regulatory and environmental matters, see Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters" and Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Commitments and Contingencies — Litigation" and "Commitments and Contingencies — Environmental."

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, careful consideration should be given to the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in the Duke Energy Registrants' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which could materially affect the Duke Energy Registrants' financial condition or future results.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER of 2013

There were no issuer purchases of equity securities during the first quarter of 2013.

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Exhibits filed herewithin are designed by an asterisk (*). All exhibits not so designated are incorporated by reference to a prior filing, as indicated. Items constituting management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements are designated by a double asterisk (**). The Company agrees to furnish upon request to the Commission a copy of any omitted schedules or exhibits upon request on all items designated by a triple asterisk (***).

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana
4.1	Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 14, 2013, to the Indenture, dated as of June 3, 2008, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Registration Statement on Form 8-A of the Company filed on January 14, 2013)	X						
10.1**	10.1 Duke Energy Corporation Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan, as amended effective February 25, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K of Duke Energy Corporation, File No. 1-32583 dated May 7, 2013).	X						
*12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	X						
*31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of	X						

	2002.								
*31.1C2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X						
*31.1C3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X					
*31.1C4	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X				
*31.1C5	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X			
*31.1C6	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X		
*31.1C7	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								X
*31.2C1	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X							
*31.2C2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X						
*31.2C3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer			X					

	Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							
*31.2C4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X			
*31.2C5	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X		
*31.2C6	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X	
*31.2C7	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							X
*32.1C1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X						
*32.1C2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X					
*32.1C3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X				
*32.1C4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section				X			

	1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								
*32.1C5	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X			
*32.1C6	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X		
*32.1C7	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								X
*32.2C1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X							
*32.2C2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		X						
*32.2C3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X					
*32.2C4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section				X				

	906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						
*32.2C	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X		
*32.2D	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X	
*32.2E	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The total amount of securities of the registrant or its subsidiaries authorized under any instrument with respect to long-term debt not filed as an exhibit does not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The registrant agrees, upon request of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), to furnish copies of any or all of such instruments to it.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrants have duly caused this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, INC.

Date: May 9, 2013

/S/ LYNN J. GOOD

Lynn J. Good

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 9, 2013

/S/ STEVEN K. YOUNG

Steven K. Young

Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer, and Controller