

DUKE ENERGY CORP
Form 10-Q/A
August 09, 2004
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A
Amendment No. 1

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

For Quarter Ended March 31, 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.)

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526 South Church Street

Charlotte, NC 28202-1803

(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 at April 30, 2004 914,883,510

Explanatory Note

This Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Duke Energy Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 is being filed for the purpose of amending and revising Items 1, 2, and 4 of Part I and Items 1 and 6 of Part II. This Form 10-Q/A is being filed in order to (1) revise certain financial statement captions related to Crescent (see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), (2) to provide updates to significant litigation matters since the original filing date of May 10, 2004 (see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), (3) to remove the presentation of consolidated earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules on presentation of non-GAAP financial measures, and (4) to update for material subsequent events occurring since the original filing date of May 10, 2004 (see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). These revisions did not affect consolidated net income, total assets, liabilities or stockholders' equity.

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DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q/A FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 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 represent 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

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

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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

Competition and regulatory limitations affecting the success of Duke Energy's divestiture plans, including the prices at which Duke Energy is able to sell its assets

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 March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(as Revised, See Note 16)	
Operating Revenues		
Non-regulated electric, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and other	\$ 3,456	\$ 4,012
Regulated electric	1,251	1,279
Regulated natural gas	982	879
Total operating revenues	5,689	6,170
Operating Expenses		
Natural gas and petroleum products purchased	3,032	3,492
Operation, maintenance and other	791	674
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	564	548
Depreciation and amortization	436	431
Property and other taxes	154	140
Total operating expenses	4,977	5,285
Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate	59	2
(Losses) Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net	(338)	2
Operating Income	433	889
Other Income and Expenses		
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	34	34
Gains on sales of equity investments		14
Other income and expenses, net	25	26
Total other income and expenses	59	74
Interest Expense	356	326
Minority Interest Expense	38	50
Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	98	587
Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations	33	195

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Income From Continuing Operations	65	392
Discontinued Operations		
Net operating income, net of tax	7	3
Net gain (loss) on dispositions, net of tax	239	(8)
Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations	246	(5)
Income Before Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle	311	387
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle, net of tax and minority interest		(162)
Net Income	311	225
Dividends and Premiums on Redemption of Preferred and Preference Stock	2	3
Earnings Available For Common Stockholders	\$ 309	\$ 222
Common Stock Data		
Weighted-average shares outstanding		
Basic	912	897
Diluted	915	897
Earnings per share (from continuing operations)		
Basic	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.43
Diluted	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.43
Earnings per share (from discontinued operations)		
Basic	\$ 0.27	\$
Diluted	\$ 0.27	\$
Earnings per share (before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle)		
Basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.43
Diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.43
Earnings per share		
Basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25
Diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25
Dividends per share	\$ 0.275	\$ 0.275

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)****(In millions)**

	<u>March 31, 2004</u>	<u>December 31, 2003</u>
	(as Revised, see Note 16)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,160
Receivables, net	2,689	2,888
Inventory	663	941
Assets held for sale	297	424
Unrealized gains on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,320	1,566
Other	1,056	694
	<u>7,525</u>	<u>7,673</u>
Investments and Other Assets		
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	1,365	1,398
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	960	925
Goodwill	3,932	3,962
Notes receivable	232	260
Unrealized gains on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,635	1,857
Assets held for sale	2,089	1,444
Investments in residential, commercial and multi-family real estate, net of accumulated depreciation of \$33 at March 31, 2004 and \$32 at December 31, 2003.	1,357	1,331
Other	887	1,117
	<u>12,457</u>	<u>12,294</u>
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	45,545	46,009
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	12,609	12,139
	<u>32,936</u>	<u>33,870</u>
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits		
Deferred debt expense	326	275
Regulatory assets related to income taxes	1,194	1,152
Other	913	939
	<u>2,433</u>	<u>2,366</u>
Total Assets	\$ 55,351	\$ 56,203

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****(In millions)**

	<u>March 31, 2004</u>	<u>December 31, 2003</u>
	(as Revised, see Note 16)	
LIABILITIES AND COMMON STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,317
Notes payable and commercial paper	275	130
Taxes accrued	291	14
Interest accrued	305	304
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	883	651
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,489	1,200
Unrealized losses on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	993	1,283
Other	1,397	1,799
	<u>7,633</u>	<u>7,698</u>
Total current liabilities	7,633	7,698
Long-term Debt, including debt to affiliates of \$516 at March 31, 2004 and \$876 at December 31, 2003	20,034	20,622
	<u>20,034</u>	<u>20,622</u>
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	4,280	4,120
Investment tax credit	162	165
Unrealized losses on mark-to-market and hedging transactions	1,556	1,754
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	305	737
Other	5,546	5,524
	<u>11,849</u>	<u>12,300</u>
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	11,849	12,300
Commitments and Contingencies		
Minority Interests	1,723	1,701
	<u>1,723</u>	<u>1,701</u>
Preferred and preference stock without sinking fund requirements	134	134
	<u>134</u>	<u>134</u>
Common Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, no par, 2 billion shares authorized; 914 million and 911 million shares outstanding at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively	9,598	9,519
Retained earnings	4,121	4,060
Accumulated other comprehensive income	259	169
	<u>13,978</u>	<u>13,748</u>
Total common stockholders equity	13,978	13,748
Total Liabilities and Common Stockholders Equity	\$ 55,351	\$ 56,203
	<u>\$ 55,351</u>	<u>\$ 56,203</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)****(In millions)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(as Revised, See Note 16)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 311	\$ 225
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of nuclear fuel)	476	484
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		162
Net gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate	(59)	(2)
Net losses (gains) on sales of equity investments and other assets	80	(4)
Deferred income taxes	15	(38)
Purchased capacity levelization	50	47
(Increase) decrease in		
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions	204	(116)
Receivables	305	(818)
Inventory	272	166
Other current assets	(314)	(183)
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	(400)	1,063
Taxes accrued	280	309
Other current liabilities	(199)	114
Capital expenditures for residential real estate	(46)	(36)
Cost of residential real estate sold	21	10
Other, assets	11	(42)
Other, liabilities	69	126
	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,467</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,076	1,467
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital and investment expenditures, net of refund	(574)	(769)
Proceeds from sales of commercial and multi-family real estate	167	1
Net proceeds from the sales of equity investment and other assets, and sales of and collections on notes receivable	183	306
Other	(5)	24
	<u>(229)</u>	<u>(438)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(229)	(438)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the Issuance of long-term debt	72	824
Issuance of common stock and common stock related to employee benefit plans	59	80
Payments for the redemption of Long-term debt	(418)	(882)
Notes payable and commercial paper	130	(307)
Distributions to minority interests	(418)	(837)
Contributions from minority interests	363	593

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Dividends paid	(265)	(258)
Other	1	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in financing activities	(476)	(777)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Changes in cash and cash equivalents associated with assets held for sale	(31)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	340	252
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,160	857
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,109
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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 an affiliated real estate operation. 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 undivided interest in the Catawba Nuclear Station, which was approximately 12.5% for all periods presented.

These Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the respective interim periods. 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 and other factors. These Consolidated Financial Statements and other information included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

Use of Estimates. Conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S. requires management to make 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 of current and expected future events, actual results could be different from those estimates.

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

Also included in the reclassified amounts are increases to both non-regulated electric, natural gas, natural gas liquids and other revenues and to purchases of natural gas and petroleum products of \$236 million related to the Field Services segment.

For certain information related to certain reclassifications made in connection with Crescent Resources LLC (Crescent) activities see Note 16.

2. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share are based on a weighted average of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other agreements to issue common stock, 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 numerator for the calculation of both basic and diluted earnings per share is earnings available for common stockholders. The following table reconciles the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding to the diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding (in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding	912	897
Assumed exercise of dilutive securities or other agreements to issue common stock	3	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	915	897
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Options, performance awards and phantom stock awards to purchase approximately 25 million shares as of March 31, 2004 and 30 million as of March 31, 2003 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because either the option exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares during those periods, or the conditions necessary for the achievement of certain performance measures related to the awards had not yet been satisfied.

Duke Energy's \$1,625 million of Equity Units, which will result in an issuance of approximately 41.5 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 March 31, 2004.

3. Stock-Based Compensation

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

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Earnings available for common stockholders, as reported	\$ 309	\$ 222
Add: stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	3	2
Deduct: total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(6)	(7)
Pro forma earnings available for common stockholders, net of related tax effects	\$ 306	\$ 217
Earnings per share		
Basic as reported	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25
Basic pro forma	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.24
Diluted as reported	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25
Diluted pro forma	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.24

4. Inventory

Inventory consists primarily of materials and supplies; natural gas and natural gas liquid products held in storage for transmission, processing and sales commitments; coal held for electric generation; and petroleum products. This inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market value, primarily using the average cost method.

Inventory (in millions)

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Materials and supplies	\$ 434	\$ 445
Natural gas	85	299
Coal	77	87
Petroleum products	67	110
Total inventory	\$ 663	\$ 941

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5. Debt and Credit Facilities

In February 2004, Duke Energy remarketed \$875 million of senior notes, due 2006, underlying its Equity Units and reset the interest rate from 5.87% to 4.302%. As this remarketing followed the remarketing contemplated in the original Equity Units issuance, the remarketing transaction had no immediate accounting implications. Subsequent to this remarketing, Duke Energy entered into an exchange transaction with the purchasers of \$475 million of 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 Issue 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 at 4.302% was considered extinguished. This exchange transaction resulted in a loss of approximately \$11 million which is included in interest expense in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2004, Duke Energy redeemed the entire issue of 7.20% Duke Energy debt to an affiliate due in 2037 for approximately \$350 million, in connection with the redemption of its Duke Capital Trust I 7.20% Cumulative Quarterly Income Preferred Securities due 2037. 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 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 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 had been 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 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.

Available Credit Facilities and Restrictive Debt Covenants. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2004, Duke Energy Field Services, LLC (DEFS) and Duke Australia Finance Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy) replaced portions of their expiring credit facilities, thereby reducing the total amount of credit facilities available by approximately \$100 million, as compared to credit facilities available as of December 31, 2003. The credit facilities that have replaced the expired credit facilities are included in the following table which summarizes Duke Energy's credit facilities and related amounts outstanding as of March 31, 2004. The majority of the credit facilities support commercial paper programs. 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 acceleration of due dates of certain borrowings and/or termination of the agreements. As of March 31, 2004, Duke Energy was in compliance with those covenants. In addition, certain of the credit agreements contain cross-acceleration provisions that may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements upon: (1) nonpayment or (2) acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the applicable borrower or certain of its subsidiaries. None of the credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses.

