

DUKE ENERGY CORP
Form 10-Q/A
August 10, 2004
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

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

For Quarter Ended June 30, 2004

Commission File Number 1-4928

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

North Carolina
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

56-0205520
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

526 South Church Street

Charlotte, NC 28202-1803

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(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip code)

704-594-6200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

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

Number of shares of Common Stock, without par value, outstanding as of July 30, 2004	937,782,753
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Explanatory Note

This Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Duke Energy Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 is being filed for the purpose of amending and revising Item 1 of Part I. This Form 10-Q/A is being filed in order to correct data input errors within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. These revisions did not affect net cash provided by operating activities, net cash used in investing activities, net cash used in financing activities or cash and cash equivalents.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

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SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Duke Energy Corporation's reports, filings and other public announcements may 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 "may," "will," "could," "project," "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "continue," "potential," "plan," "forecast" and other similar words. Those statements are based on Duke Energy's intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Many of those factors are outside Duke Energy's control and could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Those factors include:

State, federal and foreign legislative and regulatory initiatives that affect cost and investment recovery, have an impact on rate structures, and affect the speed at and degree to which competition enters the electric and natural gas industries

The outcomes of litigation and regulatory investigations, proceedings or inquiries

Industrial, commercial and residential growth in Duke Energy's service territories

The weather and other natural phenomena

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The timing and extent of changes in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates

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General economic conditions, including any potential effects arising from terrorist attacks and any consequential hostilities or other hostilities

Changes in environmental and other laws and regulations to which Duke Energy and its subsidiaries are subject or other external factors over which Duke Energy has no control

The results of financing efforts, including Duke Energy's ability to obtain financing on favorable terms, which can be affected by various factors, including Duke Energy's credit ratings and general economic conditions

Lack of improvement or further declines in the market prices of equity securities and resultant cash funding requirements for Duke Energy's defined benefit pension plans

The level of creditworthiness of counterparties to Duke Energy's transactions

The amount of collateral required to be posted from time to time in Duke Energy's transactions

Growth in opportunities for Duke Energy's business units, including the timing and success of efforts to develop domestic and international power, pipeline, gathering, processing and other infrastructure projects

The performance of electric generation, pipeline and gas processing facilities

The extent of success in connecting natural gas supplies to gathering and processing systems and in connecting and expanding gas and electric markets

The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies and

Conditions of the capital markets and equity markets during the periods covered by the forward-looking statements

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than Duke Energy has described. Duke Energy undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.**

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(In millions, except per-share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
		(as Revised - see Note 1)		(as Revised - see Note 1)
Operating Revenues				
Non-regulated electric, natural gas, natural gas liquids and other	\$ 3,453	\$ 3,394	\$ 6,909	\$ 7,406
Regulated electric	1,272	1,122	2,523	2,401
Regulated natural gas	635	636	1,617	1,515
Total operating revenues	5,360	5,152	11,049	11,322
Operating Expenses				
Natural gas and petroleum products purchased	2,594	2,664	5,626	6,156
Operation, maintenance and other	837	881	1,628	1,555
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	607	369	1,171	917
Depreciation and amortization	421	438	857	869
Property and other taxes	125	134	279	274
Total operating expenses	4,584	4,486	9,561	9,771
Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate	62	9	121	11
(Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net	(11)	1	(349)	3
Operating Income	827	676	1,260	1,565
Other Income and Expenses				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	43	16	77	50
Gains on sales of equity investments		219		233
Other income and expenses, net	46	60	71	86

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Total other income and expenses	89	295	148	369
Interest Expense	337	325	693	651
Minority Interest Expense	41	50	79	100
Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	538	596	636	1,183
Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations	133	195	166	390
Income From Continuing Operations	405	401	470	793
Discontinued Operations				
Net operating (loss) income, net of tax	(3)	17	4	20
Net gain (loss) on dispositions, net of tax	30	6	269	(2)
Income From Discontinued Operations	27	23	273	18
Income Before Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle	432	424	743	811
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle, net of tax and minority interest				(162)
Net Income	432	424	743	649
Dividends and Premiums on Redemption of Preferred and Preference Stock	3	7	5	10
Earnings Available For Common Stockholders	\$ 429	\$ 417	\$ 738	\$ 639
Common Stock Data				
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	926	902	919	899
Diluted	928	903	921	900
Earnings per share (from continuing operations)				
Basic	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.87
Diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.87
Earnings per share (from discontinued operations)				
Basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.02
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.02
Earnings per share (before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle)				
Basic	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.89
Diluted	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.89
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71
Diluted	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71
Dividends per share	\$ 0.550	\$ 0.550	\$ 0.825	\$ 0.825

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(In millions)

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,696	\$ 1,160
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$223 at June 30, 2004 and \$280 at December 31, 2003)	2,982	2,888
Inventory	837	941
Assets held for sale	113	424
Unrealized gains on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,346	1,566
Other	604	694
Total current assets	8,578	7,673
Investments and Other Assets		
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	1,331	1,398
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	1,243	925
Goodwill	3,855	3,962
Notes receivable	244	260
Unrealized gains on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,632	1,857
Assets held for sale	692	1,444
Investments in residential, commercial and multi-family real estate (net of accumulated depreciation of \$28 at June 30, 2004 and \$32 at December 31, 2003)	1,228	1,331
Other	840	1,117
Total investments and other assets	11,065	12,294
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	45,530	46,009
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	12,800	12,139
Net property, plant and equipment	32,730	33,870
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Deferred debt expense	317	275
Regulatory assets related to income taxes	1,175	1,152
Other	962	939
Total regulatory assets and deferred debits	2,454	2,366
Total Assets	\$ 54,827	\$ 56,203

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(In millions)

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
LIABILITIES AND COMMON STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,112	\$ 2,317
Notes payable and commercial paper	437	130
Taxes accrued	398	14
Interest accrued	309	304
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	44	651
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,535	1,200
Unrealized losses on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,147	1,283
Other	1,826	1,799
Total current liabilities	7,808	7,698
Long-term Debt , including debt to affiliates of \$258 at June 30, 2004 and \$876 at December 31, 2003	19,181	20,622
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	4,315	4,120
Investment tax credit	159	165
Unrealized losses on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,415	1,754
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	737	737
Other	5,586	5,524
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	11,475	12,300
Commitments and Contingencies		
Minority Interests	1,674	1,701
Preferred and preference stock without sinking fund requirements	134	134
Common Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, no par, 2 billion shares authorized; 938 million and 911 million shares outstanding at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively	10,492	9,519
Retained earnings	4,053	4,060
Accumulated other comprehensive income	10	169
Total common stockholders equity	14,555	13,748
Total Liabilities and Common Stockholders Equity	\$ 54,827	\$ 56,203

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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In millions)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2004	2003
		(as Revised - see Note 1)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 743	\$ 649
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	943	972
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		162
Gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate	(121)	(11)
Losses (gains) on sales of equity investments and other assets	64	(239)
Deferred income taxes	76	24
Purchased capacity levelization	100	97
(Increase) decrease in		
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	150	(42)
Receivables	(50)	446
Inventory	104	(72)
Other current assets	171	(196)
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	(293)	(284)
Taxes accrued	452	487
Other current liabilities	(18)	208
Capital expenditures for residential real estate	(138)	(76)
Cost of residential real estate sold	80	50
Other, assets	(41)	(188)
Other, liabilities	120	(163)
	2,342	1,824
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital and investment expenditures, net of refund	(1,318)	(1,413)
Net proceeds from the sales of equity investment and other assets, and sales of and collections on notes receivable	718	1,279
Proceeds from the sales of commercial and multi-family real estate	303	47
Other	(102)	(51)
	(399)	(138)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the		
Issuance of long-term debt	112	1,707

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Issuance of common stock and common stock related to employee benefit plans	947	150
Payments for the redemption of		
Long-term debt	(1,138)	(1,427)
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interests in subordinated notes		(250)
Preferred stock of a subsidiary	(76)	
Notes payable and commercial paper	297	(710)
Distributions to minority interests	(703)	(1,484)
Contributions from minority interests	638	1,467
Dividends paid	(526)	(524)
Other	2	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in financing activities	(447)	(1,061)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Changes in cash and cash equivalents associated with assets held for sale	40	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,536	625
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,160	857
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,696	\$ 1,482
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Supplemental Disclosures		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Non-cash proceeds related to sale of Asia-Pacific operations	\$ 838	\$
Dividends declared but not paid	258	249
Proceeds from remarketing of Equity Units for senior notes	875	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

Nature of Operations and Basis of Consolidation. Duke Energy Corporation (collectively with its subsidiaries, Duke Energy), is a leading energy company located in the Americas with a real estate subsidiary. The Consolidated Financial Statements include, after eliminating intercompany transactions and balances, the accounts of Duke Energy and all majority-owned subsidiaries, and those variable interest entities where Duke Energy is the primary beneficiary. The Consolidated Financial Statements also reflect Duke Energy's 12.5% undivided interest in the Catawba Nuclear Station.

These Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly present Duke Energy's financial position and results of operations. Amounts reported in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations are not necessarily indicative of amounts expected for the respective annual periods due to the effects of seasonal temperature variations on energy consumption, the timing of maintenance on electric generating units, changes in mark-to-market valuations, changing commodity prices and other factors. These Consolidated Financial Statements and other information included in this quarterly report should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Use of Estimates. To conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes. Although these estimates are based on management's best available knowledge at the time, actual results could differ.

Income Tax Expense. The effective income tax rate was 25% for the three months and 26% for the six months ended June 30, 2004, compared to 33% in the prior year periods. The decreased rates were due primarily to the reversal of \$52 million of state and federal income tax reserves. These reserves were released in the second quarter of 2004 due to the resolution of various income tax positions taken by Duke Energy and changes in estimates.

Reclassifications and Revisions. In 2004, Duke Energy elected to change its business segments to present Crescent as a separate segment. In connection with this change, management determined that revisions were required to reclassify certain financial statement line items related to Crescent's activities. In Duke Energy's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for June 30, 2003, the cash outflows related to Crescent's purchases of commercial, residential and multi-family real estate were presented as a component of capital expenditures within cash flows from investing activities. The proceeds from the sales of these properties, as well as proceeds from the sales of legacy land, were shown as part of the reconciliation of net income to net cash flows from operating activities, and thus included in cash flows from operating activities.

Duke Energy has since determined that the cash inflows and outflows from Crescent's purchases and sales of commercial and multi-family properties, as well as the proceeds from the sales of legacy land, should be presented as a component of cash flows from investing activities. All cash inflows and outflows related to Crescent's residential properties should be presented on a net basis within cash flows from operating activities, whereas in past presentations, only the inflows were presented within cash flows from operating activities. As a result of the change, net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$123 million from \$1,947 million to \$1,824 million and net cash used in investing activities decreased by \$123 million from \$261 million to \$138 million in the June 30, 2003 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

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Also in Duke Energy's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for June 30, 2003, all proceeds from sales of real estate by Crescent were reported in revenues and the cost basis for all properties sold was included in operation and maintenance expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Consistent with the change in presentation noted

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above for the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Duke Energy has determined that amounts related to the purchases and sales of commercial and multi-family real estate, as well as the sales proceeds and underlying cost of legacy land, should be presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate of \$9 million for the three months and \$11 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, rather than presented in revenues, and operation and maintenance expenses. As a result of this change, total operating revenues decreased by \$38 million, from \$5,190 million to \$5,152 million, for the three months and \$40 million, from \$11,362 million to \$11,322 million, for the six months ended June 30, 2003, and total operating expenses decreased by \$29 million, from \$4,515 million to \$4,486 million, for the three months and \$29 million, from \$9,800 million to \$9,771 million, for the six months ended June 30, 2003.

Also included in the reclassified amounts are increases to both Non-Regulated Electric, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids and Other revenues, and to Natural Gas and Petroleum Products Purchased of \$223 million for the three months and \$459 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, related to the Field Services segment.

Some prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the current period.

2. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing earnings available for common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing earnings available for common stockholders by the diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other agreements to issue common stock which have met market price or other contingencies (such as stock options, equity units, stock-based performance unit awards, convertible debt and phantom stock awards) were exercised or converted into common stock. The following table reconciles the weighted-average shares outstanding to the diluted weighted-average shares outstanding.

Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding (in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Weighted-average shares outstanding	926	902	919	899
Potential dilution for the period	2	1	2	1
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	928	903	921	900

The increase in weighted-average shares outstanding for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004, compared to the same periods in 2003, was due primarily to the issuance of shares in connection with the settlement of the forward purchase contract component of Duke Energy's Equity Units. For further information see Note 5.

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Options, restricted stock, performance and phantom stock awards to purchase approximately 26 million shares as of June 30, 2004 and 27 million shares as of June 30, 2003 were not included in potential dilution for the period in the above table because either the option exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares during those periods, or performance measures related to the awards had not yet been met.

Duke Energy's \$750 million of Equity Units, which will result in an issuance of approximately 19 million shares, is not included in potential dilution for the period in the above table because their inclusion would be antidilutive.

