



ANNUAL REPORT 2015



UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2015**

Commission File Number	Exact name of registrants as specified in their charters, address of principal executive offices and registrants' telephone number	IRS Employer Identification Number
1-8841	NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.	59-2449419
2-27612	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY 700 Universe Boulevard Juno Beach, Florida 33408 (561) 694-4000	59-0247775

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: Florida

Name of exchange on which registered

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

NextEra Energy, Inc.: Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value
5.799% Corporate Units
6.371% Corporate Units

New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange

Florida Power & Light Company: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are well-known seasoned issuers, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☐ No ☒ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have 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) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrants' knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

NextEra Energy, Inc.	Large Accelerated Filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>
Florida Power & Light Company	Large Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Accelerated Filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity of NextEra Energy, Inc. held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2015 (based on the closing market price on the Composite Tape on June 30, 2015) was \$44,190,491,194.

There was no voting or non-voting common equity of Florida Power & Light Company held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2015.

Number of shares of NextEra Energy, Inc. common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of January 31, 2016: 460,599,691

Number of shares of Florida Power & Light Company common stock, without par value, outstanding as of January 31, 2016, all of which were held, beneficially and of record, by NextEra Energy, Inc.: 1,000

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of NextEra Energy, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

This combined Form 10-K represents separate filings by NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company. Information contained herein relating to an individual registrant is filed by that registrant on its own behalf. Florida Power & Light Company makes no representations as to the information relating to NextEra Energy, Inc.'s other operations.

Florida Power & Light Company meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction I.(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form with the reduced disclosure format.

DEFINITIONS

Acronyms and defined terms used in the text include the following:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
AFUDC	allowance for funds used during construction
AFUDC - debt	debt component of AFUDC
AFUDC - equity	equity component of AFUDC
AOCI	accumulated other comprehensive income
Bcf	billion cubic feet
capacity clause	capacity cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
Duane Arnold	Duane Arnold Energy Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
FERC	U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Florida Southeast Connection	Florida Southeast Connection, LLC, a wholly owned NEER subsidiary
FPL	Florida Power & Light Company
FPL FiberNet	fiber-optic telecommunications business
FPSC	Florida Public Service Commission
fuel clause	fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S.
GHG	greenhouse gas(es)
IPO	initial public offering
ISO	independent system operator
ITC	investment tax credit
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
Lone Star	Lone Star Transmission, LLC
Management's Discussion	Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MMBtu	One million British thermal units
mortgage	mortgage and deed of trust dated as of January 1, 1944, from FPL to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as supplemented and amended
MW	megawatt(s)
MWh	megawatt-hour(s)
NEE	NextEra Energy, Inc.
NEECH	NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
NEER	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
NEET	NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC
NEP	NextEra Energy Partners, LP
NEP OpCo	NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Note __	Note __ to consolidated financial statements
NOx	nitrogen oxide
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
O&M expenses	other operations and maintenance expenses in the consolidated statements of income
OCI	other comprehensive income
OTC	over-the-counter
OTTI	other than temporary impairment
PJM	PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
PMI	NextEra Energy Power Marketing, LLC
Point Beach	Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant
PTC	production tax credit
PUCT	Public Utility Commission of Texas
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, as amended
PV	photovoltaic
Recovery Act	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended
regulatory ROE	return on common equity as determined for regulatory purposes
RFP	request for proposal
ROE	return on common equity
RPS	renewable portfolio standards
RTO	regional transmission organization
Sabal Trail	Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC, an entity in which a NEER subsidiary has a 33% ownership interest
Seabrook	Seabrook Station
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
U.S.	United States of America
WCEC	FPL's West County Energy Center