Table of Contents**Credit Facilities Summary as of March 31, 2004** (in millions)

	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Credit Facilities Capacity</u>	<u>Commercial Paper</u>	<u>Amounts Outstanding</u>		<u>Total</u>
				<u>Letters of Credit</u>	<u>Other Borrowings</u>	
Duke Energy						
\$125 364-day bi-lateral(a,b)	August 2004					
\$475 multi-year syndicated(a,b)	August 2004					
\$150 one-year bi-lateral(a,b)	September 2005					
Total Duke Energy		\$ 750	\$ 371	\$	\$	\$ 371
Duke Capital LLC						
\$252 364-day syndicated letter of credit(a,b,c,d)	April 2004					
\$538 multi-year syndicated letter of credit(b,c,d)	April 2004					
\$550 multi-year syndicated(a,b,c)	August 2004					
Total Duke Capital LLC		1,340		666		666
Westcoast Energy Inc.						
\$153 364-day syndicated(b,e,f)	July 2004					
\$77 two-year syndicated(b,g)	July 2005					
Total Westcoast Energy Inc.		230				
Union Gas Limited						
\$260 364-day syndicated(e,h)	July 2004	260				
Duke Energy Field Services, LLC						
\$250 364-day syndicated(c,e,i)	March 2005	250				
Duke Australia Finance Pty Ltd.						
\$229 364-day syndicated(c,j,k,)	September 2004	229	34		109	143
Duke Australia Pipeline Finance Pty Ltd.						
\$238 multi-year syndicated(k,l)	February 2005	238			214	214
Total(m)		\$ 3,297	\$ 405	\$ 666	\$ 323	\$ 1,394

- (a) Credit facility contains an option allowing borrowing up to the full amount of the facility on the day of initial expiration for up to one year.
- (b) Credit facility contains a covenant requiring the debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 65%.
- (c) Credit facility contains an interest coverage covenant.
- (d) On April 9, 2004 credit facility expiration date extended from April 2004 to July 2004.
- (e) Credit facility contains an option at initial maturity allowing for the conversion of all outstanding loans to a term loan repayable one year after the initial maturity date.
- (f) Credit facility is denominated in Canadian dollars and was 200 million Canadian dollars as of March 31, 2004.
- (g) Credit facility is denominated in Canadian dollars and was 100 million Canadian dollars as of March 31, 2004.
- (h) Credit facility contains covenant requiring debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 75%. Credit facility is denominated in Canadian dollars, and was 340 million Canadian dollars as of March 31, 2004.
- (i) Credit facility contains a covenant requiring the debt-to-total capitalization ratio to not exceed 53%.
- (j) Credit facility is guaranteed by Duke Capital LLC (Duke Capital), a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, and is denominated in Australian dollars. During March 2004 credit facility was reduced from 316 million to 300 million Australian dollars and the expiration date was extended to September 2004. Credit facility was 300 million Australian dollars as of March 31, 2004.

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- (k) Credit facility pertains to operations that were classified as discontinued operations at March 31, 2004. Therefore, the outstanding debt associated with the credit facility was reclassified to Current and Non-Current Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. These facilities were retired as a result of the completion of the sale of the Asia-Pacific assets to Alinta, Ltd. in April 2004.
- (l) Credit facility is guaranteed by Duke Capital, is denominated in Australian dollars, and was 312 million Australian dollars as of March 31, 2004. Duke Australia Pipeline Finance Pty Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy.
- (m) 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.

6. Employee Benefit Obligations

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

Components of Net Periodic Pension Costs (in millions) for the three month period ended March 31,

	Duke Energy U.S.		Westcoast	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Service cost	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	40	44	6	5
Expected return on plan assets	(58)	(59)	(6)	(6)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1)	(1)		
Amortization of net transition asset	(1)	(1)		
Amortization of loss	4		1	
Curtailement gain	(1)			
Net periodic pension (income) costs	\$ (1)	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 1

Duke Energy's policy is to fund amounts on an actuarial basis to provide assets sufficient to meet benefits to be paid to U.S. plan participants. No decision on 2004 contributions to the U.S. plans has been reached due to timing of U.S. Congressional action over required interest rates used to determine minimum funding requirements.

Westcoast's policy is to fund the defined benefit retirement plans on an actuarial basis and in accordance with Canadian pension standards legislation, in order to accumulate assets sufficient to meet benefits to be paid. Contributions to the defined contribution retirement plans are determined in accordance with the terms of the plan. Duke Energy has contributed \$3 million to the Westcoast plans as of March 31, 2004, and anticipates that it will make total contributions of approximately \$27 million in 2004.

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

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Components of Net Periodic Post-Retirement Benefit Costs (in millions) for the three month period ended March 31,

	Duke Energy U.S.		Westcoast	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Service cost benefit	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost on accumulated post- retirement benefit obligation	14	13	1	1
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(5)		
Amortization of net transition liability	4	5		
Amortization of loss	4	1		
Net periodic post-retirement benefit costs	\$ 18	\$ 15	\$ 2	\$ 1

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 March 31,	
	2004	2003
Net Income	\$ 311	\$ 225
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(43)	164
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges(a)	127	176
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges(b)	6	(52)
Other Comprehensive Income	90	288
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 401	\$ 513

(a) Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of \$52 million tax expense in 2004 and \$82 million tax expense in 2003.

(b) Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges, net of \$3 million tax expense in 2004 and \$26 million tax benefit in 2003.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. The following table shows the 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
Balance as of December 31, 2003	\$ 315	\$ 298	\$ (444)	\$ 169
Other comprehensive income changes year to date (net of tax expense of \$55)	(43)	133		90
Balance as of March 31, 2004	\$ 272	\$ 431	\$ (444)	\$ 259

8. Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

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In 2003, Duke Energy decided to exit the merchant power generation business in the Southeastern U.S. In the first quarter of 2004, as a result of the marketing efforts related to Duke Energy North America's (DENA) eight plants in the region, Duke Energy classified the assets and associated liabilities as held for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2004 and recorded a pre-tax loss on these assets of approximately \$360 million, which represents the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the plants, less 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 upon the final sales price of \$475 million, which Duke Energy announced it had agreed to with KGen Partners LLC on May 4, 2004. The sales price consists of \$425 million cash and a \$50 million note receivable with principal and interest due no later than 7.5 years after the sale. The agreement includes the sale of all of Duke Energy's merchant generation assets in the Southeastern U.S. The results of operations related to these assets are not reported within 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 these 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.

The following table presents the carrying values as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 of the major classes of Assets Held for Sale and associated liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In addition to DENA's eight plants in the Southeastern U.S., which are classified as held for sale at March 31, 2004, the following table includes assets and associated liabilities that were classified as held for sale at both December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004, including International Energy's Asia Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission businesses and its European operations, certain turbines and related equipment owned by DENA, and the merchant finance business conducted by Duke Capital Partners, LLC (DCP).

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

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Current assets	\$ 297	\$ 424
Investments and other assets	459	379
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,630	1,065
Total assets held for sale	\$ 2,386	\$ 1,868
Current liabilities	\$ 883	\$ 651
Long-term debt	125	514
Deferred credits and other liabilities	180	223
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,388

The following table summarizes the operating results that have been classified as Discontinued Operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The three-month period ended March 31, 2004 includes 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 certain other assets at Field Services. In addition to the above, the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 contains Duke Energy Hydrocarbons LLC and certain of Crescent's real estate projects that were all disposed of in 2003. For additional information related to the exit of these activities see the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements filed as part of Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003. None of DENA's assets held for sale met the criteria for discontinued operations presentation at March 31, 2004, due primarily to Duke Energy's anticipated continuing involvement in the operations of one or more of the Southeastern plants after the date of sale.

Table of Contents**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 March 31, 2004							
International Energy	\$ 63	\$ 3	\$ (1)	\$ 4	\$ 256	\$ 18	\$ 238
Field Services	14	1		1	2	1	1
Other	1	2		2			
Total consolidated	\$ 78	\$ 6	\$ (1)	\$ 7	\$ 258	\$ 19	\$ 239
Three Months Ended March 31, 2003							
International Energy	\$ 201	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$	\$	\$
Field Services	139	3	1	2			
Crescent and Other	10	3	1	2	(12)	(4)	(8)
Total consolidated	\$ 350	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ (12)	\$ (4)	\$ (8)

9. 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 Duke Energy business units are considered reportable segments under SFAS No. 131 Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information.

Duke Energy's reportable segments offer different products and services and are managed separately as business units. Accounting policies for Duke Energy's segments are the same as those described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. Management evaluates segment performance primarily based on earnings before interest and taxes from continuing operations (EBIT) after deducting minority interest expense related to those profits.

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 U.S. All other entities previously part of Other Operations and now within Other still remain, primarily: DukeNet Communications, LLC, Duke Energy Merchants, LLC and Duke/Fluor Daniel. Unallocated corporate costs are also recorded in Other in the table below.

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On a segment basis, EBIT excludes discontinued operations and 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. Since the business units do not manage those items, 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.

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

Business Segment Data (in millions)

	Unaffiliated Revenues	Intersegment Revenues	Total Revenues	Segment EBIT/ Consolidated Earnings from Continuing Operations before income taxes
Three Months Ended March 31, 2004				
Franchised Electric	\$ 1,266	\$ 5	\$ 1,271	\$ 424
Natural Gas Transmission	982	56	1,038	398
Field Services	2,317	58	2,375	92
Duke Energy North America	627	29	656	(557)
International Energy	154		154	29
Crescent	39		39	60
Total reportable segments	5,385	148	5,533	446
Other	304	40	344	(5)
Eliminations		(188)	(188)	
Interest expense				(356)
Minority interest expense and other(a)				13
Total consolidated	\$ 5,689	\$	\$ 5,689	\$ 98
Three Months Ended March 31, 2003				
Franchised Electric	\$ 1,247	\$ 4	\$ 1,251	\$ 454
Natural Gas Transmission	879	89	968	423
Field Services	2,082	468	2,550	30
Duke Energy North America	1,308	88	1,396	23
International Energy	172		172	40
Crescent	21		21	
Total reportable segments	5,709	649	6,358	970
Other	461	56	517	(48)
Eliminations		(705)	(705)	
Interest expense				(326)
Minority interest expense and other(a)				(9)
Total consolidated	\$ 6,170	\$	\$ 6,170	\$ 587

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

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

Table of Contents**Segment Assets (in millions)**

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Franchised Electric	\$ 15,874	\$ 16,088
Natural Gas Transmission	16,356	16,384
Field Services	6,776	6,417
Duke Energy North America	7,932	9,184
International Energy	4,521	4,550
Crescent	1,610	1,653
Total reportable segments	53,069	54,276
Other	2,653	2,585
Eliminations	(371)	(658)
Total consolidated assets	\$ 55,351	\$ 56,203

Segment assets include goodwill of \$3,932 million at March 31, 2004 and \$3,962 million at December 31, 2003, with \$3,195 million at March 31, 2004 allocated to Natural Gas Transmission, \$492 million to Field Services, \$238 million to International Energy and \$7 million to Crescent. The decrease of \$30 million was related solely to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations of \$29 million at Natural Gas Transmission and \$1 million at Field Services.