Additionally, Duke Energy's \$770 million convertible debt issuance, which is potentially convertible into approximately 33 million shares, is not included in potential dilution for the period in the above table because the market price and other contingencies for issuance had not been met as of June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003.

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Duke Energy accounts for its stock-based compensation arrangements under the intrinsic value recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation (an Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25). The following table shows what earnings available for common stockholders, basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share would have been if Duke Energy had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123,

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and provisions of SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure (an amendment to FASB Statement No. 123), to all stock-based compensation awards.

Pro Forma Stock-Based Compensation (in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Earnings available for common stockholders, as reported	\$ 429	\$ 417	\$ 738	\$ 639
Add: stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	3	3	6	5
Deduct: total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(5)	(11)	(12)	(18)
Pro forma earnings available for common stockholders, net of related tax effects	\$ 427	\$ 409	\$ 732	\$ 626
Earnings per share				
Basic as reported	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71
Basic pro forma	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.70
Diluted as reported	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71
Diluted pro forma	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.70

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Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market value, primarily using the average cost method.

Inventory (in millions)

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Materials and supplies	\$ 443	\$ 445
Natural gas and natural gas liquid products held in storage for transmission, processing, and sales commitments	224	299
Coal held for electric generation	87	87
Petroleum products	83	110
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total inventory	<u>\$ 837</u>	<u>\$ 941</u>

5. Debt and Credit Facilities

In February 2004, Duke Energy remarketed \$875 million of senior notes, due in 2006, underlying its Equity Units and reset the interest rate from 5.87% to 4.302%. As this action was contemplated in the original Equity Units issuance, the transaction had no immediate accounting implications. Subsequently, Duke Energy exchanged \$475 million of the remarketed senior notes for \$200 million of 4.37% senior unsecured notes due in 2009, and \$288 million of 5.5% senior unsecured notes due in 2014. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 96-19, Debtors Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instruments, the \$475 million of remarketed senior notes issued earlier at 4.302% was extinguished. This exchange transaction resulted in an approximate \$11 million loss, which was included in interest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the first quarter of 2004.

In May 2004, Duke Energy issued 22,449,000 shares of its common stock in the settlement of the forward purchase contract component of its Equity Units issued in March 2001. Duke Energy issued 35,000,000 Equity Units in March 2001 at \$25 per unit. Under the terms of the contract, the Equity Unit holders were required to purchase common stock at a settlement rate based on the current market price of Duke Energy's common stock at the time of settlement. The rate was 0.6414 shares of stock per Equity Unit.

In March 2004, Duke Energy redeemed the entire issue of its 7.20% debt due to an affiliate in 2037 for approximately \$350 million, in connection with the redemption of its Duke Energy Capital Trust I 7.20% Cumulative Quarterly Income Preferred Securities due 2037. As the securities were redeemed at par, security holders received \$25 per each note held, plus accrued and unpaid distributions to the redemption date.

In April 2004, approximately \$840 million of debt was retired (as a non-cash financing activity) as part of the sale of the Asia-Pacific operations. This does not include approximately \$50 million of Australian debt, which has been placed in trust and fully funded in connection with the closing of the sale transaction and will be repaid in September 2004. This trust is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as Duke

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Energy is the primary beneficiary of the trust and, therefore, is required to consolidate the trust under provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. The Asia-Pacific debt was classified as Current and Non-Current Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale on the December 31, 2003 Consolidated Balance Sheet. Duke Energy completed the sale of the Asia-Pacific assets, which includes substantially all of Duke Energy's assets in Australia and New Zealand, to Alinta Ltd. on April 23, 2004.

In April 2004, Duke Capital LLC (Duke Capital) purchased \$101 million of its outstanding notes in the open market. These purchases included \$49 million of Duke Capital 5.50% senior notes due March 1, 2014 and \$52 million of Duke Capital 4.37% senior notes due March 1, 2009. The securities were redeemed at the then current market price plus accrued interest.

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In May 2004, Duke Energy redeemed its Series C 6.60% senior notes due in 2038, at a \$200 million face value. As the securities were redeemed at par, security holders received \$25 per each note held, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

In June 2004, Duke Energy redeemed the entire issue of its 7.20% debt due to an affiliate in 2039 for approximately \$250 million, in connection with the redemption of its Duke Energy Capital Trust II 7.20% Trust Preferred Securities. As the securities were redeemed at par, security holders received \$25 per preferred security held, plus accrued and unpaid distributions to the redemption date.

In July 2004, Duke Energy announced that on August 31, 2004, it will redeem the entire issue of Duke Capital Financing Trust III 8^{3/8}% Trust Preferred Securities due August 31, 2029 with a face value of \$250 million. As the securities are being redeemed at par, security holders will receive \$25 per preferred security held, plus accrued and unpaid distributions to the redemption date. Additionally, Duke Energy plans to remarket \$750 million of its 4.32% senior notes, due in 2006, underlying its 8.00% Equity Units on August 11, 2004. Proceeds from the remarketed notes will be held by a collateral agent and used to purchase U.S. Treasury securities to satisfy the forward stock purchase contract component of the Equity Units in November 2004.

Credit Facilities Capacity and Restrictive Debt Covenants. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, credit facilities capacity was reduced by approximately \$860 million compared to December 31, 2003, primarily relating to the divested Australian operations. In addition, Duke Energy, Duke Capital, Duke Energy Field Services, LLC (DEFS), Westcoast Energy Inc. and Union Gas Limited renewed and replaced their credit facilities at lower amounts due to reduced need for surplus credit capacity. The credit facilities as of June 30, 2004 are included in the following table. The issuance of commercial paper, letters of credit and other borrowings reduces the amount available under the credit facilities.

Duke Energy's 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 June 30, 2004, Duke Energy was in compliance with those covenants. In addition, some credit agreements may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements due to nonpayment, or to the acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the borrower or some of its subsidiaries. None of the credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses or any covenants based on credit ratings.

Table of Contents**Credit Facilities Summary as of June 30, 2004** (in millions)

	Expiration Date	Credit Facilities Capacity	Amounts Outstanding			Total
			Commercial Paper	Letters of Credit	Other Borrowings	
Duke Energy						
\$150 two-year bilateral ^{a, b}	September 2005					
\$500 three-year syndicated ^{a, b}	June 2007					
Total Duke Energy		\$ 650	\$ 546	\$	\$	\$ 546
Duke Capital LLC						
\$600 364-day syndicated ^{a, b, c}	June 2005					
\$600 three-year syndicated ^{a, b, c}	June 2007					
Total Duke Capital LLC		1,200		618		618
Westcoast Energy Inc.						
\$74 two-year syndicated ^{b, d}	July 2005					
\$149 three-year syndicated ^{b, e}	June 2007					
Total Westcoast Energy Inc.		223				
Union Gas Limited						
\$223 364-day syndicated ^{f, g}	June 2005	223				
Duke Energy Field Services, LLC						
\$250 364-day syndicated ^{c, h, i}	March 2005	250				
Total ^j		\$ 2,546	\$ 546	\$ 618	\$	\$ 1,164

^a Credit facility contains an option allowing borrowing up to the full amount of the facility on the day of expiration for up to one year.

^b Credit facility contains a covenant requiring that the debt-to-total capitalization ratio not exceed 65%.

^c Credit facility contains an interest coverage covenant.

^d Credit facility is denominated in Canadian dollars and was 100 million Canadian dollars as of June 30, 2004.

^e Credit facility is denominated in Canadian dollars and was 200 million Canadian dollars as of June 30, 2004.

^f Credit facility contains a covenant requiring that debt-to-total capitalization ratio not exceed 75%. Credit facility is denominated in Canadian dollars and was 300 million Canadian dollars as of June 30, 2004.

^g Credit facility contains an option at maturity allowing for the conversion of all outstanding loans to a term loan repayable up to one year after maturity date but not exceeding 18 months from the date of first draw.

^h Credit facility contains an option at maturity allowing for conversion of all outstanding loans to a term loan repayable up to one year after maturity date.

ⁱ Credit facility contains a covenant requiring that the debt-to-total capitalization ratio not exceed 53%.

^j Various operating credit facilities and credit facilities that support commodity, foreign exchange, derivative and intra-day transactions are not included in this credit facilities summary.

Table of Contents**6. Employee Benefit Obligations**

The following table shows the components of the net periodic pension costs for Duke Energy's U.S. retirement plans and Westcoast Energy Inc.'s (Westcoast, a subsidiary of Duke Energy) Canadian retirement plans.

Components of Net Periodic Pension Costs (Income) (in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Duke Energy U.S.				
Service cost	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 32	\$ 35
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	40	44	80	88
Expected return on plan assets	(58)	(59)	(116)	(118)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Amortization of net transition asset	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Amortization of loss	4		7	
Curtailement gain			(1)	
Net Periodic pension costs (income)	\$	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 1
Westcoast				
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 3
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	6	6	13	12
Expected return on plan assets	(6)	(6)	(12)	(12)
Amortization of loss	1		1	
Net periodic pension costs	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 3

Duke Energy's policy is to fund amounts on an actuarial basis to provide sufficient assets to pay benefits to U.S. plan participants. Duke Energy does not have a required contribution to the U.S. plan for 2004.

Duke Energy's policy is to fund the Westcoast defined benefit retirement plans on an actuarial basis and in accordance with Canadian pension standards legislation, in order to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits. Duke Energy has contributed \$6 million to the Westcoast plans during the six months ended June 30, 2004, and anticipates making total contributions of approximately \$27 million in 2004.

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The following table shows the components of the net periodic post-retirement benefit costs for the Duke Energy U.S. and Westcoast plans.

Components of Net Periodic Post-Retirement Benefit Costs (in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Duke Energy U.S.				
Service cost benefit	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3
Interest cost on accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation	11	13	24	26
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(5)	(9)	(11)
Amortization of net transition liability	4	5	8	9
Amortization of loss	2	1	5	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net periodic post-retirement benefit costs	\$ 13	\$ 15	\$ 31	\$ 29
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Westcoast				
Service cost benefit	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost on accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation	1	1	2	2
Amortization of loss			1	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net periodic post-retirement benefit costs	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In May 2004, the FASB staff issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 106-2, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, (the Act). The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare, as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans. The FSP provides accounting guidance for the subsidy. Duke Energy adopted and retroactively applied this FSP as of the date of issuance, impacting second quarter results for its U.S. plan. As a result, the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation decreased by \$96 million. The effect on net periodic post-retirement benefit cost was a \$4 million decrease for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2004.

Table of Contents**7. Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**

Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income includes net income and all other non-owner changes in equity.

Total Comprehensive Income (in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net Income	\$ 432	\$ 424	\$ 743	\$ 649
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(241)	240	(284)	404
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges ^a	52	241	179	417
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges ^b	(60)	(55)	(54)	(107)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(249)	426	(159)	714
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 183	\$ 850	\$ 584	\$ 1,363

^a Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of \$14 million and \$179 million tax expense for the three months ended 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$66 million and \$261 million tax expense for the six months ended 2004 and 2003, respectively

^b Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges, net of \$21 million and \$57 million tax benefit for the three months ended 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$18 million and \$83 million tax benefit for the six months ended 2004 and 2003, respectively

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**Components of and Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income** (in millions)

	Foreign Currency Adjustments	Net Gains on Cash Flow Hedges	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance as of December 31, 2003	\$ 315	\$ 298	\$ (444)	\$ 169
Other comprehensive income changes year-to-date (net of \$48 tax expense)	(284)	125		(159)

Balance as of June 30, 2004	\$ 31	\$ 423	\$ (444)	\$ 10
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8. Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions. Duke Energy consolidates assets and liabilities from acquisitions as of the purchase date, and includes earnings from acquisitions in consolidated earnings after the purchase date. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at estimated fair values on the date of acquisition. The purchase price minus the estimated fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. The allocation of the purchase price may be adjusted if additional information on contingencies existing at the date of acquisition becomes available within one year after the acquisition, and longer for some income tax items.

In the second quarter of 2004, DEFS acquired gathering, processing and transmission assets in southeast New Mexico from ConocoPhillips for a total purchase price of approximately \$80 million, consisting of \$74 million in cash and the assumption of approximately \$6 million of liabilities.

Dispositions. For the six months ended June 30, 2004, the sale of other assets (which excludes assets held for sale as of June 30, 2004 and discontinued operations, both of which are discussed in Note 9, and sales by Crescent which are discussed separately below) resulted in approximately \$142 million in proceeds, and

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net gains of \$6 million recorded in (Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Significant sales of other assets in 2004 are detailed by business segment as follows:

Natural Gas Transmission's asset sales totaled \$12 million in net proceeds. Those sales resulted in gains of \$9 million which were recorded in (Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Sales included the sale of storage gas related to the Canadian distribution operations in the second quarter of 2004.

Duke Energy North America's (DENA's) asset sales totaled \$64 million in net proceeds. Those sales resulted in losses of \$13 million which were recorded in (Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Significant sales included the sale of turbines and surplus equipment in the first and second quarter of 2004, some Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, LLC (DETM) contracts in the first and second quarter of 2004 (DETM held a net liability position in those contracts), and the sale of a 25% undivided interest in DENA's Vermillion facility in the second quarter of 2004. Duke Energy still owns the remaining 75% interest in the Vermillion facility.