NEE, FPL, NEECH and NEER each has subsidiaries and affiliates with names that may include NextEra Energy, FPL, NextEra Energy Resources, NextEra, FPL Group, FPL Group Capital, FPL Energy, FPLE, NEP and similar references. For convenience and simplicity, in this report the terms NEE, FPL, NEECH and NEER are sometimes used as abbreviated references to specific subsidiaries, affiliates or groups of subsidiaries or affiliates. The precise meaning depends on the context.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, strategies, future events or performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as may result, are expected to, will continue, is anticipated, aim, believe, will, could, should, would, estimated, may, plan, potential, future, projection, goals, target, outlook, predict and intend or words of similar meaning) are not statements of historical facts and may be forward looking. Forward-looking statements involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties. Accordingly, any such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are accompanied by, important factors included in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors (in addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements) that could have a significant impact on NEE's and/or FPL's operations and financial results, and could cause NEE's and/or FPL's actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of NEE and/or FPL in this combined Form 10-K, in presentations, on their respective websites, in response to questions or otherwise.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and NEE and FPL undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances, including, but not limited to, unanticipated events, after the date on which such statement is made, unless otherwise required by law. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors, nor can it assess the impact of each such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in any forward-looking statement.

PART I

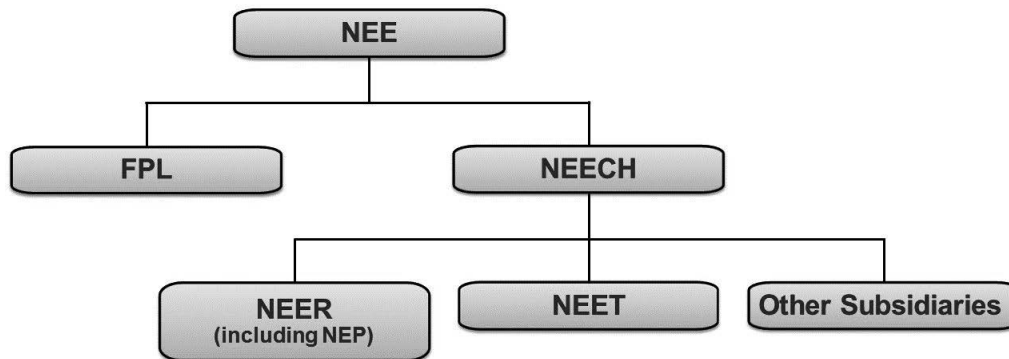
Item 1. Business

OVERVIEW

NextEra Energy, Inc. (hereafter, NEE), with approximately 46,400 MW of generating capacity, is one of the largest electric power companies in North America with electric generation facilities located in 27 states in the U.S. and 4 provinces in Canada, and employing approximately 14,300 people as of December 31, 2015. NEE provides retail and wholesale electric services to more than 5.3 million customers and owns generation, transmission and distribution facilities to support its services, as well as has investments in gas infrastructure assets. It also provides risk management services related to power and gas consumption related to its own generation assets and for a limited number of wholesale customers in selected markets. NEE, through NEER, is the largest generator in North America of renewable energy from the wind and sun based on MWh produced. In addition, NEE owns and operates approximately 15% of the installed base of U.S. wind power production capacity and owns and/or operates approximately 9% of the installed base of U.S. utility-scale solar power production capacity as of December 31, 2015. NEE also owns and operates one of the largest fleets of nuclear power stations in the U.S., with eight reactors at five sites located in four states, representing approximately 6% of U.S. nuclear power electric generating capacity as of December 31, 2015. NEE's business strategy has emphasized the development, acquisition and operation of renewable, nuclear and natural gas-fired generation facilities in response to long-term federal policy trends supportive of zero and low air emissions sources of power. NEE's generation fleet has significantly lower rates of emissions of CO₂, SO₂ and NO_x than the average rates of the U.S. electric power industry with approximately 97% of its 2015 generation, measured by MWh produced, coming from renewable, nuclear and natural gas-fired facilities.