10. Risk Management Instruments

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

Derivative Portfolio Carrying Value (in millions)

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Hedging	\$ 669	\$ 424
Trading	150	177
Undesignated	(413)	(215)
Total	\$ 406	\$ 386

The amounts in the table above represent the combination of amounts presented as assets and (liabilities) for unrealized gains and losses on mark-to-market and hedging transactions on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets. All amounts in the table represent fair value except

that the net asset amounts shown for hedging include assets of \$245 million as of March 31, 2004 and \$267 million as of December 31, 2003, that were frozen at Duke Energy's initial application of the normal purchases and normal sales exception to its forward power sales contracts as of July 1, 2001. These balances will reduce upon settlement of the associated contracts.

11. Regulatory Matters

FERC Orders No. 2004 and 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: (i) restrictions on how companies and their affiliates interact and share information, including corporate governance information, and (ii) expansion of coverage to affiliated gatherers, processors and intrastate and Hinshaw pipelines. On April 16, 2004, the FERC issued Order 2004-A adopting revised

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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 flows for governance purposes. The FERC also clarified the expanded coverage of the rules to gatherers, processors and intrastate and Hinshaw pipelines. On August 2, 2004, FERC issued Order 2004-B, reaffirming the previous two orders and providing clarification on a number of issues. Duke Energy will be implementing compliance programs to meet the requirements of the orders 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, excluding the other joint owners of the Catawba Nuclear Station: those rates are set through contractual agreements.

In 2002, the state of North Carolina passed clean air legislation that includes provisions that freeze electric utility rates from June 20, 2002 (the effective date of the statute) to December 31, 2007 (rate freeze period), subject to certain conditions, in order for certain North Carolina electric utilities, including Duke Energy, to make significant reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from the state's coal-fired power plants over the next ten years. Included in the legislation are provisions that allow electric utilities, including Duke Energy, to accelerate the recovery of these compliance costs by amortizing them over seven years (2003-2009). Franchised Electric's amortization expense related to this clean air legislation was \$16 million for the first quarter of 2004 and \$17 million for the first quarter of 2003. The legislation provides for significant flexibility in the amount of annual amortization recorded, allowing utilities to vary the amount amortized within certain limits, although the legislation requires that a minimum of 70% of the total estimated cost of \$1.5 billion be amortized within the rate freeze period.

In 2001, the NCUC and the PSCSC began a joint investigation, along with the Public Staff of the NCUC, regarding certain 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 for reporting periods 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 changes in the accounting 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 PSCSC approved the settlement in October 2003 and November 2003 respectively. 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 related to the settlement agreement to the North Carolina Court of Appeals. On February 17, 2004, a panel of the North Carolina Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed the NCUC's decision. CUCA has since filed a request with the Supreme Court of North Carolina for review of the Court of Appeals' decision.

In 2002, the NCUC issued an order denying a petition by CUCA to initiate a general rate proceeding and dismissing its complaint alleging unjust and unreasonable rates charged by Duke Power. CUCA appealed this order to the North Carolina Court of Appeals and on February 17, 2004, a panel of the Court unanimously ruled that the NCUC's denial of CUCA's petition and complaint was proper and therefore 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.

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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. The settlement agreement will likely be filed with the NEB for approval in the second quarter of 2004.

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, L.L.C. filed its Section 4 rate case with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on June 30, 2004 seeking an increase in rates from \$0.695/Dth to \$1.07/Dth. 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.

Management believes that the effects of these matters will have no material adverse effect on Duke Energy's future consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

12. 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 or contaminated sites similar to others in the energy industry. These include some properties that are part of ongoing Duke Energy operations, as well as 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. They are managed in conjunction with the relevant federal, state and local agencies. These sites or matters vary, for example, with respect to site conditions and location, remedial requirements, sharing of responsibility by other entities, and complexity. Certain matters can involve statutory joint and several liability provisions, strict liability, or cost recovery or contribution actions, whereby Duke Energy or its affiliates could potentially be held responsible for contamination caused by other parties. In some instances, Duke Energy may share any liability associated with contamination with other potentially responsible parties, and Duke Energy may 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 implementation of 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 these revisions. Duke Energy has incurred approximately \$633 million in

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capital costs for emission controls through March 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 \$25 million. These remaining expenditures will be incurred by Duke Power in 2004.

Global Climate Change. The United Nations-sponsored Kyoto Protocol prescribes specific greenhouse gas emission reduction targets to developed countries as a response to concerns over global warming and climate change, with a focus on lowering such emissions at the source, including among others fossil-fueled electric

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power generation and natural gas operations. In 2001 President George W. Bush declared that the U.S. would not ratify the Kyoto Protocol. 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. The Canadian government is in the process of developing an implementation plan that includes a carbon dioxide (CO₂) cap and trade program for large industrial emitters (LIE), and Parliament is expected to consider authorizing legislation by the end of 2004. If an LIE program is enacted, then all of Duke Energy's Canadian operations would likely be subject to such a program, with compliance options ranging from purchase of CO₂ emissions credits to actual emissions reductions at the source, or a combination of strategies. Canada's new Prime Minister, Paul Martin, has voiced some questions regarding Canadian climate change strategy, and intends to review it this year. Canadian carbon emissions management policy could change as a result, or if the Kyoto Protocol does not enter into force. The final outcome is still highly uncertain.

In the U.S., administration 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 and there are presently no federal mandatory greenhouse gas reduction requirements. The likelihood of any federal mandatory CO₂ emissions reduction regime 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 possible implementation of regional greenhouse gas reduction programs in the future, the outcome of such discussions is very uncertain. To the extent that a Kyoto Protocol emissions reductions regime comes into legal effect, or that significant greenhouse gas emissions reduction policies are legally adopted or promulgated in non-Kyoto jurisdictions, including the U.S. or its various states, such mandatory emissions reduction 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 stays abreast of and engaged in the greenhouse gas policy developments of the countries, states and regions in which it operates, and will continue to assess and respond to their potential implications for Duke Energy's business operations in the U.S., Canada and around the world.

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 \$89 million as of March 31, 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 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 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

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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 of electricity in California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Idaho will be resolved. 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. 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.

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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 was resolved through and 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 are 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.

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

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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
Settlement total	208
Reserves and offsets	(103)
Second quarter 2004 pre-tax earnings impact	\$ 105

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 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.

Trading Related Investigations. In 2002 and 2003, Duke Energy responded to information requests and subpoenas from the SEC and to grand jury subpoenas issued by the U.S. Attorney's office in Houston, Texas.

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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.

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

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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.

Hubline Construction Disputes. A number of disputes arose during 2003 between Algonquin Gas Transmission (Algonquin) and Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, L.L.C. (Maritimes) and several of their contractors who provided construction and related services for Algonquin's Hubline gas pipeline constructed in and around Boston Harbor, Massachusetts and the related Phase III expansion of the Maritimes pipeline. Algonquin and Maritimes participated in dispute resolution proceedings in late 2003 with Stolt Offshore Inc. (Stolt), Algonquin's main contractor on the Hubline project and with Michels Corporation (Michels), a contractor on both the Hubline and Phase III projects. Algonquin and Maritimes have resolved all material claims arising out of the Hubline and Phase III projects. The Stolt settlement includes Stolt's commitment to indemnify Algonquin with respect to any remaining subcontractor claims and lawsuits. Only immaterial claims relating to Murphy Bros. and its work on the related Phase III expansion of Maritimes remain open. The results of these settlements did not have a material adverse effect on Duke Capital's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

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. Taking into consideration 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

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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 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.

13. Guarantees and Indemnifications

Duke Energy and certain of 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) in 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 U.S. 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 March 31, 2004, Duke Energy Corporation, through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Project Services Group, Inc. (DPSG), held a 40% ownership interest in DCS. Additionally, Duke Power has entered into a subcontract with DCS (the Duke Power Subcontract) to prepare the McGuire and Catawba nuclear reactors (the Nuclear Reactors) for use of the MOX fuel and to provide for certain terms and conditions applicable to the purchase of MOX fuel produced at the MOX FFF for use in the Nuclear Reactors.

DPSG and the other owners of DCS have issued a guarantee to the DOE (the DOE Guarantee) pursuant to which the owners of DCS jointly and severally guarantee to the DOE all of DCS' payment and performance obligations under the Prime Contract. The Prime Contract consists of a Base Contract phase and four option phases. The DOE has the right to extend the term of the Prime Contract to cover the four 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. Each of the four option phases will be negotiated separately, as the time for exercising each option phase becomes due under the Prime Contract. If the DOE does not exercise its right to extend the term of the Prime Contract to cover any or all of the option phases, DCS' performance obligations under the Prime Contract will end upon completion of the then-current performance phase. Additionally, the DOE has the right to terminate the Prime Contract for convenience at any time. Under the Base Contract phase, which covers the design of the MOX FFF and design modifications to the Nuclear

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Reactors, DCS is to receive cost reimbursement plus a fixed fee. The first option phase includes the modification of Nuclear Reactors and related Duke Power facilities, and provides for DCS to receive cost reimbursement plus an incentive fee. The second option phase includes the construction and cold startup of the MOX FFF, and provides for DCS to receive cost reimbursement plus an incentive fee. The third option phase provides for taking the MOX FFF from cold to hot startup, operation of the MOX FFF, and irradiation of the MOX fuel in the Nuclear Reactors; and provides for DCS to receive a cost reimbursement plus an incentive fee through hot startup and, thereafter, cost-sharing plus a fee. The fourth option phase involves DCS' deactivation of the MOX FFF in exchange for a fixed price payment. In September 2003, the DOE exercised its right to extend the term of the Prime Contract to cover the first option phase and DCS and the DOE agreed to add the related terms and conditions to the Prime Contract. As of March 31, 2004, DCS' performance obligations under the Prime Contract included only the Base Contract phase and the first option phase.