Asset sales within Other totaled \$62 million in net proceeds. Those sales resulted in gains of \$7 million which were recorded in (Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Significant sales included Duke Energy Royal LLC's interest in six energy service agreements and DukeSolutions Huntington Beach LLC in the first quarter of 2004, and Duke Energy Merchant LLC's (DEM's) 15% ownership interest in Caribbean Nitrogen Company in the first quarter of 2004.

For the six months ended June 30, 2004, Crescent's commercial and multi-family real estate sales resulted in \$303 million of proceeds, and \$121 million of net gains recorded in Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Significant sales included the Potomac yard retail center in the Washington, D.C. area in March 2004, the Alexandria land tract in the Washington, D.C. area in June 2004 and several large legacy land sales closed in the first quarter of 2004.

In May 2004, Duke Energy reached an agreement to sell its 30% equity interest in Compañía de Nitrógeno de Cantarell, S.A. de C.V., a nitrogen production and delivery facility in the Bay of Campeche, Gulf of Mexico for approximately \$60 million. Duke Energy recorded a \$13 million non-cash charge to Operation, Maintenance and Other expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations in the first quarter of 2004 in anticipation of this sale. The sale is expected to close in the third quarter of 2004.

The pro forma results of operations for acquisitions and dispositions do not materially differ from reported results.

9. Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Assets Held for Sale. In 2003, Duke Energy decided to exit the merchant power generation business in the southeastern United States. In the first quarter of 2004, as a result of marketing efforts related to DENA's eight plants in the region, Duke Energy classified the assets and associated liabilities as held for sale in the March 31, 2004 Consolidated Balance Sheet and recorded an approximate \$360 million pre-tax loss on those assets, which represents the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the plants, less estimated costs to sell. This loss was included in (Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fair value of the plants was based on the final sales price of \$475 million, which Duke Energy announced it had agreed to with KGen Partners LLC (KGen) on May 4, 2004. The sales price consists of \$425 million cash and a \$50 million note receivable from KGen. The \$50 million note receivable bears variable interest at LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus 14.25% per annum, compounded quarterly, and is secured by a fourth lien on the assets of KGen's owner, and matures with a balloon payment of principal and interest due no later than 7.5 years after closing date. The agreement includes the sale of all of Duke Energy's merchant generation assets in the southeastern United States. The results of operations related to those assets are not

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reported in Discontinued Operations, due to Duke Energy's significant continuing involvement in the future operations of the plants, including a long-term operating agreement for one of the plants and retention of certain guarantees related to those assets.

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Also in the first quarter of 2004, Duke Energy recorded a \$238 million after-tax gain related to International Energy's Asia Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission businesses. The estimated fair value, less costs to sell was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2003. The gain recorded in the first quarter of 2004 restores the loss recorded during the fourth quarter of 2003. The December 31, 2003 estimated fair value was based on third-party bids received by International Energy. During the first quarter, Duke Energy determined that it was likely a bid in excess of the originally determined fair value would be accepted.

In April 2004, Duke Energy completed the sale of the Asia-Pacific businesses to Alinta Ltd. for a gross sales price of approximately \$1.2 billion. This resulted in recording an additional \$40 million after-tax gain in the second quarter. Duke Energy received approximately \$390 million of cash proceeds, net of debt repayment of approximately \$840 million of debt retired (as a non-cash financing activity) as part of the Asia-Pacific operations. The \$840 million does not include approximately \$50 million of Australian debt, which has been placed in trust and fully funded in connection with the closing of the sale transaction and will be repaid in September 2004. This trust is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as Duke Energy is the primary beneficiary of the trust and, therefore, is required to consolidate the trust under provisions of FIN 46. The Asia-Pacific debt had been classified as Current and Non-Current Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale on the December 31, 2003 Consolidated Balance Sheet. All gains related to this transaction and the results of operations for these assets are included in Net Gain (Loss) on Dispositions, net of tax, within Discontinued Operations, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 5 for a discussion of the impact of this transaction to consolidated long-term debt.

In the second quarter of 2004, Duke Energy announced an agreement to sell one of DENA's deferred facilities, Moapa, to Nevada Power Company for approximately \$182 million in cash, with closing expected during the fourth quarter of 2004 pending regulatory approvals. The Moapa asset was classified as held for sale in the June 30, 2004 Consolidated Balance Sheet. This facility will not be reported in Discontinued Operations as, among other considerations, the facility never entered into operations and has no associated historical operating revenues or costs.

The following table presents the carrying values as of June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 of the major classes of Assets Held for Sale and associated liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. International Energy's European operations, some turbines and related equipment owned by DENA and the merchant finance business conducted by Duke Capital Partners, LLC (DCP) were the material items classified as held for sale at both June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003. The December 31, 2003 period also included International Energy's Asia-Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission businesses, and the June 30, 2004 period also included DENA's eight plants in the southeastern United States, DENA's Moapa facility, and certain commercial office buildings owned by Crescent in which it expects continuing involvement through a third party leasing and management agreement with the new owners of the buildings.

Summarized Balance Sheet Information for Assets Held for Sale (in millions)

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
Current assets	\$ 113	\$ 424
Investments and other assets	199	379
Property, plant and equipment, net	493	1,065
Total assets held for sale	\$ 805	\$ 1,868
Current liabilities	\$ 44	\$ 651
Long-term debt		514
Deferred credits and other liabilities		223

Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 44	\$ 1,388
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Discontinued Operations. The following table summarizes the operating results classified as Discontinued Operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004 include the results for International Energy's Asia-Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission businesses and its European operations, the merchant finance business conducted by DCP, and some other assets at Field Services. In addition, the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 contain Duke Energy Hydrocarbons LLC and some Crescent real estate projects that were sold in 2003. For additional information related to the exit of those activities, see the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Discontinued Operations (in millions)

	Operating Income			Net Gain (Loss) on Dispositions			
	Operating Revenues	Pre-tax Operating Income (Loss)	Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	Operating Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Pre-tax Gain (Loss) on Dispositions	Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	Gain (Loss) on Dispositions, Net of Tax
Three Months Ended June 30, 2004							
International Energy	\$ 19	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (3)	\$ 39	\$ 9	\$ 30
Field Services							
Crescent and Other	1						
Total consolidated	\$ 20	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (3)	\$ 39	\$ 9	\$ 30
Three Months Ended June 30, 2003							
International Energy	\$ 196	\$ 14	\$ (3)	\$ 17	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (1)
Field Services	98	3	1	2	19	7	12
Crescent and Other	7	1	3	(2)	(8)	(3)	(5)
Total consolidated	\$ 301	\$ 18	\$ 1	\$ 17	\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 6
Six Months Ended June 30, 2004							
International Energy	\$ 82	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 295	\$ 27	\$ 268
Field Services	14	1		1	2	1	1
Crescent and Other	1	2	1	1			
Total consolidated	\$ 97	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 297	\$ 28	\$ 269
Six Months Ended June 30, 2003							
International Energy	\$ 408	\$ 15	\$ (1)	\$ 16	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (1)
Field Services	237	7	2	5	19	7	12
Crescent and Other	25	1	2	(1)	(20)	(7)	(13)
Total consolidated	\$ 670	\$ 23	\$ 3	\$ 20	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (2)

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10. Business Segments

Duke Energy operates the following business units: Franchised Electric, Natural Gas Transmission, Field Services, DENA, International Energy and Crescent. Duke Energy's chief operating decision maker regularly reviews financial information about each of these business units in deciding how to allocate resources and evaluate performance. The entities under each business unit, have similar economic characteristics, services, production processes, distribution methods and regulatory concerns. All of the business units offer different products and services, are managed separately and are considered reportable segments under SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information.

Beginning in 2004, Crescent, formerly part of Other Operations, is considered a separate reportable segment. Crescent develops high-quality commercial, residential and multi-family real estate projects, and manages legacy land holdings primarily in the southeastern and southwestern United States. All other entities previously part of Other Operations and now within Other still remain, primarily: DukeNet Communications LLC, DEM and Duke Energy's 50% equity investment in Duke/Fluor Daniel. Unallocated corporate costs are also recorded in Other in the table below.

Accounting policies for the segments are the same as those described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003. Management evaluates segment performance primarily based on earnings before interest and taxes from continuing operations, after deducting minority interest expense 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 the minority interest expense related to those profits. Cash and cash equivalents are managed centrally by Duke Energy, so the gains and losses on foreign currency remeasurement associated with cash balances, and interest income on those balances, are generally excluded from the segments' EBIT.

Transactions between reportable segments are accounted for on the same basis as revenues and expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**Business Segment Data** (in millions)

	Unaffiliated Revenues	Intersegment Revenues	Total Revenues	Segment EBIT / Consolidated Earnings from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes
Three Months Ended June 30, 2004				
Franchised Electric	\$ 1,222	\$ 6	\$ 1,228	\$ 338
Natural Gas Transmission	635	53	688	311
Field Services	2,353	3	2,356	94
Duke Energy North America	648	24	672	(39)
International Energy	147		147	68
Crescent	101		101	87
Total reportable segments	5,106	86	5,192	859
Other	254	36	290	(26)
Eliminations		(122)	(122)	
Interest expense				(337)
Minority interest expense and other ^a				42
Total consolidated	\$ 5,360	\$	\$ 5,360	\$ 538
Three Months Ended June 30, 2003				
Franchised Electric	\$ 1,104	\$ 6	\$ 1,110	\$ 316
Natural Gas Transmission	636	56	692	306
Field Services	1,972	76	2,048	53
Duke Energy North America	904	58	962	211
International Energy	169		169	91
Crescent	76		76	21
Total reportable segments	4,861	196	5,057	998
Other	291	71	362	(69)
Eliminations		(267)	(267)	
Interest expense				(325)
Minority interest expense and other ^a				(8)
Total consolidated	\$ 5,152	\$	\$ 5,152	\$ 596

^a Includes interest income, foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses, and additional minority interest expense not allocated to the segment results.

Table of Contents**Business Segment Data** (in millions)

	Unaffiliated Revenues	Intersegment Revenues	Total Revenues	Segment EBIT / Consolidated Earnings from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes
Six Months Ended June 30, 2004				
Franchised Electric	\$ 2,488	\$ 11	\$ 2,499	\$ 762
Natural Gas Transmission	1,617	109	1,726	709
Field Services	4,670	61	4,731	186
Duke Energy North America	1,275	53	1,328	(596)
International Energy	301		301	97
Crescent	140		140	147
	<u>10,491</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>10,725</u>	<u>1,305</u>
Total reportable segments				
Other	558	76	634	(31)
Eliminations		(310)	(310)	
Interest expense				(693)
Minority interest expense and other ^a				55
	<u>\$ 11,049</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 11,049</u>	<u>\$ 636</u>
Six Months Ended June 30, 2003				
Franchised Electric	\$ 2,351	\$ 10	\$ 2,361	\$ 770
Natural Gas Transmission	1,515	145	1,660	729
Field Services	4,054	544	4,598	83
Duke Energy North America	2,212	146	2,358	234
International Energy	341		341	131
Crescent	97		97	21
	<u>10,570</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>11,415</u>	<u>1,968</u>
Total reportable segments				
Other	752	127	879	(117)
Eliminations		(972)	(972)	
Interest expense				(651)
Minority interest expense and other ^a				(17)
	<u>\$ 11,322</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 11,322</u>	<u>\$ 1,183</u>

^a Includes interest income, foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses, and additional minority interest expense not allocated to the segment results.

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Segment assets in the following table are net of intercompany advances, intercompany notes receivable, intercompany current assets, intercompany derivative assets and investments in subsidiaries.

Segment Assets (in millions)

	June 30,	December 31,
	2004	2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Franchised Electric	\$ 16,595	\$ 16,088
Natural Gas Transmission	16,108	16,384
Field Services	6,803	6,417
Duke Energy North America	8,118	9,184
International Energy	3,228	4,550
Crescent	1,585	1,653
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total reportable segments	52,437	54,276
Other	2,929	2,585
Eliminations ^a	(539)	(658)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total consolidated assets	<u>\$ 54,827</u>	<u>\$ 56,203</u>

^a Represents elimination of intercompany assets, such as accounts receivable and interest receivable, that have been created based on arm's length transactions (transactions that have been conducted as though the parties were unrelated).

Segment assets include goodwill of \$3,855 million as of June 30, 2004 and \$3,962 million as of December 31, 2003, with \$3,124 million as of June 30, 2004 allocated to Natural Gas Transmission, \$490 million to Field Services, \$234 million to International Energy and \$7 million to Crescent. The \$107 million decrease from December 31, 2003 to June 30, 2004 was related solely to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations of \$99 million at Natural Gas Transmission, \$5 million at International Energy and \$3 million at Field Services.

11. Risk Management Instruments

The following table shows the carrying value of Duke Energy's derivative portfolio as of June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003.

Derivative Portfolio Carrying Value (in millions)

	June 30,	December 31,
	2004	2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Hedging	\$ 626	\$ 424

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Trading	151	177
Undesignated	(361)	(215)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 416	\$ 386
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The amounts in the table above represent the combination of assets and (liabilities) for unrealized gains and losses on mark-to-market and hedging transactions on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets. All amounts represent fair value, except that the net asset amounts for hedging include assets of \$196 million as of June 30, 2004 and \$267 million as of December 31, 2003, that were frozen upon Duke Energy's initial application of the normal purchases and normal sales exception to its forward power sales contracts as of July 1, 2001. Those balances will reduce upon settlement of the associated contracts.

The \$202 million increase in the hedging derivative portfolio carrying value is due primarily to increases in forward gas prices, partially offset by the realization of gas hedge gains as well as other hedge activity.

The \$146 million decrease in the undesignated derivative portfolio fair value is due primarily to increases in power and gas prices on forward contracts formerly designated as hedges of future production from DENA's southeastern plants and deferred western plants along with settlements of net mark-to-market gains during the six months ended June 30, 2004, partially offset by other hedge activity.

Table of Contents**Changes in Fair Value of Duke Energy's Trading Contracts During 2004** (in millions)

Fair value of contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2003	\$ 177
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the year	(34)
Other changes in fair values	8
	<hr/>
Fair value of contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2004	\$ 151
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12. Regulatory Matters

FERC Orders No. 2004, 2004-A and 2004-B (Standards of Conduct). In November 2003, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued Order 2004, which harmonizes the standards of conduct applicable to natural gas pipelines and electric transmitting public utilities (Transmission Providers) previously subject to differing standards. In December 2003, Duke Energy filed a request for clarification and rehearing with the FERC regarding: (1) restrictions on how companies and their affiliates interact and share information, including corporate governance information, and (2) expansion of coverage to affiliated gatherers, processors, and intrastate and Hinshaw pipelines. (A Hinshaw pipeline is a regulated pipeline company engaged in the transportation of interstate natural gas or the sale of interstate natural gas for resale. A Hinshaw pipeline company receives natural gas from another person within or at the boundary of a state, and then consumes that natural gas within that state.) On April 16, 2004, the FERC issued Order 2004-A, revising the standards of conduct governing information flow between Transmission Providers and their energy affiliates. Order 2004-A accommodates unique corporate governance issues raised by Duke Energy's corporate structure and clarifies provisions governing information flow for governance purposes. The FERC also clarified the rules expanded coverage to gatherers, processors, and intrastate and Hinshaw pipelines. On August 2, 2004, the FERC issued Order 2004-B, reaffirming the previous two orders and providing clarification on a number of issues. Duke Energy has implemented compliance programs to meet the requirements of the order related to information flow and governance processes. Duke Energy expects to be in full compliance with the orders, including significant training and information posting requirements, by the September 22, 2004 deadline, and expects the orders to have no material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Franchised Electric. Rate Related Information. The North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) and the Public Service Commission of South Carolina (PSCSC) approve rates for retail electric sales within their states. The FERC approves Franchised Electric's rates for electric sales to wholesale customers, except for the other joint owners of the Catawba Nuclear Station whose rates are set through contractual agreements.

In 2002, the state of North Carolina passed clean air legislation that freezes electric utility rates from June 20, 2002 to December 31, 2007 (rate freeze period), subject to certain conditions, in order for North Carolina electric utilities, including Duke Energy, to significantly reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from the state's coal-fired power plants over the next ten years. The legislation allows electric utilities, including Duke Energy, to accelerate the recovery of compliance costs by amortizing them over seven years (2003-2009). Franchised Electric's amortization expense related to this clean air legislation totals \$148 million from inception, with \$33 million recorded for the first six months of 2004 and \$35 million recorded for the first six months of 2003. The legislation provides for significant flexibility in the amount of annual amortization recorded, allowing utilities to vary the amount amortized, within limits, although the legislation does require that a minimum of 70% of the total estimated cost of \$1.5 billion be amortized within the rate freeze period.

Bulk Power Marketing Profit Sharing. On June 9, 2004, the NCUC approved Duke Energy's proposal to share an amount equal to 50% of the North Carolina retail allocation of the profits from certain wholesale sales of bulk power from Duke Power generating units at market based rates (BPM Profits). Duke Energy also informed the NCUC that it would no longer include BPM Profits in calculating its North Carolina retail jurisdictional rate of return for its quarterly reports to the NCUC. As approved by the NCUC, the sharing arrangement provides for 50% of the North Carolina allocation of BPM Profits to be distributed through various assistance programs, up to a maximum of \$5 million per year. Any

amounts exceeding the maximum will be used to reduce rates for industrial customers in North Carolina.

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On June 29, 2004, Duke Energy informed the PSCSC that it would no longer include BPM Profits in calculating its South Carolina retail jurisdictional rate of return for its quarterly reports to the PSCSC. Duke Energy proposed to establish an entity to receive 50% of the South Carolina allocable share of the BPM Profits to support public assistance programs, education programs to promote economic development, and grants to promote the attraction and retention of industrial customers. The PSCSC has not addressed the proposed change in reporting BPM Profits. Duke Energy's sharing proposal does not require PSCSC approval.

The sharing agreement in both states applies to BPM Profits from January 1, 2004 until the earlier of December 31, 2007, or the effective date of any rates approved by the respective commission after a general rate case. The 2004 year-to-date total of \$27 million of shared profits was recorded as a \$14 million decrease to revenues (for the portion related to reduced industrial customers rates) and a \$13 million charge to expenses (for the portion related to donations to charitable, educational and economic development programs in North Carolina and South Carolina) in the second quarter of 2004.

Depreciation and Decommissioning Studies. The operating licenses for Duke Energy's nuclear units are subject to renewal. In December 2003, Duke Energy was granted renewed operating licenses for the Catawba and McGuire Nuclear Stations. In 2000, Duke Energy was granted a renewed operating license for the Oconee Nuclear Station. The renewed license term of the nuclear units will not impact depreciation or nuclear decommissioning rates unless justified by depreciation and decommissioning studies and funding plans filed with the NCUC and the PSCSC. Preparation of the depreciation study is currently underway and is expected to be completed during 2004.

In June 2004 Duke Power filed with the NCUC and PSCSC the results of a 2003 decommissioning study, which indicate an estimated cost of \$2.32 billion to decommission the facilities. The previous study, conducted in 1999, estimated a decommissioning cost of \$1.91 billion (\$2.15 billion in 2003 dollars at 3% inflation). The estimated increase is due primarily to inflation and cost increases for the size of the organization needed to manage the decommissioning project (based on current industry experience at facilities undergoing decommissioning). Duke Power will use information from this new decommissioning study to determine the level of decommissioning expense expected to be incurred over the next several years, and to evaluate potential impacts to the nuclear decommissioning asset retirement obligation. NCUC rules require Duke Power to file a funding plan based on the updated decommissioning study by October 2004, and allow stakeholders time to evaluate and comment on the study and funding plan. The NCUC would then rule on whether any change in Duke Power's decommissioning expense is necessary. As a result, any potential change in decommissioning expense or the asset retirement obligation cannot be determined at this time.

In the second quarter of 2004, Duke Energy made an approximately \$262 million contribution to its external nuclear decommissioning fund. This contribution was shown as an investing activity on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for 2004.

Other Matters. In 2001, the NCUC and the PSCSC began a joint investigation, along with the Public Staff of the NCUC, regarding some Duke Power regulatory accounting entries for 1998, including the classification of nuclear insurance distributions. As part of their investigation, the NCUC and the PSCSC jointly engaged an independent firm to conduct an accounting investigation of Duke Power's accounting records from 1998 through June 30, 2001. In 2002, Duke Power entered into a settlement agreement with the staffs of the NCUC and the PSCSC in which the parties agreed to accounting changes primarily related to nuclear insurance distributions, a one-time \$25 million credit to Duke Power's deferred fuels account for the benefit of North Carolina and South Carolina customers, the reclassification of \$50 million of a \$58 million suspense account to a nuclear insurance operation reserve account, and an additional \$2 million adjustment to the nuclear insurance operation reserve account. The remaining \$8 million in the suspense account was credited to income, resulting in a net \$19 million pre-tax charge in 2002. The NCUC and the

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PSCSC approved the settlement in 2003. A residential retail customer and the Carolina Utility Customers Association Inc., (CUCA), a group that represents certain industrial customers in regulatory proceedings before the NCUC, appealed the NCUC decision to the North Carolina Court of Appeals, which affirmed the NCUC's decision on February 17, 2004. CUCA has since filed a request with the Supreme Court of North Carolina for review of the Court of Appeals' decision. This request is pending.

In 2002, the NCUC denied a petition by CUCA to initiate a general rate proceeding and dismissed its complaint alleging unjust and unreasonable rates charged by Duke Power. CUCA appealed this order to the North Carolina Court of Appeals, which ruled on February 17, 2004 that the NCUC's denial of CUCA's petition and complaint was proper and affirmed the NCUC's order. On March 22, 2004, CUCA filed a request with the Supreme Court of North Carolina for review of the Court of Appeals' decision. This request is also pending.

Natural Gas Transmission. Rate Related Information. On December 1, 2003, The British Columbia Pipeline System (BC Pipeline) filed an application with the National Energy Board (NEB) for approval of 2004 tolls. In March 2004, BC Pipeline reached an agreement in principle with its major stakeholders to establish tolls for the period from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2005. On June 30, 2004, BC Pipeline filed an application with the NEB for approval of the 2004 tolls established in the settlement agreement.

Union Gas Limited (Union Gas) filed cost of service evidence with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) in 2003 to establish rates for 2004. The OEB issued a decision in March 2004 and Union Gas implemented these rates in May 2004.

Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline LLC filed its Section 4 rate case with the FERC on June 30, 2004 seeking an increase in rates from \$0.695 per Decatherm (Dth) to \$1.07/Dth. The FERC has issued an order accepting the rate filing and suspending the rates until January 1, 2005, at which time they will become effective, subject to refund. The rate case has been set for hearing.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental

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

Remediation activities. Duke Energy and its affiliates are responsible for environmental remediation at various impacted properties and contaminated sites, similar to others in the energy industry. These include some properties that are part of ongoing Duke Energy operations, sites formerly owned or used by Duke Energy entities, and sites owned by third parties. These matters typically involve management of contaminated soils and may involve ground water remediation. Managed in conjunction with relevant federal, state and local agencies, they vary with respect to site conditions and locations, remedial requirements, complexity and sharing of responsibility. If they involve statutory joint and several liability provisions, strict liability, or cost recovery or contribution actions, Duke Energy or its affiliates could potentially be held responsible for contamination caused by other parties. In some instances, Duke Energy 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. All of these sites generally are managed in the normal course of the respective business or affiliate operations. Management believes that completion or resolution of these matters will have no material adverse effect on consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Air Quality Control. In 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule on regional ozone control that required 22 eastern states and the District of Columbia to revise their State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to significantly reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide by May 1, 2003. The EPA rule was challenged in court by various states, industry and other interests, including Duke Energy and the states of North Carolina and South Carolina. In 2000, the court upheld most aspects of the EPA rule. The same court subsequently extended the compliance deadline for emission reductions to May 31, 2004. Both North Carolina and South Carolina have revised their SIPs in response to the EPA's 1998 rule, and the EPA has approved those revisions. Duke Energy has incurred approximately \$633 million in capital costs for emission controls through June 2004 for compliance with the EPA's rule. Management estimates that Duke Energy's remaining capital expenditures to complete the installation of emission controls needed to comply with the EPA's rule will be approximately \$20 million. Those remaining expenditures will be incurred by Duke Power in the third quarter of 2004.

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Global Climate Change. The United Nations-sponsored Kyoto Protocol prescribes specific greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for developed countries as a response to concerns over global warming and climate change. The focus is on lowering emissions at the source, including fossil-fueled electric power generation and natural gas operations. Canada is presently the only country in which Duke Energy has assets that would have a greenhouse gas reduction obligation under the Kyoto Protocol. If Russia ratifies the Kyoto Protocol, it will enter into force and Canada will be obligated to reduce its average greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 levels over the period 2008 to 2012. In anticipation of the Protocol's entry into force, the Canadian government is developing an implementation plan that includes a carbon dioxide (CO₂) cap and trade program for large final emitters (LFE), and Parliament may consider authorizing legislation by the end of 2004 or early 2005. If an LFE program is enacted, then all of Duke Energy's Canadian operations would likely be subject to such a program, with compliance options ranging from the purchase of CO₂ emissions credits to actual emissions reductions at the source, or a combination of strategies. It is unclear how, or if, Canada's current CO₂ emissions management policy direction might change if Russia fails to ratify the Protocol. The recent Canadian elections, which resulted in a minority government led by the Liberal party, might also affect the final policy timing and outcome.