Additionally, DPSG and the other owners of DCS have issued a guarantee to Duke Power (the Duke Power Guarantee) under which the owners of DCS jointly and severally guarantee to Duke Power all of DCS' payment and performance obligations under the Duke Power Subcontract or any other agreement between DCS and Duke Power implementing the Prime Contract. The Duke Power Subcontract consists of a Base Subcontract phase and three option phases. DCS has the right to extend the term of the Duke Power Subcontract to cover the three 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. Under the Base Subcontract phase, Duke Power will perform technical and regulatory work required to prepare the Nuclear Reactors to use MOX fuel and will receive cost reimbursement plus a fixed fee. The first option phase includes Duke Power's modification of the Nuclear Reactors and related Duke Power facilities, and provides for Duke Power to receive cost reimbursement plus a fee. The second option phase includes Duke Power performance of additional technical and regulatory work, and provides for Duke Power to receive cost reimbursement plus a fee. The third option phase provides for Duke Power to purchase from DCS MOX fuel produced at the MOX FFF for use in the Nuclear Reactors, at discounts to prices of equivalent uranium fuel, over a 15-year period starting upon completion of the second option phase. In October 2003, DCS exercised its right to extend the term of the Duke Power Subcontract to cover the first option phase and Duke Power and DCS agreed to add the related terms and conditions to the Duke Power Subcontract. As of March 31, 2004, DCS' performance obligations under the Duke Power Subcontract included only the Base Subcontract phase and the first option phase.

The cost reimbursement nature of DCS' commitment under the Prime Contract and the Duke Power Subcontract limits the exposure of DCS. Credit risk to DCS is limited in that the Prime Contract is with the DOE, a U.S. governmental entity. DCS is under no obligation to perform any contract work under the Prime Contract before funds have been appropriated from the U.S. Congress with respect to such work.

As of March 31, 2004, Duke Energy was unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of future payments DPSG could be required to make under the DOE Guarantee and the Duke Power Guarantee due to the uncertainty of whether: (i) the DOE will exercise its options under the Prime Contract; (ii) 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 (iii) the U.S. Congress will authorize funding for DCS' work under the Prime Contract. Even though neither the DOE Guarantee nor the Duke Power Guarantee provide for a specific limitation on a guarantor's payments, any liability of DPSG under the DOE Guarantee or the Duke Power Guarantee is directly related to and limited by the terms and conditions contained in the Prime Contract and the Duke Power Subcontract and any other agreements between Duke Power and DCS implementing the Prime Contract, respectively. DPSG also has recourse to the other owners of DCS for any amounts paid under the DOE Guarantee or the Duke Power Guarantee in excess of its proportional ownership percentage of DCS.

On April 15, 2004, DCS and the DOE entered into an amendment to the Prime Contract that, among other things, clarified that the DOE Guarantee solely covers the guarantor's obligations to reimburse the DOE, in the event DCS fails to provide such reimbursement, for any payments made by the DOE to DCS pursuant to the

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Prime Contract that DCS expends on costs that are not allowable under certain applicable federal acquisition regulations. Even though the DOE Guarantee does not provide for a specific limitation on the 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 has been significantly reduced and is considered immaterial, as a result of the amendment discussed above.

As of March 31, 2004, Duke Energy had no liabilities recorded on its Consolidated Balance Sheet for the above mentioned MOX guarantees.

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 March 31, 2004 was approximately \$575 million. Of this amount, approximately \$300 million relates to guarantees of the payment and performance of less than wholly owned consolidated entities. Approximately \$25 million of the performance guarantees expire between 2004 and 2005, approximately \$300 million expires in 2006 and thereafter, with the remaining performance guarantees having no contractual expiration. Additionally, Duke Capital has issued joint and several guarantees to certain of the D/FD project owners, which guarantee 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 D/FD partners is responsible for 50% of any payments to be made under these guarantee contracts.

Westcoast Energy, Inc. (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. These performance guarantees require Westcoast to make payment to the guaranteed third party upon the failure of the unconsolidated entity to make payment under certain 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 these performance guarantees as of March 31, 2004 was approximately \$50 million. Of these guarantees, approximately \$30 million expire from 2004 to 2007, with the remainder expiring after 2007 or having no contractual expiration.

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 under the letter of credit due to the failure of the non-wholly owned entity to perform according to the terms of its underlying contract. These letters of credit principally 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 March 31, 2004 was approximately \$425 million. Of this amount, approximately \$325 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 March 31, 2004, Duke Capital had guaranteed approximately \$100 million of outstanding surety bonds related to obligations of non-wholly owned entities. 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 certain guarantees of debt associated with non-consolidated entities and less than wholly-owned entities. In the event that non-consolidated entities or less than wholly-owned entities default on the debt payments, Natural Gas Transmission or International Energy would be required to perform under the guarantees and make payment on the outstanding debt balance of the

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non-consolidated entity. As of March 31, 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 \$25 million of debt associated with less than wholly-owned entities, which principally expire in 2004.

Duke Energy has certain guarantees issued 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. In connection with the sale of DE&S, Duke Energy has received back-to-back indemnification from the buyer indemnifying Duke Energy for any amounts paid by Duke Energy related to the DE&S guarantees. In connection with the sale of DukeSolutions, Duke Energy received indemnification from the buyer for the first \$2.5 million paid by Duke Energy related to the DukeSolutions guarantees. Further, Duke Energy granted indemnification to the buyer with respect to losses arising under certain 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 as to such losses up to an aggregate maximum of \$2.5 million (less any amounts paid by the buyer under the indemnity discussed in the foregoing sentence). 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 guaranteed agreements contain 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 indemnification agreements typically cover environmental, tax, litigation and other matters, as well as breaches of representations, warranties and covenants set forth in these agreements. Typically, claims may be made by third parties under these indemnification agreements 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 dollar amount to an unlimited 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 under these indemnities.

As of March 31, 2004, the amounts recorded for the guarantees and indemnifications mentioned above are immaterial both individually and in the aggregate.

14. 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. The 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 that resulted from the DIG process that became effective in quarters beginning before June 15, 2003 continue to be applied based upon their original effective dates. Duke Energy adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 149 on July 1, 2003. Certain modifications and

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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 policy for accounting 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 following any modifications to these 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, such financial 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 on 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 non-controlling interest in a limited life entity in Bolivia, whereby the entity is required to be liquidated 99 years after formation. 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. At March 31, 2004 the fair value of the entity's non-controlling interest of approximately \$40 million approximates its carrying 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 changes could be made by the FASB during such future deliberations. Therefore, Duke Energy is not able to conclude as to whether such future changes would be likely to 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 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 is the party that 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 certain provisions of FIN 46. While FIN 46R retains many of the concepts and provisions of FIN 46, it also provides additional guidance related to the application of FIN 46 and certain additional scope exceptions, and incorporates several FASB Staff Positions issued related to the application of FIN 46.

The provisions of FIN 46 are immediately applicable to variable interest entities created, or interests in variable interest entities obtained, after January 31, 2003 and the provisions of FIN 46R are required to be applied to such 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

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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 \$130 million as of March 31, 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 the trust preferred securities. Since Duke Energy is not the primary beneficiary of such trust subsidiaries, these entities have been deconsolidated in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. This deconsolidation resulted in Duke Energy reflecting affiliate debt to the trusts 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 subsequent to December 31, 2003. Additionally, Duke Energy has a significant variable interest in, but is not the primary beneficiary of, DCS due to certain guarantee obligations as discussed in Note 13. As further discussed in Note 13, Duke Energy's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its variable interest in DCS cannot be quantified.

Various changes and clarifications have been made by the FASB to the provisions of FIN 46 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 the Consolidated Financial Statements of Duke Energy.

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 in the arrangements are required to recognize assets on their balance sheets. The consensus is being applied prospectively to arrangements agreed to, modified, or acquired in business combinations 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. 03-11, 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 the relevant facts and circumstances and the economic substance of the transaction. In analyzing the 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

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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.

The following new accounting standards have been issued by the authoritative accounting body, but have not yet been adopted or fully adopted by Duke Energy as of March 31, 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 postretirement plans, such as the following: (1) the long-term rate of return on plan assets along with narrative discussion of basis for selecting the rate of return used; (2) 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 by each major asset category and the actual allocation percentage at the measurement date; (3) 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; (4) current best estimate of range of contributions expected to be made in following year; (5) the accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans; and (6) disclosure of measurement date utilized. Additionally, interim reports require certain additional disclosures related to the components of net periodic pension cost recognized and 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 postretirement plans as required by previous accounting standards. Except as discussed below, 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 March 31, 2004. The disclosure provisions of estimated future benefit payments will be effective for Duke Energy for the year ending December 31, 2004.

FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 106-1, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. In January 2004, the FASB staff issued FSP FAS 106-1, which allows a one-time election to defer accounting for the effects of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act), which became law in December 2003. The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans. FSP FAS 106-1 allows a sponsor to defer recognizing the effects of the Act in accounting for its postretirement benefit plans under SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions* until further authoritative accounting guidance is issued. Duke Energy has a measurement date of September 30 for its SFAS No. 106 postretirement benefit plans and has elected to defer application of SFAS No. 106 to the provisions of the Act under the guidance given in FSP FAS 106-1. Therefore, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic postretirement benefit cost contained in the Duke Energy Consolidated Financial Statements do not reflect the effects of the Act. Specific authoritative guidance on the accounting for the federal subsidy is pending and such guidance, when issued, could require a change to previously reported information. Duke Energy is still reviewing the potential impacts of the Act on its postretirement benefit plans including whether the benefits under its plans are actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D.

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 2004 and may require restatement of previously reported EPS measures if any changes to the calculation of EPS are required pursuant to the consensus. Duke Energy is currently assessing the impacts of this EITF Issue on its consolidated calculation of EPS.

15. Subsequent Events

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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.

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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.