In 2001 President George W. Bush declared that the United States would not ratify the Kyoto Protocol. Instead, the U.S. greenhouse gas policy currently favors voluntary actions, continued research, and technology development over near-term mandatory greenhouse gas reduction requirements. Although several bills have been introduced in Congress that would compel CO₂ emissions reductions, none have advanced through the legislature. Presently there are no federal mandatory greenhouse gas reduction requirements. The likelihood of a federally mandated CO₂ emissions reduction program being enacted in the near future, or the specific requirements of any such regime that were to become law, is highly uncertain. Some states are contemplating or have taken steps to manage greenhouse gas emissions, and while a number of states in the Northeast and far West recently began discussing the possibility of regional greenhouse gas reduction programs in the future, the outcome of such discussions is very uncertain. If significant greenhouse gas emissions reduction policies are legally adopted or promulgated in the United States or its various states, those requirements could have far-reaching and significant implications for industry in those jurisdictions, including the respective energy sectors.

Duke Energy cannot estimate with certainty the potential effect of the Canadian greenhouse gas reduction policy currently under development, or estimate the potential effect of U.S. federal or state level greenhouse gas policy on future consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position due to the uncertainty of the Canadian policy and the speculative nature of U.S. federal and state policy. Duke Energy will continue to assess and respond to the potential implications of greenhouse gas policies applicable to Duke Energy's business operations in the United States, Canada and Latin America.

Extended Environmental Activities, Accruals. Included in Other Current Liabilities and Other Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities were accruals related to extended environmental-related activities of \$87 million as of June 30, 2004 and \$94 million as of December 31, 2003. The accrual for extended environmental-related activities represents Duke Energy's provisions for costs associated with remediation activities at some of its current and former sites and certain other environmental matters. Management believes that completion or resolution of these matters will have no material adverse effect on consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Litigation

New Source Review (NSR)/EPA Litigation. In 2000, the U.S. Justice Department, acting on behalf of the EPA, filed a complaint against Duke Energy in the U.S. District Court in Greensboro, North Carolina, for alleged violations of the NSR provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The EPA claims that 29 projects performed at 25 of Duke Energy's coal-fired units were major modifications, as defined in the CAA, and that Duke Energy violated the CAA's NSR requirements when it undertook those projects without obtaining

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permits and installing emission controls for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulate matter. The complaint asks the Court to order Duke Energy to stop operating the coal-fired units identified in the complaint, install additional emission controls and pay unspecified civil penalties.

Duke Energy asserts that there were no CAA violations because the applicable regulations do not require permitting in cases where the projects undertaken are routine or otherwise do not result in a net increase in emissions. Moreover, the EPA's allegations run counter to previous EPA guidance regarding the applicability of the NSR permitting requirements. In 2003, the Court issued an opinion in response to the parties' motions for summary judgment which effectively adopted Duke Energy's position regarding the legal tests for determining what is routine and for calculation of emissions. Based upon a joint motion of the parties in the case, the Court on April 15, 2004 entered an Order and Final Judgment finding in favor of Duke Energy. The joint motion notified the Court that the government could not prove its allegations at trial against Duke Energy in light of the legal standards established by the Court in its 2003 order. The judgment reflects that Duke Energy did not violate the NSR program under the CAA. The government filed its appeal of the judgment to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in June 2004. Based on the current rulings by the trial court, Duke Energy does not believe the outcome of this matter will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Subsequent rulings by an appellate court could significantly affect the outcome.

Western Energy Litigation. Commencing in 2000, plaintiffs have filed 31 lawsuits in state and federal courts in California, Montana, Oregon and Washington against energy companies, including Duke Energy affiliates, and current and former Duke Energy executives. Most of the suits seek class-action certification on behalf of electricity and/or natural gas purchasers residing in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona and Montana. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants manipulated the electricity and/or natural gas markets in violation of state and/or federal antitrust, unfair business practices and other laws. Plaintiffs in some of the cases further allege that such activities, including engaging in round trip trades, providing false information to natural gas trade publications and unlawfully exchanging information resulted in artificially high energy prices. Plaintiffs seek aggregate damages or restitution of billions of dollars from the defendants. To date, eight suits have been dismissed on filed rate and federal preemption grounds. Plaintiffs are appealing the dismissals. One suit was dismissed voluntarily.

In July 2004, Duke Energy reached an agreement in principle resolving the class-action litigation involving the purchase of electricity filed on behalf of ratepayers and other electricity consumers in California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Idaho. This agreement is part of a more comprehensive agreement involving FERC refunds and other proceedings. This agreement (the California Settlement) is addressed in more detail in the *Western Energy Regulatory Matters and Investigations* section below.

Suits filed on behalf of electricity ratepayers in other western states, on behalf of entities that purchased electricity directly from a generator and on behalf of natural gas purchasers, remain pending. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with these lawsuits, but, based on rulings by trial courts and the California Settlement, Duke Energy does not presently believe the outcome of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Subsequent rulings by appellate courts could significantly affect the outcome.

In 2003, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) initiated arbitration proceedings regarding disputes with DETM relating to amounts owed in connection with the termination of a bilateral power contract between the parties in early 2001. PG&E sought in excess of \$25 million from DETM pursuant to a disputed true-up agreement between the parties. The PG&E true-up dispute was resolved in connection with the California Settlement.

In 2002, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) initiated arbitration proceedings regarding disputes with DETM relating to amounts owed in connection with the termination of bilateral power contracts between the parties in early 2001. SCE disputes DETM's termination calculation and seeks in excess of \$80 million.

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This dispute is not resolved in the California Settlement. Based on the level of damages claimed by the plaintiff and Duke Energy's assessment of possible outcomes in this matter, Duke Energy does not expect that the resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Western Energy Regulatory Matters and Investigations. Several investigations and regulatory proceedings at the state and federal levels are looking into the causes of high wholesale electricity prices in the western United States during 2000 and 2001. Duke Energy has resolved these issues, which are described in detail below, through the California Settlement.

In FERC refund proceedings, the FERC has ordered some sellers, including DETM, to refund, or to offset against outstanding accounts receivable, amounts billed for electricity sales in excess of a FERC-established proxy price. In 2002, the presiding administrative law judge in the FERC refund proceedings issued preliminary estimates that indicated DETM had refund liability of approximately \$95 million.

The FERC issued staff recommendations and an order in 2003 relating to the refund proceeding and investigations into the causes of high wholesale electricity prices in the western United States during 2000 and 2001. The order modified the prior refund methodology by changing the gas proxy price used in the refund calculation. Duke Energy cannot predict with certainty the outcome of the methodology change, but *Platts*, an energy industry publication, reported that a FERC spokesman announced that the methodology change could increase the total aggregate refund amount for all generators from \$1.8 billion to at least \$3.3 billion. The 2003 order allowed generators to receive a gas cost credit in instances where companies incurred fuel costs exceeding the gas proxy price. DENA and DETM submitted gas cost data to the FERC and sought a gas price credit in the range of \$72 million. The California parties challenged both the amount and availability of the credit. Resolution of the refund proceeding is included in the California Settlement.

In 2003, the FERC issued an Order to Show Cause concerning Enron-type gaming behavior, and a companion order requiring suppliers, including DETM, to justify bids in the CAISO and CalPX markets made above the level of \$250 per megawatt hour from May 1, 2000 through October 1, 2000. Also in 2003, the FERC Staff and Duke Energy announced two agreements to resolve all matters at issue in both of those orders. Duke Energy agreed to pay up to \$4.59 million to benefit California and western electricity consumers, pending final approval by the FERC. The FERC approved the agreement involving bidding practices and rejected the California parties' objections to the agreement. The California parties sought review of the FERC's ruling on this agreement from the 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. On April 19, 2004, the administrative law judge reviewing the remaining agreement approved the settlement and rejected the California parties' objections. That agreement was submitted to the FERC for review. The California parties' challenge of the two agreements is resolved through the California Settlement.

At the state level, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), a California State Senate Select Committee, the California Attorney General (with participation by the Attorneys General of Washington and Oregon) and the San Diego District Attorney are conducting formal and informal investigations involving Duke Energy regarding the California energy markets, including review of alleged manipulation of energy prices. In addition, the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Francisco served a grand jury subpoena on Duke Energy in 2002 seeking information relating to possible manipulation of the California electricity markets, including potential antitrust violations. All investigations, other than criminal investigations, are resolved through the California Settlement. Duke Energy does not believe the outcome of any remaining criminal investigation will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In July 2004, Duke Energy reached an agreement in principle (the California Settlement), to settle the FERC refund proceedings and other significant litigation related to the western energy markets during 2000-2001. The parties to the settlement agreement include the FERC staff, the state of California, the state of Washington, the state of Oregon, PG&E, SCE, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, the California Department of Water Resources, the CPUC staff, private litigants and Duke Energy. The settlement is subject to approval by the FERC and the CPUC, and the class-action settlements are subject to court approval.

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As part of the agreement, Duke Energy will provide approximately \$208 million in cash and credits. In exchange, the parties to the agreement will forgo all claims relating to refunds or other monetary damages for sales of electricity during the settlement period, and claims alleging Duke Energy received unjust or unreasonable rates for the sale of electricity during the settlement period. The settlement resolves:

All western refund proceedings pending before the FERC

Market price investigations by attorneys general in California, Washington and Oregon

Private electricity-related class-action litigation filed on behalf of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah ratepayers

Natural gas price issues raised by the California attorney general, PG&E, SCE and San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

Duke Energy recorded an approximate \$105 million pre-tax charge in the second quarter of 2004 at DENA to reflect the settlement agreement. This charge was recorded in Operation, Maintenance and Other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Financial Effect of California Settlement (in millions)

Cash	\$ 85
Write-off of receivables and credits due to Duke Energy	123
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Settlement total	208
Reserves and offsets	(103)
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Second quarter 2004 pre-tax earnings impact	\$ 105
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Trading Related Litigation. Beginning in 2002, 17 shareholder class-action lawsuits were filed against Duke Energy: 13 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and four in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. These lawsuits arose out of allegations that Duke Energy improperly engaged in round trip trades which resulted in an alleged overstatement of revenues over a three-year period. By late 2003, the two federal courts had dismissed all 17 lawsuits. Plaintiffs in the New York cases have appealed the dismissal order to the 2nd Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. Duke Energy intends to vigorously defend against that appeal. By letter dated April 16, 2004, Duke Energy received notice that a shareholder has reactivated a litigation demand sent to Duke Energy in 2002. Arising out of the same issues raised in the dismissed shareholder lawsuits, the notice states that the shareholder intends to initiate derivative shareholder litigation within 90 days from the date of the letter. Duke Energy's Board of Directors appointed a special committee to review the demand. The committee determined that there are no grounds to the allegations made in the derivative demand to commence or maintain an action on behalf of Duke Energy against the individuals named in the derivative demand, and that, accordingly, it would not be in the best interests of Duke Energy to bring such claims.

Since August 2003, plaintiffs have filed three class-action lawsuits in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on behalf of entities who bought and sold natural gas futures and options contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange during the years 2000 through 2002. The lawsuits initially named Duke Energy as a defendant, along with numerous other entities. In the latest consolidated complaint filed in January 2004, the plaintiffs dropped Duke Energy from the cases and added DETM as a defendant. Claiming defendants violated the Commodity Exchange Act by reporting false and misleading trading information to trade publications, resulting in monetary losses to the

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plaintiffs, plaintiffs seek class action certification, unspecified damages and other relief. These cases are in very early stages. 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.

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Trading Related Investigations. In 2002 and 2003, Duke Energy responded to information requests and subpoenas from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and to grand jury subpoenas issued by the U.S. Attorney's office in Houston, Texas. The information requests and subpoenas sought documents and information related to trading activities, including so-called "round-trip" trading. Duke Energy received notice in 2002 that the SEC formalized its trading-related investigation and is cooperating with the SEC. The investigation remains open, and Duke Energy cannot predict the outcome.

On April 21, 2004, the Houston-based federal grand jury issued indictments for three former employees of DETMI Management Inc. (DEMI), which is one of two members of DETM. The indictments state that the employees "did knowingly devise, intend to devise, and participate in a scheme to defraud and to obtain money and property from Duke Energy by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and material omissions, and to deprive Duke Energy and its shareholders of the intangible right to the honest services of employees of Duke Energy." They further state that the alleged conduct was purportedly motivated, in part, by a desire to increase individual bonuses. Statements made by the U.S. Attorney's office characterized Duke Energy as a victim in this activity and commended Duke Energy for its cooperation with the investigation. The alleged conduct was identified in the spring and summer of 2002 and was related to DETM's Eastern Region trading activities. In 2002, Duke Energy recorded the appropriate financial adjustments associated with the cited activities, and did not consider the financial effect to be material. In February 2004, Duke Energy received a request for information from the U.S. Attorney's office in Houston focused on the natural gas price reporting activity of a former DETM trader. Duke Energy is cooperating with the government in this investigation and cannot predict the outcome.

Sonatrach/Citrus Trading Corporation (Citrus). Duke Energy LNG Sales Inc. (Duke LNG) claims in an arbitration that Sonatrach, the Algerian state-owned energy company, together with its subsidiary, Sonatrading Amsterdam B.V. (Sonatrading), breached their shipping obligations under a liquefied natural gas (LNG) purchase agreement and related transportation agreements (the LNG Agreements) relating to Duke LNG's purchase of LNG from Algeria and its transportation by LNG tanker to Lake Charles, Louisiana. Sonatrading and Sonatrach claim that Duke LNG repudiated the LNG Agreements by allegedly failing to perform LNG marketing obligations. In 2003, an arbitration panel issued a Partial Award on liability issues, finding that Sonatrach and Sonatrading breached their obligations to provide shipping, making them liable to Duke LNG for any resulting damages. The panel also found that Duke LNG breached the LNG Purchase Agreement by failing to perform marketing obligations. Also in 2003, Sonatrading terminated the LNG Agreements and seeks to recover resulting damages from Duke LNG. The final hearing on damages issues has been tentatively scheduled for September 2005.

In conjunction with the Sonatrach LNG Agreements, Duke LNG entered into a natural gas purchase contract (the Citrus Agreement) with Citrus. Citrus filed a lawsuit in Texas against Duke LNG (now pending in U.S. District Court in Houston, Texas) alleging that Duke LNG breached the Citrus Agreement by failing to provide sufficient volumes of gas to Citrus. Duke LNG contends that Sonatrach caused Duke LNG to experience a loss of LNG supply that affected Duke LNG's obligations and termination rights under the Citrus Agreement. Citrus seeks monetary damages and a judicial determination that Duke LNG did not experience such a loss. After Citrus filed its lawsuit, Duke LNG terminated the Citrus Agreement and filed a counterclaim asserting that Citrus had breached the agreement by, among other things, failing to provide sufficient security for the gas transactions. Citrus denies that Duke LNG had the right to terminate the agreement and contends that Duke LNG's termination of the agreement was itself a breach, entitling Citrus to terminate the agreement and recover damages. On March 16, 2004, Citrus filed suit against PanEnergy Corp in Harris County, Texas district court, alleging that PanEnergy is financially responsible for losses incurred by Citrus as a result of Duke LNG's alleged breaches. The action against PanEnergy has now been consolidated with the original Citrus lawsuit in federal court. No trial date has been set, and discovery is proceeding. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether Duke Energy will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, if any, that Duke Energy might incur in connection with the Sonatrach and Citrus matters.

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Enron Bankruptcy. In December 2001, Enron filed for relief pursuant to Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Other Enron affiliates have since filed for bankruptcy. Duke Energy affiliates engaged in transactions with various Enron entities prior to the bankruptcy filings. In 2001, Duke Energy recorded a reserve to offset its exposure to Enron. In 2002, various Enron trading entities demanded payment from DETM and DEM for some energy commodity sales transactions without regard to any set-off rights. DETM and DEM filed an adversary proceeding against Enron, seeking, among other things, a declaration affirming each plaintiff's right to set off its respective debts to Enron. In 2003, DETM, DEM and other Duke Energy affiliates entered into an agreement in principle with Enron and its trading entities to resolve the outstanding disputes pending before the bankruptcy court. The proposed agreement was approved by the Unsecured Creditors Committee and on March 11, 2004, the bankruptcy court approved the settlement. No party appealed the court's approval of the agreement prior to the April 12, 2004 deadline, and the agreement is now final. The terms of the agreement are confidential but resulted in a net pre-tax gain in the second quarter of 2004 of approximately \$130 million (net of minority interest expense of \$5 million), due to the write-off of net payables to Enron that were on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Of the gain, \$113 million was recorded at DENA, \$21 million at DEM and \$1 million at Field Services as a credit to Operation, Maintenance and Other on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

ExxonMobil Disputes. On April 8, 2004, Mobil Natural Gas, Inc. (MNGI) and 3946231 Canada, Inc. (3946231, and collectively with MNGI, ExxonMobil) filed a Demand for Arbitration against Duke Energy, DETMI, DTMSI Management Ltd. (DTMSI) and other affiliates of Duke Energy. MNGI and DETMI are the sole members of DETM. DTMSI and 3946231 are the sole beneficial owners of Duke Energy Marketing Limited Partnership (DEMLP, and with DETM, the Ventures). Among other allegations, ExxonMobil alleges that DETMI and DTMSI engaged in wrongful actions relating to affiliate trading, payment of service fees, expense allocations and distribution of earnings in breach of agreements and fiduciary duties relating to the Ventures. ExxonMobil seeks to recover actual damages, plus attorneys' fees and exemplary damages not clearly quantified in the arbitration demand. Duke Energy denies these allegations, will vigorously defend against ExxonMobil's claims, and has filed counterclaims asserting that ExxonMobil breached its Ventures obligations and other contractual obligations. These matters are in very early stages. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether Duke Energy or any of its affiliates will incur any liability as a result of these matters, or to estimate the damages, if any, that might be incurred.

On November 13, 2003, MNGI filed a Demand for Arbitration against Duke Energy and DETMI. MNGI claims that, under the terms of the limited liability company agreement of DETM and general fiduciary principles, DETMI and Duke Energy have full financial responsibility for the settlement reached between DETM and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). MNGI demands reimbursement for a 40% share of the \$28 million CFTC settlement, plus 40% of all related expenses incurred by DETM. On March 5, 2004, MNGI filed an amended claim, adding DENA as a party. In June 2004, the parties settled the dispute. Due to a previously established reserve, the settlement did not have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims. Duke Energy has experienced numerous claims relating to damages for personal injuries alleged to have arisen from the exposure to or use of asbestos in connection with construction and maintenance activities conducted by Duke Power on its electric generation plants during the 1960s and 1970s. In late 1999, after experiencing a significant increase in claims and conducting a comprehensive review, Duke Energy recorded an \$800 million accrual to reflect the purchase of a third-party insurance policy and to cover anticipated future claims not recoverable under that policy. The insurance policy, combined with amounts covered by self-insurance reserves, provides for paid claims to an aggregate of \$1.6 billion. Duke Energy conducted another review in 2003, and continues to estimate that claims will not exceed such amount. Duke Energy is uncertain as to when claims will be received, and portions may not be received and paid for 30 or more years. While Duke Energy has recorded an accrual related to this estimated liability, such estimates cannot be made with certainty and may change. Factors such as the frequency and magnitude of claims could change the estimates of the injuries and damages liability and insurance recoveries and result in a different amount than is currently reflected in the

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Consolidated Financial Statements. However, due to Duke Energy's insurance program relating to this liability, management believes that any changes in the estimates would have no material adverse effect on consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Other Litigation and Legal Proceedings. Duke Energy and its subsidiaries are involved in other legal, tax and regulatory proceedings before various courts, regulatory commissions and governmental agencies regarding performance, contracts, royalty disputes, mismeasurement and mispayment claims (some of which are brought as class actions), and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business, some of which involve substantial amounts. Management believes that the final disposition of these proceedings will have no material adverse effect on consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

14. 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 enters into these arrangements to facilitate a commercial transaction with a third party by enhancing the value of the transaction to the third party.

Mixed Oxide (MOX) Guarantees. Duke COGEMA Stone & Webster LLC (DCS) is the prime contractor to the U.S. Department of Energy (the DOE) under a contract (the Prime Contract) pursuant to which DCS will design, construct, operate and deactivate a MOX fuel fabrication facility (the MOX FFF). The domestic MOX fuel project was prompted by an agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation to dispose of excess plutonium in their respective nuclear weapons programs by fabricating MOX fuel and irradiating such MOX fuel in commercial nuclear reactors. As of June 30, 2004, Duke Energy, through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Project Services Group Inc. (DPSG), held a 40% ownership interest in DCS.

The Prime Contract consists of a Base Contract phase and successive option phases. The DOE has the right to extend the term of the Prime Contract to cover the option phases on a sequential basis, subject to DCS and the DOE reaching agreement, through good-faith negotiations on certain remaining open terms applying to each of the option phases. As of June 30, 2004, DCS' performance obligations under the Prime Contract included only the Base Contract phase and an initial option phase.

DPSG and the other owners of DCS have issued a guarantee to the DOE which, in conjunction with the applicable guarantee provisions as recently clarified in a contract amendment to the Prime Contract (collectively, the DOE Guarantee), obligates the owners of DCS to jointly and severally guarantee to the DOE that the owners of DCS will reimburse the DOE (in the event that DCS fails to provide such reimbursement) for any payments made by the DOE to DCS pursuant to the Prime Contract that DCS expends on costs that are not allowable under certain applicable federal acquisition regulations. DPSG has recourse to the other owners of DCS for any amounts paid under the DOE Guarantee in excess of its proportional ownership percentage of DCS. Although the DOE Guarantee does not provide for a specific limitation on a guarantor's reimbursement obligations, Duke Energy estimates that the maximum potential amount of future payments DPSG could be required to make under the DOE Guarantee is immaterial. As of June 30, 2004, Duke Energy had no liabilities recorded on its Consolidated Balance Sheet for the DOE Guarantee due to the immaterial amount of the estimated fair value of such guarantee.

In connection with the Prime Contract, Duke Energy, through its Duke Power franchised electric business, has entered into a subcontract with DCS (the Duke Power Subcontract) pursuant to which Duke Power will prepare its McGuire and Catawba nuclear reactors (the Mission Reactors) for use of the MOX fuel, and which also includes terms and conditions applicable to Duke Power's purchase of MOX fuel produced at the MOX FFF for use in the Mission Reactors. The Duke Power Subcontract consists of a Base

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Subcontract phase and successive option phases. DCS has the right to extend the term of the Duke Power Subcontract to cover the option phases on a sequential basis, subject to Duke Power and DCS reaching agreement, through good-faith negotiations on certain remaining open terms applying to each of the option phases. As of June 30, 2004, DCS performance obligations under the Duke Power Subcontract included only the Base Subcontract phase and the first option phase.

DPSG and the other owners of DCS have issued a guarantee to Duke Power (the Duke Power Guarantee) pursuant to which the owners of DCS jointly and severally guarantee to Duke Power all of DCS obligations under the Duke Power Subcontract or any other agreement between DCS and Duke Power implementing the Prime Contract. DPSG has recourse to the other owners of DCS for any amounts paid under the Duke Power Guarantee in excess of its proportional ownership percentage of DCS. Even though the Duke Power Guarantee does not provide for a specific limitation on a guarantor's guarantee obligations, it does provide that any liability of such guarantor under the Duke Power Guarantee is directly related to and limited by the terms and conditions in the Duke Power Subcontract and any other agreements between Duke Power and DCS implementing the Prime Contract. Duke Energy is unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of future payments DPSG could be required to make under the Duke Power Guarantee due to the uncertainty of whether:

DCS will exercise its options under the Duke Power Subcontract, which will depend upon whether the DOE will exercise its options under the Prime Contract

the parties to the Prime Contract and the Duke Power Subcontract, respectively, will reach agreement on the remaining open terms for each option phase under the contracts, and if so, what the terms and conditions might be and

the U.S. Congress will authorize funding for DCS work under the Prime Contract, which will affect DCS decision whether to exercise its options under the Duke Power Subcontract.

Duke Energy has not recorded on its Consolidated Balance Sheet any liability for the potential exposure under the Duke Power Guarantee per FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, because DPSG and Duke Power are under common control.

Other Guarantees and Indemnifications. Duke Capital 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. The maximum potential amount of future payments Duke Capital could have been required to make under these performance guarantees as of June 30, 2004 was approximately \$750 million. Of this amount, approximately \$475 million relates to guarantees of the payment and performance of less than wholly owned consolidated entities. Approximately \$45 million of the performance guarantees expire between 2004 and 2005, and approximately \$300 million expires in 2006 and thereafter; the remaining performance guarantees have no contractual expiration. Additionally, Duke Capital has issued joint and several guarantees to some of the D/FD project owners, guaranteeing the performance of D/FD under its engineering, procurement and construction contracts and other contractual commitments. These guarantees have no contractual expiration and no stated maximum amount of future payments that Duke Capital could be required to make. Additionally, Fluor Enterprises Inc., as 50% owner in D/FD, has issued similar joint and several guarantees to the same D/FD project owners. In accordance with the D/FD partnership agreement, each of the partners is responsible for 50% of any payments to be made under those guarantees.

Westcoast has issued performance guarantees to third parties guaranteeing the performance of unconsolidated entities, such as equity method projects, and of entities previously sold by Westcoast to third parties. Those guarantees require Westcoast to make payment to the guaranteed third party upon the failure of an unconsolidated entity to make payment under some of its contractual obligations, such as debt, purchase contracts and leases. The maximum potential amount of future payments Westcoast could have been required to make under those performance guarantees as of June 30, 2004 was approximately \$100 million. Of those guarantees, approximately \$30 million expire from 2004 to 2006, with the remainder expiring after 2006 or having no contractual expiration.

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Duke Capital uses 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 Capital has payment obligations to the issuing bank which are triggered by a draw by the third party or customer due to the failure of the non-wholly owned entity to perform according to the terms of its underlying contract. Most of these letters of credit expire in 2004. The maximum potential amount of future payments Duke Capital could have been required to make under these letters of credit as of June 30, 2004 was approximately \$100 million. Of this amount, approximately \$15 million relates to letters of credit issued on behalf of less than wholly owned consolidated entities.