Asset Sales

As disclosed in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Subsequent Events, in Duke Energy's Form 10-Q for June 30, 2003, Duke Energy announced the sale of a 25% undivided interest in the Duke Energy Vermillion facility. In May 2004, the sale of the 25% undivided interest in the Vermillion facility was completed for approximately \$44 million. A loss on the sale of approximately \$18 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2003. Duke Energy will continue to own the remaining 75% interest in the facility.

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., nitrogen production and delivery facility in the Bay of Campeche, Gulf of Mexico for approximately \$60 million. Duke Energy recorded a non-cash charge of \$13 million to Operation, Maintenance and Other expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the first quarter of 2004 in anticipation of the sale. The sale is expected to close in the third quarter of 2004.

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.

As disclosed in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, 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 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 Partners LLC, 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

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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.

Debt and Financing Related Matters

In April 2004, Duke Energy 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.

On May 28, 2004, Duke Energy redeemed Duke Energy Series C 6.60% Senior Notes due 2038, with a face value of \$200 million. As the securities were redeemed at par, security holders received \$25 per each note held, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

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 contracts, 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 June 2004, Duke Energy redeemed the entire issue of its 7.20% debt due to an affiliate 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 each note held, plus accrued and unpaid distributions to the redemption date.

In June 2004 Westcoast Energy, Inc. redeemed all remaining outstanding Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series 6. The Series 6 Shares were redeemed for 25.00 per share in Canadian dollars plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of redemption for a total redemption amount of approximately 104 million Canadian dollars.

In July 2004, Duke Energy announced that on August 31, 2004, it will redeem the entire issue of Duke Capital Financing Trust III 8³/₈% 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.

Regulatory Matters

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

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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.

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

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support public assistance programs, education programs to promote economic development funding, 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 customer rates) and a \$13 million charge to expense (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.

For information on subsequent events related to debt and other financing matters refer to Note 5. For information on subsequent events related to regulatory matters refer to Note 11. For information on subsequent events related to the MOX guarantee refer to Note 13.

16. Revisions to Classifications in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Statements of Operations, and Balance Sheets for Crescent

In 2004, Duke Energy elected to change its business segments to present Crescent as separate segment. In connection with this change, management determined that revisions were required to revise certain financial statement line items related to Crescent's activities. Prior to and including the quarter ending March 31, 2004, 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 have been presented as a component of cash flows from investing activities. All cash inflows and outflows related to Crescent's residential properties should have been presented within cash flows from operating activities.

Prior to, and including the quarter ending March 31, 2004, all sales of real estate by Crescent were reported in revenues and the cost basis for all properties sold was included in operation and maintenance expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Consistent with the change in presentation noted 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 have been presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate, rather than presented in revenues and operation maintenance expenses.

Additionally, Crescent's real estate investments were previously classified in Inventory and Property, Plant and Equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Going forward, these amounts will be classified into one non-current asset line, Investments in residential, commercial and multi-family real estate, net. Accordingly, this revised presentation has been reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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The following shows the reclassifications made to the accompanying financial statements to reflect the items discussed above.

Reclassification of Cash Flows from Operating and Investing Activities

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Net cash provided by operating activities, as previously reported	\$ 1,289	\$ 1,504
Reclassifications	(213)	(37)
Net cash provided by operating activities, as revised	<u>\$ 1,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,467</u>
Net cash used in investing activities, as previously reported	\$ (442)	\$ (475)
Reclassifications	213	37
Net cash used in investing activities, as revised	<u>\$ (229)</u>	<u>\$ (438)</u>

Reclassification of Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Total operating revenues, as previously reported	\$ 5,845	\$ 6,172
Reclassifications	(156)	(2)
Total operating revenues, as revised	<u>\$ 5,689</u>	<u>\$ 6,170</u>
Total operating expenses, as previously reported	\$ 5,074	\$ 5,285
Reclassifications	(97)	
Total operating expenses, as revised	<u>\$ 4,977</u>	<u>\$ 5,285</u>
Gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate, as previously reported	\$	\$
Reclassifications	59	2
Gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate, as revised	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Reclassification of Balance Sheet

March 31, December 31,

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	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Inventory, as previously reported	\$ 878	\$ 1,156
Reclassifications to Investments in residential, commercial and multi-family real estate, net	(215)	(215)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Inventory, as revised	\$ 663	\$ 941
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Property, Plant and Equipment, as previously reported	\$ 34,078	\$ 34,986
Reclassifications to Investments in residential, commercial and multi-family real estate, net	(1,142)	(1,116)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Property, Plant and Equipment, as revised	\$ 32,936	\$ 33,870
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Investments in residential, commercial and multifamily real estate, as previously reported	\$	\$
Reclassifications	1,357	1,331
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Investments in residential, commercial and multifamily real estate, as revised	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,331
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

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INTRODUCTION

Management's Discussion and Analysis includes the effects of revisions in order to (1) revise certain financial statement captions related to Crescent (see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), (2) provide updates to significant litigation matters since the original filing date of May 10, 2004 (see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), (3) remove the presentation of consolidated earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules on presentation of non-GAAP financial measures, and (4) update for material subsequent events occurring since the original filing date of May 10, 2004 (see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). These revisions did not affect consolidated net income, total assets, liabilities or stockholders' equity. The Management's Discussion and Analysis reflects the effects of these changes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in connection 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 its 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 Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview of Drivers and Variances

For the three months ending March 31, 2004, earnings available for common stockholders were \$309 million, or \$0.34 per basic and diluted share. For the three months ending March 31, 2003, earnings available for common stockholders were \$222 million, or \$0.25 per basic and diluted share. Significant items that contributed to the increased results in 2004 included:

A \$256 million pre-tax gain on sale of International Energy's Asia Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission business (see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

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

Increased earnings at Field Services due to the favorable effects of commodity prices, net of hedging, and improved results from trading and marketing activities

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Increased earnings at Crescent Resources, LLC (Crescent) due to increased land and commercial sales

These items were partially offset by:

An approximate \$360 million pre-tax charge in 2004 associated with the sale of Duke Energy North America's (DENA's) Southeastern plants (see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

A \$93 million (\$87 million after minority interest) mark-to-market loss at DENA in 2004 as a result of changes in power and gas prices

On a consolidated and segment reporting basis, first quarter 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 Consolidated Earnings Before Interest and Taxes from continuing operations (EBIT) growth targets for any of the business segments over the next three years.

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Consolidated Operating Revenues

Consolidated operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$481 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This change was driven by a \$556 million decrease in Non-regulated Electric, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids and Other revenues, due primarily to a decrease 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) and decreased gas prices; and a decrease in revenues at Duke Energy Merchants, LLC (DEM), due to the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM. Partially offsetting these decreases were increased residential property sales at Crescent and increased third party revenues at Field Services (although Field Services' segment revenues are down due to decreased intercompany sales, which eliminate on a consolidated basis). Field Services' third party sales are up due primarily to an increase in gas volumes sold, and an increase in NGL prices and volumes.

Partially offsetting the decrease in Non-regulated Electric, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids and Other revenues was an increase of \$103 million in Regulated Natural Gas revenues, due primarily to foreign currency impacts related to the strengthening Canadian dollar.

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

Consolidated Operating Expenses

Consolidated operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$308 million, compared to the same period in 2003. Changes in consolidated operating expenses were driven primarily by a \$460 million decrease in Natural Gas and Petroleum Products Purchased, due primarily to a decrease in the costs of raw natural gas at Field Services; a decrease in purchases at DEM, due to the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM; and a decrease at DENA related to decreased purchases as a result of the wind-down of DETM and decreased gas prices. Partially offsetting these decreases was an increase related to foreign currency impacts due to the strengthening Canadian dollar.

Partially offsetting the decrease in Natural Gas and Petroleum Products Purchased was a \$117 million increase in Operation, maintenance and other, due primarily to an increase in the volume of Crescent's residential developed lot sales in 2004 versus 2003. Also contributing to the increase in Operation, maintenance and other was foreign currency impacts related to the strengthening Canadian dollar.

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

Consolidated gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate increased \$57 million due primarily to a \$37 million increase in land management or legacy land sales due to several large sales closed in the first quarter of 2004 as compared to \$2 million closed in the first quarter of 2003 and a \$20 million increase in commercial project sales due to the sale of a commercial project in the Washington, DC area.

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

Consolidated (losses) gains on sales of other assets for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$340 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was due primarily to the approximately \$360 million loss in 2004 associated with the sale of DENA's Southeastern plants, as discussed above.

Consolidated Operating Income

For the three months ended March 31, 2004, consolidated operating income decreased \$456 million, compared to the same period in 2003, due primarily to decreased operating income at DENA of \$581 million. As

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discussed above, the decrease at DENA was due primarily to the 2004 loss on the sale of DENA's Southeastern plants, mark-to-market losses due to the disqualification of certain hedges and the wind-down of DETM. The decrease at DENA was partially offset by increased operating income at Field Services, due to the favorable effects of commodity prices, net of hedging, and improved results from trading and marketing activities, and at Crescent, due to increased land and commercial sales.

Segment Results

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 land holdings primarily in the Southeastern and Southwestern U.S. All other entities previously part of Other Operations and now within Other still remain, primarily: DukeNet Communications, LLC, Duke Energy Merchants, LLC and Duke/Fluor Daniel. 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 and 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. Since the business units do not manage those items, the gains and losses on foreign currency remeasurement associated with cash balances, and third-party 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.

EBIT is viewed as a non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principle (GAAP) measure under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. EBIT should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net 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.

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EBIT by Business Segment (in millions)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Franchised Electric	\$ 424	\$ 454
Natural Gas Transmission	398	423
Field Services	92	30
Duke Energy North America	(557)	23
International Energy	29	40
Crescent	60	
Total reportable segment EBIT	446	970
Other	(5)	(48)
Total reportable segment and other EBIT	441	922
Minority interest expense and other(a)	13	(9)
Interest expense	(356)	(326)
Consolidated earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 98	\$ 587

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

The amounts discussed below include intercompany transactions that are eliminated in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Franchised Electric

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,251
Operating expenses	851	813
Operating income	420	438
Other income, net of expenses	4	16
EBIT	\$ 424	\$ 454
Sales, Gigawatt-hours (GWh)	21,963	22,043

The following table shows the changes in GWh sales and average number of customers for Franchised Electric.

<u>Increase (decrease) over prior year</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>
Residential sales(a)	3.4%
General service sales(a)	2.6%
Industrial sales(a)	(4.0)%
Wholesale sales	(7.4)%
Total Franchised Electric sales(b)	(0.4)%
Average number of customers	1.5%

(a) Major components of Franchised Electric's retail sales.