Duke Capital has guaranteed the issuance of surety bonds, obligating itself to make payment upon the failure of a non-wholly owned entity to honor its obligations to a third party. As of June 30, 2004, Duke Capital had guaranteed approximately \$100 million of outstanding surety bonds related to obligations of non-wholly owned entities. The majority of these bonds expire in various amounts between 2004 and 2005. Of this amount, approximately \$15 million relates to obligations of less than wholly owned consolidated entities.

Natural Gas Transmission and International Energy have issued guarantees of debt and performance guarantees associated with non-consolidated entities and less than wholly-owned entities. If such entities were to default on payments or performance, Natural Gas Transmission or International Energy would be required under the guarantees to make payment on the obligation of the non-consolidated entity. As of June 30, 2004, Natural Gas Transmission was the guarantor of approximately \$15 million of debt at Westcoast associated with less than wholly owned entities, with no contractual expiration. International Energy was the guarantor of approximately \$10 million of performance guarantees associated with less than wholly-owned entities, most of which expire in 2004.

Duke Energy has issued guarantees to customers or other third parties related to the payment or performance obligations of certain entities that were previously wholly owned 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 goods and services provided. Duke Energy has received back-to-back indemnification from the buyer of DE&S indemnifying Duke Energy for any amounts paid by Duke Energy 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 Duke Solutions guarantees. Further, Duke Energy granted indemnification to the buyer 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 2004 to 2019, with others having no specific term. Duke Energy is unable to estimate the total maximum potential amount of future payments under these guarantees, since some of the underlying agreements have no limits on potential liability.

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 maximum 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. Duke Energy is unable to estimate the total maximum potential amount of future payments under these indemnification agreements due to several factors, including uncertainty as to whether claims will be made.

As of June 30, 2004, the amounts recorded for the guarantees and indemnifications mentioned above are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate.

Table of Contents**15. New Accounting Standards**

The following new accounting standards have been adopted by Duke Energy subsequent to January 1, 2003 and the impact of such adoption, if applicable, has been presented in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

SFAS No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, which amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments and for hedging activities, including the qualifications for the normal purchases and normal sales exception, under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. This amendment reflects decisions made by the FASB and the Derivative Implementation Group (DIG) process in connection with issues raised about the application of SFAS No. 133. Generally, the provisions of SFAS No. 149 are to be applied prospectively for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The provisions of SFAS No. 149 which resulted from the DIG process and became effective in quarters beginning before June 15, 2003 continue to be applied based on their original effective dates. Duke Energy adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 149 on July 1, 2003. Certain modifications and changes to the applicability of the normal purchase and normal sales scope exception for contracts to deliver electricity led Duke Energy to re-evaluate its accounting policy for forward sales contracts. As a result, Duke Energy elected to designate substantially all forward contracts to sell power entered into after July 1, 2003 as cash flow hedges on a prospective basis. Contracts that were being accounted for under the normal purchases and normal sales exception under SFAS No. 133 as of June 30, 2003 will continue to be accounted for under such exception, including any modifications to those contracts, as long as the requirements for applying the normal purchases and normal sales exception are met.

SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150 which establishes standards for classification and measurement of certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equities. Under SFAS No. 150, those instruments are required to be classified as liabilities in the statement of financial position. The financial instruments affected include mandatorily redeemable stock, certain financial instruments that require or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets, and certain obligations that can be settled with shares of stock. SFAS No. 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and has been applied to Duke Energy's existing financial instruments beginning July 1, 2003.

Duke Energy's financial statements do not include any effects for the application of SFAS No. 150 to non-controlling interests in certain limited-life entities, which are required to be liquidated or dissolved on a certain date, based on the decision of the FASB in November 2003 to defer these provisions indefinitely with the issuance of FASB Staff Position 150-3, Effective Date, Disclosures, and Transition for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests under FASB Statement No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. Duke Energy has a controlling interest in a limited-life entity in Bolivia, which is required to be liquidated 99 years after formation. A non-controlling interest in the entity is held by third parties. Upon termination or liquidation of the entity in 2094, the remaining assets of the entity are to be sold, the liabilities liquidated and any remaining cash distributed to the owners based upon their ownership percentages. As of June 30, 2004 the carrying value of the entity's non-controlling interest of approximately \$47 million approximates its fair value. Duke Energy continues to evaluate the potential significance of these aspects of SFAS No. 150, but does not anticipate this will have a material impact on Duke Energy's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. SFAS No. 150 continues to be interpreted by the FASB and it is possible that significant future changes could be made by the FASB. Therefore, Duke Energy is not able to conclude whether such future changes would materially affect the amounts already recorded and disclosed under the provisions of SFAS No. 150.

FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46 which requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity's activities to

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consolidate the variable interest entity. FIN 46 defines a variable interest entity as an entity in which the equity investors do not have substantive voting rights and there is not sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. The primary beneficiary absorbs a majority of the expected losses and/or receives a majority of the expected residual returns of the variable interest entity's activities. In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46 (Revised December 2003) (FIN 46R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities An Interpretation of ARB No. 51, which supercedes and amends the provisions of FIN 46. While FIN 46R retains many of the concepts and provisions of FIN 46, it also provides additional guidance and additional scope exceptions, and incorporates FASB Staff Positions related to the application of FIN 46.

The provisions of FIN 46 apply immediately to variable interest entities created, or interests in variable interest entities obtained, after January 31, 2003, while the provisions of FIN 46R are required to be applied to those entities, except for special purpose entities, by the end of the first reporting period ending after March 15, 2004 (March 31, 2004 for Duke Energy). For variable interest entities created, or interests in variable interest entities obtained, on or before January 31, 2003, FIN 46 or FIN 46R was required to be applied to special-purpose entities by the end of the first reporting period ending after December 15, 2003 (December 31, 2003 for Duke Energy), and was required to be applied to all other non-special purpose entities by the end of the first reporting period ending after March 15, 2004 (March 31, 2004 for Duke Energy). FIN 46 and FIN 46R may be applied prospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date it is first applied, or by restating previously issued financial statements with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the first year restated. FIN 46 and FIN 46R also require certain disclosures of an entity's relationship with variable interest entities.

Duke Energy has not identified any material variable interest entities created, or interests in variable entities obtained, after January 31, 2003 which require consolidation or disclosure under FIN 46R. Under the provisions of FIN 46R, effective March 31, 2004, Duke Energy has consolidated certain non-special purpose operating entities, previously accounted for under the equity method of accounting. These entities, which are substantive entities, had total assets of approximately \$210 million as of June 30, 2004. As a result of consolidating these entities, inclusive of intercompany eliminations, the impact to Duke Energy's total assets was not material. Duke Energy adopted the provisions of FIN 46R on December 31, 2003, related to its special-purpose entities consisting of the trust subsidiaries that issued trust preferred securities. Since Duke Energy is not the primary beneficiary of those trust subsidiaries, those entities have been deconsolidated in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, affiliate debt to the trusts is reflected in Long-term Debt in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Interest paid to the subsidiary trust is classified as Interest Expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for periods after December 31, 2003. Additionally, Duke Energy previously had a significant variable interest in, but was not the primary beneficiary of, DCS. However, as further discussed in Note 14, Duke Energy no longer holds a significant variable interest in DCS as a result of the clarification in a contract amendment received in April 2004.

Various changes and clarifications to the provisions of FIN 46 have been made by the FASB since its original issuance in January 2003. While not anticipated at this time, any additional clarifying guidance or further changes to these complex rules could have an impact on Duke Energy's Consolidated Financial Statements.

EITF Issue No. 01-08, Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease. In May 2003, the EITF reached consensus in EITF Issue No. 01-08 to clarify the requirements of identifying whether an arrangement should be accounted for as a lease at its inception. The guidance in the consensus is designed to broaden the scope of arrangements accounted for as leases. EITF Issue No. 01-08 requires both parties to an arrangement to determine whether a service contract or similar arrangement is or includes a lease within the scope of SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases. Duke Energy has historically provided and leased storage capacity to outside parties, as well as entered into pipeline and electricity capacity agreements, both as the lessee and as a lessor. The accounting requirements under the consensus may impact the timing of revenue and expense recognition, and amounts previously reported as revenues may be required to be reported as rental or lease income. Should capital lease treatment be necessary, purchasers of transportation, electricity capacity and storage services are required to recognize assets on their balance sheets. The

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consensus is being applied prospectively to arrangements agreed to, modified, or acquired on or after July 1, 2003. Previous arrangements that would be leases or would contain a lease according to the consensus will continue to be accounted for under historical accounting. The adoption of EITF Issue No. 01-08 did not have a material effect on Duke Energy's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

EITF Issue No. 03-06, Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share. In March 2004, the EITF reached consensus in EITF Issue No. 03-06, which requires the two-class method for calculating basic earnings per share (EPS) for certain securities that are considered to participate in earnings with common shareholders. EITF Issue No. 03-06 is effective for Duke Energy beginning with the second quarter of 2004, and may require restatement of previously reported EPS measures if any changes to the EPS calculation are required pursuant to the consensus. Duke Energy's Equity Units are considered participating securities under the consensus; however, such participation is contingent upon future events. As a result, the Equity Units will not impact the calculation of EPS until the occurrence of the future events.

EITF Issue No. 03-11, Reporting Realized Gains and Losses on Derivative Instruments That Are Subject to FASB Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and Not Held for Trading Purposes. In July 2003, the EITF reached consensus in EITF Issue No. 03-11 that determining whether realized gains and losses on derivative contracts not held for trading purposes should be reported on a net or gross basis is a matter of judgment that depends on relevant facts and circumstances and the economic substance of the transaction. In analyzing those facts and circumstances, EITF Issue No. 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principle versus Net as an Agent*, and APB Opinion No. 29, *Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions*, should be considered. EITF Issue No. 03-11 was effective for transactions or arrangements entered into after September 30, 2003. The adoption of EITF Issue No. 03-11 did not have a material effect on Duke Energy's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 106-2, *Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003*. In May 2004, the FASB staff issued FSP FAS 106-2, which superseded FSP FAS 106-1, *Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003*. FSP FAS 106-2 provides accounting guidance for the effects of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act). The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare, as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that include prescription drug benefits. FSP FAS 106-2 requires a sponsor to determine if its prescription drug benefits are actuarially equivalent to the drug benefit provided under Medicare Part D as of the date of enactment of the Act, and if it is therefore entitled to receive the subsidy. If a sponsor determines that its prescription drug benefits are actuarially equivalent to the Medicare Part D benefit, the sponsor should recognize the expected subsidy in the measurement of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) under SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Any resulting reduction in the APBO is to be accounted for as an actuarial experience gain. The subsidy's reduction, if any, of the sponsor's share of future costs under its prescription drug plan is to be reflected in current-period service cost.

The provisions of FSP FAS 106-2 are effective for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2004 for all public companies, with early application encouraged. Duke Energy adopted FSP FAS 106-2 retroactively to the date of enactment of the Act, December 8, 2003, as allowed by the FSP. See Note 6 for discussion of the effects of adopting this FSP.

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The following new accounting standard has been issued but has not yet been fully adopted by Duke Energy as of June 30, 2004:

Revised SFAS No. 132, Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits. In December 2003, the FASB revised the provisions of SFAS No. 132 to include additional disclosures related to defined-benefit pension plans and other defined-benefit post-retirement plans, such as the following:

The long-term rate of return on plan assets, along with a narrative discussion on the basis for selecting the rate of return used

Information about plan assets for each major asset category (i.e. equity securities, debt securities, real estate, etc.) along with the targeted allocation percentage of plan assets for each category and the actual allocation percentages at the measurement date

The amount of benefit payments expected to be paid in each of the next five years and the following five-year period in the aggregate

The current best estimate of the range of contributions expected to be made in the following year

The accumulated benefit obligation for defined-benefit pension plans

Disclosure of the measurement date utilized.

Additionally, interim reports require additional disclosures related to the components of net periodic pension costs and the amounts paid or expected to be paid to the plan in the current fiscal year, if materially different than amounts previously disclosed. The provisions of revised SFAS No. 132 do not change the measurement or recognition provisions of defined-benefit pension and post-retirement plans as required by previous accounting standards. The provisions of revised SFAS No. 132 were applied by Duke Energy effective December 31, 2003 with the interim period disclosures applied for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, except for the disclosure provisions of estimated future benefit payments which will be effective for Duke Energy for the year ending December 31, 2004.

16. Subsequent Events

On July 2, 2004, Duke Energy realigned certain subsidiaries resulting in all of its wholly owned merchant generation facilities being owned by a newly created entity, Duke Energy Americas, LLC (DEA), a directly wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Capital. DEA and Duke Capital are pass-through entities for U.S. income tax purposes. As a result of these changes, Duke Capital will recognize a federal and state tax expense of approximately \$900 million in the third quarter of 2004 from the elimination of the deferred tax assets that existed on its balance sheet prior to the July 2, 2004 reorganization. Correspondingly, Duke Energy, the parent of Duke Capital, will reflect, through consolidation, the elimination of the \$900 million deferred tax asset at Duke Capital and the creation of a deferred tax asset of approximately \$900 million on its balance sheet. Duke Energy will additionally recognize an approximate \$45 million income tax benefit and corresponding deferred tax asset as a result of restating its deferred taxes to reflect a change in state tax rates. In future periods, as these deferred tax assets are converted into cash due to the realization of certain tax losses, Duke Energy intends to infuse the related cash flows back into Duke Capital. Most of these cash benefits result from tax losses arising from the sales of DENA's southeastern U.S. generation assets and the Moapa facility.

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In July 2004, Duke Energy entered into the California Settlement, an agreement in principle to settle the FERC refund proceedings and other significant litigation related to the western energy markets during 2000-2001. For information related to this agreement, see Note 13.

As disclosed in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, in Duke Energy's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for March 31, 2004, on May 4, 2004 Duke Energy announced the sale of its merchant generation business in the southeastern United States to KGen Partners LLC (KGen). The sale transaction has obtained all required regulatory approvals and consents and closed on August 5, 2004. This transaction resulted in a cumulative pre-tax loss of approximately \$367 million, of which approximately \$360 million was recognized in the first quarter of 2004 to reduce the carrying value of those assets to their estimated fair values, while the remaining amount of the loss will be recognized by Duke

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Energy in the third quarter of 2004. Subsequent to the closing of the transaction, DENA will continue to provide certain transitional services and operating and maintenance services for the sold assets, including potential exercise of limited plant dispatch rights for a period not to exceed six months from the date of August 5, 2004. DENA anticipates recognizing the sale transaction in the third quarter of 2004, pending resolution of certain continuing involvement provisions.

In conjunction with the sale of DENA's southeastern assets to KGen, Duke Energy arranged a letter of credit with a face amount of \$120 million in favor of Georgia Power Company, to secure obligations of a KGen subsidiary under a seven-year power sales agreement, commencing in May 2005, under which KGen will provide power from its Murray facility to Georgia Power. Duke Energy is the primary obligor to the letter of credit provider, but KGen has an obligation to reimburse Duke Energy for any payments made by it under the letter of credit, as well as expenses incurred by Duke Energy in connection with the letter of credit. Duke Energy will operate the Murray facility under an operation and maintenance agreement with a KGen subsidiary.

For information on subsequent events related to debt and credit facilities, see Note 5.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition.****INTRODUCTION**

Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Overview of Business Strategy and Economic Factors

Duke Energy's business strategy is to develop integrated energy businesses in targeted regions where Duke Energy's capabilities in developing energy assets; operating power plants, natural gas liquid (NGL) plants and natural gas pipelines; optimizing commercial operations, including an affiliated real estate operation; and managing risk can provide comprehensive energy solutions for customers and create value for shareholders. For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy's business strategy and economic factors, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Results of Operations and Variances (in millions)**

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,			June 30,		
	2004	2003 ^a	Increase (Decrease)	2004	2003 ^a	Increase (Decrease)
Operating revenues	\$ 5,360	\$ 5,152	\$ 208	\$ 11,049	\$ 11,322	\$ (273)
Operating expenses	4,584	4,486	98	9,561	9,771	(210)
Gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate	62	9	53	121	11	110
(Losses) gains on sales of other assets, net	(11)	1	(12)	(349)	3	(352)
Operating income	827	676	151	1,260	1,565	(305)
Other income and expenses, net	89	295	(206)	148	369	(221)
Interest expense	337	325	12	693	651	42
Minority interest expense	41	50	(9)	79	100	(21)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	538	596	(58)	636	1,183	(547)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	133	195	(62)	166	390	(224)

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Income from continuing operations	405	401	4	470	793	(323)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	27	23	4	273	18	255
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	432	424	8	743	811	(68)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax and minority interest					(162)	162
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income	432	424	8	743	649	94
Dividends and premiums on redemption of preferred and preference stock	3	7	(4)	5	10	(5)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings available for common stockholders	\$ 429	\$ 417	\$ 12	\$ 738	\$ 639	\$ 99
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

^aAs revised, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Overview of Drivers and Variances

Three Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. Earnings available for common stockholders were relatively flat for the quarter, compared to the prior year. Significant increases for the quarter included:

A \$130 million (net of minority interest) pre-tax gain related to the settlement of the Enron bankruptcy proceedings (see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

A \$39 million net increase in the pre-tax gains (\$30 million increase to the after tax gains) originally recorded on the sales of International Energy's Asia-Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission business (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and its European operations

The release of various income tax reserves totaling approximately \$52 million (see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Increased earnings at Crescent, due to the sale of the Alexandria land tract in the Washington, D.C. area and increased residential developed lot sales, and

Increased earnings at Field Services, due primarily to the favorable effects of commodity prices, net of hedging.

Those items were offset by:

A \$105 million pre-tax charge related to the California and western U.S. energy markets settlement (see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

A \$175 million pre-tax gain in 2003 from the sale of Duke Energy North America's (DENA's) 50% interest in Duke/UAE Ref-Fuel, and

An \$80 million decrease in DENA's 2004 total gross margin from lower net sales, lower values realized from hedge positions and lower mark-to-market earnings.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. In addition to the quarterly items described above, significant items that contributed to increased earnings available for common stockholders for the six months included:

A \$256 million pre-tax gain (\$238 million net of tax) recorded in the first quarter of 2004 on the sale of International Energy's Asia-Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission business (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Charges in 2003 related to changes in accounting principles of \$162 million, net of tax and minority interest

Increased 2004 earnings at Field Services due to improved results from trading and marketing activities, and

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Increased land management (legacy land sales) at Crescent, due to several large sales closed in the first quarter of 2004.

Those items were partially offset by:

An approximate \$360 million pre-tax charge in the first quarter of 2004 associated with the announced sale of DENA s southeastern plants (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), and

An additional \$229 million decrease in DENA s 2004 total gross margin from lower net sales, lower values realized from hedge positions and lower mark-to-market earnings.

On a consolidated and a segment reporting basis, June 30, 2004 results may not be indicative of the full year. Management has not changed its financial outlook for the remainder of the year for Duke Energy, nor the estimated EBIT growth targets for any of the business segments over the next three years.

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Consolidated Operating Revenues

Three Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The increase was driven by:

A \$150 million increase in Regulated Electric revenues, due primarily to favorable weather and increased unbilled fuel revenues at Franchised Electric; and

A \$59 million increase in Non-regulated Electric, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids and Other revenues, driven by increased revenues at Field Services, due primarily to increased natural gas and NGL prices, partially offset by decreased revenues at DENA related to decreased sales volumes as a result of the wind-down of Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, LLC (DETM, Duke Energy's 60/40 joint venture with ExxonMobil Corporation).

Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The decrease was driven by a \$497 million decrease in Non-regulated Electric, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids and Other revenues, due primarily to:

Decreased revenues at DENA related to decreased sales volumes as a result of the wind-down of DETM and decreased gas prices, and

Decreased revenues at Duke Energy Merchants LLC (DEM), as a result of the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM, partially offset by

Increased revenues at Field Services, due primarily to an increase in NGL prices and volumes.

Partially offsetting the decrease in Non-regulated Electric, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids and Other revenues were:

A \$122 million increase in Regulated Electric revenues, due primarily to favorable weather and increased unbilled fuel revenues at Franchised Electric, and

A \$102 million increase in Regulated Natural Gas revenues, due primarily to foreign currency impacts related to Natural Gas Transmission's Canadian operations due to the strengthening Canadian dollar.

For a more detailed discussion of operating revenues, see the segment discussions that follow.

Consolidated Operating Expenses

Three Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The increase was driven by a \$238 million increase in Fuel Used in Electric Generation and Purchased Power, due primarily to:

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Increased plant fuel costs at DENA, due primarily to overall higher average realized natural gas prices due to lower value recognized from financial gas hedges, and

Increased fuel expenses at Franchised Electric, due to increased coal costs and increased sales to retail customers.

Partially offsetting the above increase was a \$70 million decrease in Natural Gas and Petroleum Products Purchased, due primarily to:

Decreased natural gas purchases at DENA as a result of the continued wind down of DETM's operations, and

Decreased purchases at DEM, due to the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM, partially offset by

Increased costs for raw natural gas at Field Services.

Also offsetting the above increase was a \$44 million decrease in Operation, Maintenance and Other, due primarily to:

The pre-tax gain related to the settlement of the Enron bankruptcy proceedings, as previously described, partially offset by

The charge related to the California and western U.S. energy markets settlement, as previously described.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The decrease was driven by a \$530 million decrease in Natural Gas and Petroleum Products Purchased, due primarily to:

Decreased natural gas purchases at DENA as a result of the continued wind down of DETM's operations, and

Decreased purchases at DEM, due to the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM.

Partially offsetting the above decrease was a \$254 million increase in Fuel Used in Electric Generation and Purchased Power, due to the same factors that caused the quarterly variance, as described above.

Also offsetting the above decrease was a \$73 million increase in Operation, Maintenance and Other, due primarily to:

The charge related to the California and western U.S. energy markets settlement, as previously described

Increased foreign currency impacts related to Natural Gas Transmission's Canadian operations due to the strengthening Canadian dollar, and

An increase in the volume of Crescent's developed lot sales, partially offset by

The pre-tax gain related to the settlement of the Enron bankruptcy proceedings, as previously described.

For a more detailed discussion of operating expenses, see the segment discussions that follow.

Consolidated Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate

Three Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The increase was due to a \$49 million increase in real estate land sales due primarily to the sale of the Alexandria land tract in the Washington, D.C. area in June 2004.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The increase was due primarily to:

A \$20 million increase in commercial project sales, due to the sale of a commercial project in the Washington, D.C. area in March 2004, compared to no commercial project sales in the first six months of 2003

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A \$49 million increase in real estate land sales due primarily to the sale of the Alexandria land tract in the Washington, D.C. area in June 2004, and

A \$42 million increase in legacy land sales, due to several large sales closed in the first quarter of 2004.

Consolidated (Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net

Three Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. Consolidated (losses) gains on sales of other assets for the quarter were relatively flat, compared to the prior year quarter.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The decrease was due primarily to an approximate \$360 million loss in 2004 associated with the announced sale of DENA's southeastern plants, as discussed above.

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Consolidated Operating Income

Three Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The increase was due primarily to:

Increased operating income at Field Services, due to the favorable effects of commodity prices, net of hedging, and

Increased operating income at Crescent, due to the sale of the Alexandria land tract in the Washington, D.C. area and increased residential developed lot sales, partially offset by

Decreased operating income at DENA, due primarily to decreased total gross margin from lower net sales, lower values realized from hedge positions and lower mark-to-market earnings.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 as Compared to June 30, 2003. The decrease was due primarily to:

Decreased operating income at DENA, due primarily to the 2004 loss on the sale of DENA's southeastern plants, and decreased total gross margin from lower net sales, lower values realized from hedge positions and lower mark-to-market earnings, partially offset by:

Increased operating income at Field Services, due to the favorable effects of commodity prices, net of hedging, and improved results from Duke Energy Field Services LLC's (DEFS) trading and marketing activities, and

Increased operating income at Crescent, due to the sale of a commercial project and the Alexandria land tract in the Washington, D.C. area, increased legacy land sales and increased residential developed lot sales.

For more detailed discussions, see the segment discussions that follow.

Consolidated Other Income and Expenses

Other Income and Expenses decreased \$206 million for the three months and \$221 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004, compared to the same periods in 2003, due primarily to a \$175 million gain in the second quarter of 2003 from the sale of DENA's 50% interest in Duke/UAE Ref-Fuel and gains of \$31 million on the sales of Natural Gas Transmission's interests in Alliance Pipeline and the associated Aux Sable liquids plant in the second quarter of 2003.

Segment Results

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Beginning in 2004, Crescent, formerly part of Other Operations, is considered a separate reportable segment. Crescent develops high-quality commercial, residential and multi-family real estate projects, and manages legacy land holdings, primarily in the southeastern and southwestern United States. All other entities previously part of Other Operations and now within Other still remain, primarily: DukeNet Communications LLC, DEM and Duke Energy's 50% equity investment in Duke/Fluor Daniel (D/FD). Unallocated corporate costs are also recorded in Other in the following table.

Management evaluates segment performance primarily based on earnings before interest and taxes from continuing operations, after deducting minority interest expense 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 the minority interest expense related to those profits. Cash and cash equivalents are managed centrally by Duke Energy, so the gains and losses on foreign currency remeasurement associated with cash balances, and interest income on those balances, are generally excluded from the segments' EBIT. Management considers segment EBIT to be a good indicator of each segment's operating performance from its continuing operations, as it represents the results of Duke Energy's ownership interest in operations without regard to financing methods or capital structures.

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EBIT is viewed as a non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measure under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). EBIT should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, operating income or operating cash flow as determined in accordance with GAAP. Duke Energy's EBIT may not be comparable to a similarly titled measure of another company because other entities may not calculate EBIT in the same manner.

EBIT by Business Segment (in millions)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Franchised Electric	\$ 338	\$ 316	\$ 762	\$ 770
Natural Gas Transmission	311	306	709	729
Field Services	94	53	186	83
Duke Energy North America	(39)	211	(596)	234
International Energy	68	91	97	131
Crescent	87	21	147	21