(b) Consists of all components of Franchised Electric's sales, including retail sales, and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities and to public and private utilities and power marketers.

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$20 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The increase was driven primarily by:

A \$26 million increase in fuel revenues, driven by increased fuel rates for retail customers due to increased coal costs

A \$12 million increase in GWh sales to retail customers due to favorable weather during the quarter

A \$10 million increase due to continued growth in the number of residential and general service customers in Franchised Electric s service territory

A \$21 million decrease in wholesale power sales due to lower prices (\$11 million) and lower volumes (\$10 million)

An \$8 million decrease in sales to industrial customers, which continued to decline in North Carolina and South Carolina

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$38 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The increase was driven primarily by:

Increased fuel expenses of \$31 million, due primarily to increased coal costs

Increased nuclear outage costs of \$18 million, driven by increased outage days during the period

Decreased storm costs of \$24 million, with \$11 million incurred in 2004 compared to \$35 million incurred in 2003

Other Income, net of expenses. Other income, net of expenses decreased \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease was driven primarily by a decrease in allowance for funds used during construction, due primarily to large construction projects that were completed in 2003, and a decrease in the return on deferred costs related to the purchase of capacity from the joint owners of the Catawba Nuclear Station.

EBIT. EBIT for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$30 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease resulted primarily from increased expenses related to planned nuclear outages, coupled with decreased sales to wholesale and industrial customers. These changes were partially offset by increased sales to retail customers due to favorable weather and continued growth in the number of residential and general service customers and decreased storm costs.

Natural Gas Transmission

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 1,038	\$ 968
Operating expenses	638	567
Operating income	400	401
Other income, net of expenses	6	35
Minority interest expense	8	13
EBIT	\$ 398	\$ 423
Proportional throughput, TBtu(a)	1,089	1,082

(a) Trillion British thermal units. Revenues are not significantly impacted by pipeline throughput fluctuations since revenues are primarily composed of demand charges.

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$70 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This increase was driven primarily by:

A \$91 million increase due to foreign exchange favorably impacting revenues from the Canadian operations as a result of the strengthening Canadian dollar, partially offset by currency impacts to expenses

A \$12 million increase from recovery of natural gas commodity costs that are passed through to customers without mark-up at Union Gas Limited (Union Gas). This amount is offset in expenses.

An \$11 million increase from completed and operational business expansion projects in the U.S.

A \$31 million decrease as a result of the sale of Empire State Pipeline in February 2003 and Pacific Northern Gas Limited in December 2003

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$71 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This increase was driven primarily by:

A \$65 million increase caused by foreign exchange impacts

A \$13 million increase related to project development costs that were capitalized in 2003

A \$12 million increase related to increased natural gas prices at Union Gas. This amount is offset in revenues.

A \$24 million decrease as a result of operations sold in 2003

Other Income, net of expenses. Other income, net of expenses decreased \$29 million for the three months ended 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease was driven primarily by:

A \$12 million decrease in equity earnings as a result of investments sold in 2003

A \$16 million decrease as a result of prior year gains on sale, primarily the gain on the sale of Natural Gas Transmission's limited partnership interests in Northern Border Partners L.P. in January 2003

EBIT. EBIT for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$25 million, compared to the same period in 2003, primarily as a result of gains from asset sales recorded in the prior year first quarter, foregone earnings from various assets sold during 2003, project development costs

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capitalized in 2003 and warmer weather at Union Gas (the Canadian gas distribution business) in 2004. Partially offsetting these decreases were contributions from U.S. business expansions and foreign exchange EBIT impacts from the strengthening Canadian currency.

Field Services

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,550
Operating expenses	2,249	2,509
Operating income	126	41
Other income, net of expenses	18	15
Minority interest expense	52	26
EBIT	\$ 92	\$ 30
Natural gas gathered and processed/transported, TBtu/d(a)	7.3	7.7
NGL production, MBbl/d(b)	356.7	367.9
Average natural gas price per MMBtu(c,d,e)	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.59
Average NGL price per gallon(d,e)	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.58

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- (a) Trillion British thermal units per day
- (b) Thousand barrels per day
- (c) Million British thermal units
- (d) Index based market price
- (e) Does not reflect results of commodity hedges

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$175 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease was driven primarily by:

A \$185 million decrease due to a \$0.90 per MMBtu decrease in average natural gas prices

A \$125 million decrease from lower throughput related to reduced raw natural gas supply volume. Raw natural gas supply volume had decreased due to reservoir decline exceeding new supply from drilling activity and increased plant downtime due to maintenance.

A \$50 million increase related to higher NGL sales volumes, due primarily to wholesale marketing increases, partially offset by lower NGL production due to throughput decline and plant maintenance

A \$35 million increase from trading and marketing net margin due primarily to higher margins from natural gas trading and marketing

A \$30 million increase related to cash flow hedging which reduced revenues by approximately \$45 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and \$75 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003

A \$15 million increase due to a \$0.01 per gallon increase in average NGL prices

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$260 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease was driven primarily by:

A \$185 million decrease in costs of raw natural gas

A \$65 million decrease from lower throughput of raw natural gas supply volume

A \$10 million decrease in operating, and general and administrative expenses due to lower repairs, maintenance, and labor and benefits.

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Minority Interest Expense. Minority interest at Field Services increased \$26 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003, due to increased earnings from Duke Energy Field Services, LLC (DEFS), Duke Energy's joint venture with ConocoPhillips. The increase in minority interest expense was not proportionate to the increase in Field Services' earnings as the Field Services segment includes the results of incremental hedging activities contracted at the Duke Energy corporate level that are not included in DEFS results.

EBIT. EBIT for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$62 million, compared to the same period in 2003. As discussed above, the increase primarily resulted from the favorable effects of commodity prices and improved results from trading and marketing activities.

Table of Contents**Duke Energy North America**

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 656	\$ 1,396
Operating expenses	871	1,382
Losses on sales of other assets, net	(352)	
Operating (loss) income	(567)	14
Other income, net of expenses	(4)	9
Minority interest benefit	(14)	
EBIT	\$ (557)	\$ 23
Actual plant production, GWh(a)	5,461	5,110
Proportional megawatt capacity in operation	15,821	14,156

(a) Includes plant production from plants accounted for under the equity method

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$740 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven primarily by:

A \$570 million decrease in natural gas sales due primarily to decreased volumes delivered totaling \$314 million as a result of the wind down of DETM, and weaker year on year prices totaling \$242 million due primarily to lower average natural gas prices

A \$41 million decrease in overall power revenues due primarily to a \$57 million decrease resulting from lower average power sales prices offset by an increase in volumes delivered totaling \$16 million

A \$124 million decrease in net trading margin driven primarily by negative mark-to-market margins in 2004 of \$93 million. Duke Energy made decisions in 2003 to either terminate construction or attempt to sell certain generation assets that reduced DENA's anticipated future power generation and sales volumes. Accordingly, certain hedging contracts that typically served to either fix the price of future power sales or future natural gas fuel purchases, ceased to qualify for hedge accounting and have been subject to mark-to-market accounting during the three months ended March 31, 2004. During the quarter, changes in future power and gas prices have decreased the fair value of these contracts. Duke Energy's management will continue its focus on reducing exposure to mark-to-market movements.

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Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$511 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven primarily by:

A \$553 million decrease in gas costs due primarily to decreased natural gas purchases of \$313 million primarily as a result of the wind down of DETM and weaker year on year natural gas prices totaling \$201 million

A \$48 million increase in overall gas costs due to lower realized value from gas hedges in the current year

A \$5 million decrease in other general and administrative expenses primarily due to workforce reductions in 2003 as a result of the reorganization of the business

Losses on Sales of Other Assets, net. Losses on sales of other assets for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 were \$352 million, due primarily to a loss associated with the sale of DENA's Southeastern plants totaling approximately \$360 million. (See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)

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Other Income, net of expenses. Other income, net of expenses decreased \$13 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven by lower equity earnings due to the sale of Ref-Fuel in 2003 and foreign currency remeasurement losses associated with DENA's Canadian business activity in 2004.

Minority Interest Benefit. For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, losses at DETM resulted in a minority interest benefit. DETM's lower results in 2004 were due to the wind down of the trading and marketing joint venture with ExxonMobil.

EBIT. EBIT for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$580 million, compared to the same period for 2003. The decrease was due primarily to the approximately \$360 million loss associated with the sale of the Southeast plants, the \$93 million mark-to-market loss (\$87 million after minority interest) as a result of changes in power and gas prices, and lower energy generation margin as a result of lower spark value realization.

International Energy

(in millions, except where noted)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 154	\$ 172
Operating expenses	131	135
Operating income	23	37
Other income, net of expenses	9	7
Minority interest expense	3	4
EBIT	\$ 29	\$ 40
Sales, GWh	4,564	3,969
Proportional megawatt capacity in operation	4,121	4,013

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$18 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven primarily by lower natural gas sales of \$30 million due to the termination of a gas sales contract with Citrus Trading Corporation in April 2003, offset by an increase of \$11 million related to higher sales prices under the initial contracts in Brazil. For further information see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$4 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven primarily by lower natural gas purchases of \$27 million due to the termination of a gas sales contract in April 2003, offset by \$19 million of charges associated with the intention to sell the ownership share of Cantarell in Mexico and bad debt expense in Guatemala.

EBIT. EBIT for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$11 million, compared to the same period in 2003. This decrease was due primarily to the \$19 million in charges discussed above, partially offset by an \$11 million adjustment in 2003 related to revenue recognition at the Cantarell equity investment in Mexico. The remaining portion of the decrease primarily relates to lower results at National Methanol.

Table of Contents**Crescent**

(in millions)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 39	\$ 21
Operating expenses	37	23
Gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate	59	2
Operating income	61	
Minority interest expense	1	
EBIT	\$ 60	\$

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$18 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The increase was driven primarily by residential developed lot sales due to increased sales at Crescent's Palmetto Bluff project in Bluffton, South Carolina, Crescent's LandMar division in northeastern Florida and Crescent's Lake Keowee projects in northwestern South Carolina.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$14 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The increase was driven primarily by an \$11 million increase in the cost of residential developed lot sales due to increased sales at Crescent's Palmetto Bluff project and Crescent's LandMar division as noted above.

Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate. Gains on sales of investments in commercial and multi-family real estate increased \$57 million due primarily to a \$37 million increase in land management or legacy land sales due to several large sales closed in the first quarter of 2004 as compared to \$2 million closed in the first quarter of 2003 and \$20 million increase in commercial project sales due to the sale of a commercial project in the Washington, DC area.

EBIT. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, EBIT increased \$60 million, compared to the same period in 2003. As discussed above, the increase in EBIT was primarily driven by a dramatic increase in legacy land sales, the sale of a commercial project in the Washington, DC area and an increase in residential developed lot sales.

Other

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(in millions)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating revenues	\$ 344	\$ 517
Operating expenses	387	582
Gains on sales of other assets, net	14	
Operating loss	(29)	(65)
Other income, net of expenses	24	17
EBIT	\$ (5)	\$ (48)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 as Compared to March 31, 2003

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$173 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven primarily by a \$163 million decrease at DEM due to the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM.

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Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 decreased \$195 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was driven primarily by a \$196 million decrease at DEM due to the decision in 2003 to exit the refined products and NGL business at DEM.

Gains on Sales of Other Assets, net. Gains on sales of other assets for the three months ended March 31, 2004 was \$14 million due primarily to a gain on the sale of DEM's 15% investment in Caribbean Nitrogen Company, an ammonia plant in Trinidad.

EBIT. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, EBIT improved by \$43 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The improvement in EBIT was driven primarily by a \$47 million EBIT increase at DEM due primarily to the 2004 gains on sales of other assets described above and a 2003 loss of \$32 million from certain commodity positions.

Other Impacts on Earnings Available for Common Stockholders

For the three months ended March 31, 2004, interest expense increased \$30 million, compared to the same period in 2003. The increase was due primarily to a \$14 million decrease in capitalized interest, and expenses of \$16 million related to certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity whose related distributions are now classified as interest expense instead of minority interest expense. Those instruments were classified as debt as of July 1, 2003, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. Also contributing to the increase was an \$11 million charge related to re-marketing costs associated with the equity units at Duke Capital LLC (Duke Capital, a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy) and a \$9 million increase associated with Canadian exchange rates. These increases were offset by a \$20 million decrease from net debt reduction, refinancing and lower interest cost in Brazil.

Minority interest expense decreased \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. Through June 30, 2003, minority interest expense included expense related to regular distributions on trust preferred securities of Duke Energy and its subsidiaries. As of July 1, 2003, those distributions were accounted for as interest expense on a prospective basis in accordance with the adoption of SFAS No.150. As a result of this accounting change, minority interest expense decreased \$27 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Minority interest expense as shown and discussed in the preceding business segment EBIT sections includes only minority interest expense related to EBIT of Duke Energy's joint ventures. It does not include minority interest expense related to interest and taxes of the joint ventures. Total minority interest expense related to the joint ventures (including the portion related to interest and taxes) increased \$15 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 as compared to the same period in 2003. The change was driven by increased earnings at DEFS, offset by decreased earnings at DETM.

Income tax expense from continuing operations decreased \$162 million, or 83%, for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003, due primarily to a \$489 million, or 83%, decrease in earnings from continuing operations before income taxes.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations increased \$251 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. The increase was due primarily to a \$238 million, after-tax, gain on sale recorded in the first quarter of 2004 surrounding the sale of International Energy's Asia Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission business. (See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial

Statements.)

During 2003, Duke Energy recorded a net-of-tax and minority interest cumulative effect adjustment for a change in accounting principles of \$162 million, or \$0.18 per basic share, as a reduction in earnings. The change in accounting principles included an after-tax and minority interest charge of \$151 million, or \$0.17 per basic share, related to the implementation of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 02-03, Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities, and an after-tax charge of \$11 million, or \$0.01 per basic share, due to the implementation of SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$391 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003, due primarily to decreased cash flow from changes in working capital. Cash flow from changes in working capital for the 2004 period was lower than the 2003 period due primarily to less collateral being posted to Duke Energy from counterparties, higher general and administrative related payments and foreign taxes paid. Cash earnings from operations were comparable for the 2004 and 2003 periods.

Investing Cash Flows

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$209 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. Of this decrease, \$195 million related to decreased capital and investment expenditures, due primarily to continued lower investments in generating facilities at DENA offset by an increase in investments in commercial and multi-family real estate at Crescent. The decrease also related to an increase in proceeds from the sales of investments in multi-family and commercial real estate of \$166 million. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities was offset by a decrease of \$123 million in net proceeds from the sales of equity investments and other assets, and sales of and collections on notes receivable. Proceeds from the sales of equity investments and other assets were \$61 million less for the first three months of 2004 compared to the same period in 2003 due primarily to Natural Gas Transmission's sale of its wholly owned Empire State Pipeline during the first quarter of 2003. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2003, collections on notes receivable were significantly greater than in the first quarter of 2004.

For 2004, Duke Energy expects annual capital and investment expenditures to be approximately \$2.5 billion, which is an increase of approximately \$300 million from the \$2.2 billion disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources - Known Trends and Uncertainties in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003. The increase in projected capital and investment expenditures for 2004 is due largely to the contribution to Duke Energy's external nuclear decommissioning fund of approximately \$262 million in the second quarter of 2004.

Financing Cash Flows and Liquidity

Fixed charges coverage ratio, calculated using SEC guidelines, was 1.4 times for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2.6 times for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$301 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 when compared to the same period in 2003. This change is due primarily to redemptions and net paydowns of long-term debt, commercial paper and notes payable of approximately \$1.2 billion in 2003. These redemptions and paydowns were partially offset by issuances in 2003 of first and refunding mortgage bonds and other debt of approximately \$800 million, the proceeds of which were used to redeem long-term debt and commercial paper. Other net paydowns on commercial paper and notes payable in 2003 were primarily funded through cash proceeds from assets sales in the first quarter of 2003. In 2004 net paydowns were approximately \$200 million, which consisted of a \$350 million redemption of trust preferred securities offset by issuances of \$145 million in short-term debt, primarily commercial paper.

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Duke Energy's cash requirements for 2004 are expected to be funded by cash from operations, the sale of assets and the settlement of the forward stock purchase component of the outstanding Equity Units in May and November of 2004, and are expected to be adequate for funding capital expenditures, dividend payments and planned debt reductions.

Significant Financing Activities. In February 2004, Duke Energy remarketed \$875 million of senior notes, due 2006, underlying its Equity Units and reset the interest rate from 5.87% to 4.302%. As this remarketing

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followed the remarketing contemplated in the original Equity Units issuance, the remarketing transaction had no immediate accounting implications. Subsequent to this remarketing, Duke Energy entered into an exchange transaction with the purchasers of \$475 million of 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 Issue 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 at 4.302% was considered extinguished. This exchange transaction resulted in a loss of approximately \$11 million which is included in interest expense in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2004, Duke Energy redeemed the entire issue of 7.20% Duke Energy debt to an affiliate due in 2037. The total redemption price was approximately \$350 million. 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 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 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 had been 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 Energy announced that on May 28, 2004, it will redeem Duke Energy Series C 6.60% Senior Notes due 2038, with a face value of \$200 million. As the securities are being redeemed at par, security holders will receive \$25 per each note held, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

Additionally, in April 2004, Westcoast Energy, Inc. announced that on June 1, 2004 it will redeem all remaining outstanding Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series 6. The Series 6 Shares will be redeemed for 25.00 per share in Canadian dollars plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of redemption for a total redemption amount of approximately 104 million Canadian dollars.

Available Credit Facilities and Restrictive Debt Covenants. Duke Energy's credit agreements contain various financial and other covenants. Failure to meet those covenants beyond applicable grace periods could result in acceleration of due dates of certain borrowings and/or termination of the agreements. As of March 31, 2004, Duke Energy was in compliance with those covenants.

In addition, certain of the credit agreements contain cross-acceleration provisions that may allow for acceleration of payments or termination of the agreements upon: (1) nonpayment or (2) acceleration of other significant indebtedness of the applicable borrower or certain of its subsidiaries. None of the credit agreements contain material adverse change clauses or any covenants based upon credit ratings.

Credit Ratings. The credit ratings of Duke Energy, Duke Capital and its subsidiaries have not changed since March 1, 2004 as reported in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003 - Financing Cash Flows and Liquidity. The following table summarizes the May 1, 2004 credit ratings from the rating agencies, retained by Duke Energy to rate its securities, its principal funding subsidiaries and its trading and marketing subsidiary DETM.

Table of Contents**Credit Ratings Summary as of May 1, 2004**

	Standard	Moody's Investor	Dominion Bond
	and Poor's	Service	Rating Service
			(DBRS)
Duke Energy(a)	BBB	Baa1	Not applicable
Duke Capital LLC(a)	BBB-	Baa3	Not applicable
Duke Energy Field Services(a)	BBB	Baa2	Not applicable
Texas Eastern Transmission, LP(a)	BBB	Baa2	Not applicable
Westcoast Energy Inc.(a)	BBB	Not applicable	A(low)
Union Gas Limited(a)	BBB	Not applicable	A
Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, LLC(b)	A	A1	A
Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, LP(b)	A	A1	A
Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, LLC(c)	BBB-	Not applicable	Not applicable

- (a) Represents senior unsecured credit rating
(b) Represents senior secured credit rating
(c) Represents corporate credit rating

Duke Energy's credit ratings are dependent on, among other factors, the ability to generate sufficient cash to fund Duke Energy's capital and investment expenditures and dividends, while strengthening the balance sheet through debt reductions. If, as a result of market conditions or other factors affecting Duke Energy's business, Duke Energy is unable to execute its business plan or if its earnings outlook materially deteriorates, Duke Energy's ratings could be further affected.

Duke Energy and its subsidiaries are required to post collateral under trading and marketing and other contracts. Typically, the amount of the collateral is dependent upon Duke Energy's economic position at points in time during the life of a contract and the credit rating of the subsidiary (or its guarantor, if applicable) obligated under the collateral agreement. Business activity by DENA generates the majority of Duke Energy's collateral requirements. DENA transacts through DETM or Duke Energy Marketing America, a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Capital.

A reduction in the credit rating of Duke Capital to below investment grade as of March 31, 2004 would have resulted in Duke Capital posting additional collateral of up to approximately \$370 million, compared to \$510 million at December 31, 2003. The other potential collateral posting requirements as disclosed in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003 Financing Cash Flows and Liquidity have not materially changed as of March 31, 2004. As a result the total potential collateral requirement including additional collateral, cash segregation and settlement payments declined from December 31, 2003.

Other Financing Matters. As of March 31, 2004, Duke Energy and its subsidiaries had effective SEC shelf registrations for up to \$1,462 million in gross proceeds from debt and other securities. Subsequent to March 31, 2004, these SEC shelf registrations were increased by \$988 million to provide future funding flexibility. As of March 31, 2004 there have been no changes under Canadian shelf registrations as disclosed in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003 Financing Cash Flows and Liquidity.

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Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Duke Energy enters into contracts that require payment of cash at certain specified periods, based on certain specified minimum quantities and prices. For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy's contractual obligations and commercial commitments, see *Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments* and *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* in *Management's Discussion and Analysis* in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003.

CURRENT ISSUES

For information on current issues related to Duke Energy, see the following Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements: Note 11, Regulatory Matters, and Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies.

New Accounting Standards

The following new accounting standards have been issued by the authoritative accounting body, but have not yet been adopted or fully adopted by Duke Energy as of March 31, 2004:

Revised SFAS No. 132, Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits. In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) revised the provisions of SFAS No. 132 to include additional disclosures related to defined benefit pension plans and other defined benefit postretirement plans, such as the following: (1) the long-term rate of return on plan assets along with narrative discussion of basis for selecting the rate of return used; (2) 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 by each major asset category and the actual allocation percentage at the measurement date; (3) 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; (4) current best estimate of range of contributions expected to be made in following year; (5) the accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans; and (6) disclosure of measurement date utilized. Additionally, interim reports require certain additional disclosures related to the components of net periodic pension cost recognized and 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 postretirement plans as required by previous accounting standards. Except as discussed below, 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 March 31, 2004. The disclosure provisions of estimated future benefit payments will be effective for Duke Energy for the year ending December 31, 2004.

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FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 106-1, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. In January 2004, the FASB staff issued FSP FAS 106-1, which allows a one-time election to defer accounting for the effects of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act), which became law in December 2003. The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans. FSP FAS 106-1 allows a sponsor to defer recognizing the effects of the Act in accounting for its postretirement benefit plans under SFAS No. 106, Employers Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions until further authoritative accounting guidance is issued. Duke Energy has a measurement date of September 30 for its SFAS No. 106 postretirement benefit plans and has elected to defer application of SFAS No. 106 to the provisions of the Act under the guidance given in FSP FAS 106-1. Therefore, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic postretirement benefit cost contained in the Duke Energy Consolidated Financial Statements do not reflect the effects of the Act. Specific authoritative guidance on the accounting for the federal subsidy is pending and such guidance, when issued, could require a change to previously reported information. Duke Energy is still reviewing the potential impacts of the Act on its postretirement benefit plans including whether the benefits under its plans are actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D.

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 2004 and may require restatement of previously reported EPS measures if any changes to the calculation of EPS are required pursuant to the consensus. Duke Energy is currently assessing the impacts of this EITF Issue on its consolidated calculation of EPS.

Subsequent Events

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.

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.

Asset Sales

As disclosed in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Subsequent Events, in Duke Energy's Form 10-Q for June 30, 2003, Duke Energy announced the sale of a 25% undivided interest in the Duke Energy Vermillion facility. In May 2004, the sale of the 25% undivided interest in the Vermillion facility was completed for approximately \$44 million. A loss on the sale of approximately \$18 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2003. Duke Energy will continue to own the remaining 75% interest in the facility.

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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., nitrogen production and delivery facility in the Bay of Campeche, Gulf of Mexico for approximately \$60 million. Duke Energy recorded a non-cash charge of \$13 million to Operation, Maintenance and Other expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the first quarter of 2004 in anticipation of the sale. The sale is expected to close in the third quarter of 2004.

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 Sheets. 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.

As disclosed in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, 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 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 Partners LLC, 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.

Debt and Financing Related Matters

In April 2004, Duke Energy 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.

On May 28, 2004, Duke Energy redeemed Duke Energy Series C 6.60% Senior Notes due 2038, with a face value of \$200 million. As the securities were redeemed at par, security holders received \$25 per each note held, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

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 contracts, 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.

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In June 2004, Duke Energy redeemed the entire issue of its 7.20% debt due to an affiliate 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 each note held, plus accrued and unpaid distributions to the redemption date.

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In June 2004 Westcoast Energy, Inc. redeemed all remaining outstanding Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series 6. The Series 6 Shares were redeemed for 25.00 per share in Canadian dollars plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of redemption for a total redemption amount of approximately 104 million Canadian dollars.

In July 2004, Duke Energy announced that on August 31, 2004, it will redeem the entire issue of Duke Capital Financing Trust III 8³/₈% 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.

Regulatory Matters

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.

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 funding, 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 customer rates) and a \$13 million charge to expense (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.

For information on subsequent events related to debt and credit facilities, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Debt and Credit Facilities. For information related to the sale of International Energy's Asia Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission businesses, and the sale of all of Duke Energy's merchant generation assets in the Southeastern U.S., see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. For information related to litigation, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Commitments and Contingencies.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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For an in-depth discussion of Duke Energy's market risks, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003.

Commodity Price Risk

Normal Purchases and Normal Sales. The unrealized loss associated with power forward sales contracts designated under the normal purchases and normal sales exemption was approximately \$900 million as of March 31, 2004 and \$700 million as of December 31, 2003. This unrealized loss represents the difference in the normal purchases and normal sales contract prices compared to the forward market prices of power and is partially offset by unrealized gains on natural gas positions of approximately \$560 million as of March 31, 2004 and \$400

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million as of December 31, 2003, which are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in Unrealized Gains and Losses on Mark-to-Market and Hedging Transactions. Duke Energy intends to fulfill these contractual obligations with production from its power generation fleet and, assuming that occurs, the above unrealized gains and losses would not be recognized in DENA's EBIT.

Trading and Undesignated Contracts. The risk in the mark-to-market (MTM) portfolio is measured and monitored on a daily basis utilizing a Value-at-Risk model to determine the potential one-day favorable or unfavorable Daily Earnings at Risk (DER) as described below. DER is monitored daily in comparison to established thresholds. Other measures, including limits on the nominal size of positions, are also used to limit and monitor risk in the trading portfolio on monthly and annual bases.

DER computations are based on historical simulation, which uses price movements over an eleven day period. The historical simulation emphasizes the most recent market activity, which is considered the most relevant predictor of immediate future market movements for natural gas, electricity and other energy-related products. DER computations use several key assumptions, including a 95% confidence level for the resultant price movement and the holding period specified for the calculation. Duke Energy's DER amounts for commodity derivatives recorded using the MTM accounting method are shown in the following table.

Daily Earnings at Risk (in millions)

	March 31, 2004	Estimated Average One- Day Impact on Operating Income for first quarter 2004(a)	Estimated Average One- Day Impact on Operating Income for the year 2003(a)	High One-Day Impact on Operating Income for first quarter 2004(a)	Low One-Day Impact on Operating Income for first quarter 2004(a)
Calculated DER	\$ 28	\$ 25	\$ 8	\$ 47	\$ 11

(a) DER measures the MTM portfolio's impact on earnings. While this calculation includes both trading and undesignated contracts, the trading portion, as defined by EITF Issue No. 02-03, *Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities*, is not material.

Equity Price Risk

As mentioned in the investing cash flows section of liquidity and capital resources, Duke Energy contributed cash in the second quarter of 2004 to a trust fund for certain costs of nuclear decommissioning. The trust invests funds primarily in equity securities, fixed-rate and fixed-income securities, and cash and cash equivalents. Therefore, the contribution will be exposed to price fluctuations in equity markets and changes in interest rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

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Duke Energy's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of Duke Energy's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) (Disclosure Controls Evaluation) and concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that all material information required to be filed in this quarterly report has been made known to them in a timely fashion. The required information was effectively recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period necessary to prepare this quarterly report. Duke Energy's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in Duke Energy's reports under the Exchange Act are accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As disclosed in Duke Energy's 2003 Form 10-K/A, Duke Energy's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP (Deloitte), noted certain matters involving Duke Energy's internal controls that it considered to be a reportable condition under the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). The reportable condition was not considered by Deloitte to be a

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material weakness under the applicable auditing standards and had no material affect on Duke Energy's financial statements. Management continues to implement procedures and controls to address the identified conditions and enhance the reliability of Duke Energy's internal control procedures.

Management has concluded that the Disclosure Controls Evaluation identified no changes in Duke Energy's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter of 2004 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Duke Energy's internal control over financial reporting.

In 2004, Duke Energy elected to change its business segments to present Crescent Resources, LLC as a separate segment. In connection with this change, management determined that revisions were required to the presentation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Statements of Operations and Balance Sheets related to its real estate activities. Management evaluated such revision and determined that, while this matter represents a significant deficiency, it did not represent a material weakness and Duke Energy's disclosure controls are effective.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

For additional information concerning litigation and other contingencies, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Commitments and Contingencies; and Item 3, Legal Proceedings, and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Commitments and Contingencies, in Duke Energy's Form 10-K/A for December 31, 2003, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

Exhibits filed herewith are designated by an asterisk (*). All exhibits not so designated are incorporated by reference to a prior filing, as indicated. Items constituting management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements are designated by a double asterisk (**).

**Exhibit
Number**

10-18.1**	First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated March 9, 2004 between Paul M. Anderson and Duke Energy Corporation (filed with Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as Exhibit 10-18.1).
10-20**	Separation Agreement and General Release dated January 30, 2004 between Duke Energy Corporation and Robert Brace (filed with Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as Exhibit 10-20).
10-21**	Letter agreement dated January 28, 2004 between Duke Energy Corporation and Richard W. Blackburn (filed with Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as Exhibit 10-21).
10-22**	Amendment and Supplement to Key Employee Severance Agreement and General Release dated as of February 2, 2004 between Duke Energy Corporation and Richard B. Priory (filed with Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as Exhibit 10-22).
*31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K

A Current Report on Form 8-K furnished on January 7, 2004 contained disclosures under Item 7, Financial Statements and Exhibits, and Item 12, Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

A Current Report on Form 8-K furnished on January 29, 2004 contained disclosures under Item 7, Financial Statements and Exhibits, and Item 12, Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

Date: August 9, 2004

/s/ DAVID L. HAUSER

David L. Hauser
Group Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 9, 2004

/s/ KEITH G. BUTLER

Keith G. Butler
Vice President and Controller