NEE was incorporated in 1984 under the laws of Florida and conducts its operations principally through two wholly owned subsidiaries, Florida Power & Light Company (hereafter, FPL) and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (hereafter, NEER). NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (hereafter, NEECH), another wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, owns and provides funding for NEER's and NEE's operating subsidiaries, other than FPL and its subsidiaries. NEE's two principal businesses also constitute NEE's reportable segments for financial reporting purposes. During 2014, NEE formed NEP to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows. See II. NEER for further discussion of NEP. NEE's and NEER's generating capacity discussed in this combined Form 10-K includes approximately 480 MW associated with noncontrolling interests related to NEP as of December 31, 2015. See Item 2. Properties.

NEE Organizational Chart



FPL is a rate-regulated electric utility engaged primarily in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Florida. FPL is the largest electric utility in the state of Florida and one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. based on retail MWh sales. FPL is vertically integrated, with approximately 25,300 MW of generating capacity as of December 31, 2015. FPL's investments in its infrastructure since 2001, such as modernizing less-efficient fossil generation plants to produce more energy with less fuel and fewer air emissions, increasing generating capacity at its existing nuclear units and upgrading its transmission and distribution systems to deliver service reliability that is the best of the Florida investor-owned utilities, have provided significant benefits to FPL's customers, all while providing residential and commercial bills that were among the lowest in Florida and below the national average based on a rate per kWh as of July 2015 (the latest date for which this data is available). With approximately 95% of its power generation coming from natural gas, nuclear and solar, FPL is also one of the cleanest electric utilities in the nation. Based on 2015 information, FPL's emissions rates for CO₂, SO₂ and NO_x were 35%, 97% and 71% lower, respectively, than the average rates of the U.S. electric power industry.

NEER, with approximately 21,100 MW of generating capacity at December 31, 2015, is one of the largest wholesale generators of electric power in the U.S., with 20,120 MW of generating capacity across 25 states, and has 920 MW of generating capacity in 4

Canadian provinces. NEER produces the majority of its electricity from clean and renewable sources, including wind and solar. NEER also provides full energy and capacity requirements services, engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities and invests in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production and pipeline infrastructure assets.

NEECH's other business activities are primarily conducted through NEET and FPL FiberNet. Through its subsidiaries, NEET owns and operates rate-regulated transmission facilities, the largest of which is owned by Lone Star, a rate-regulated transmission service provider in Texas. FPL FiberNet delivers wholesale and enterprise telecommunications services in Florida, Texas and certain areas of the South Central U.S.

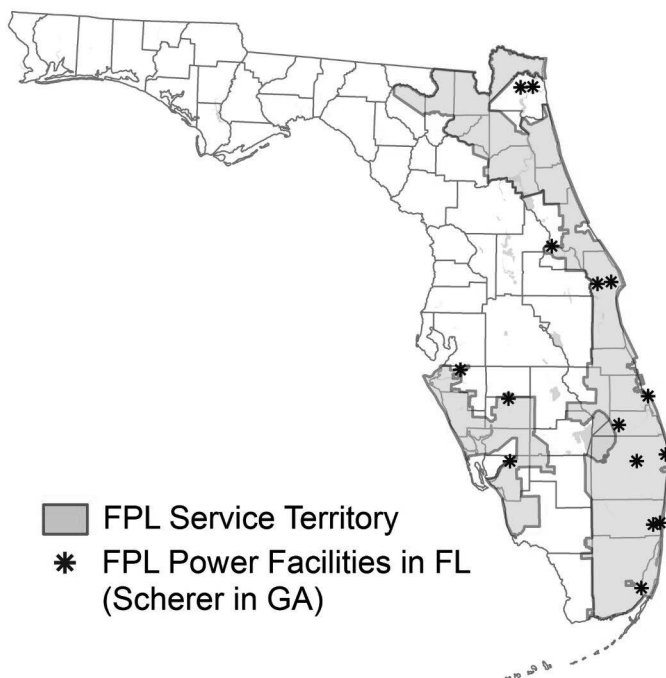
NEE seeks to create value in its two principal businesses by meeting its customers' needs more economically and more reliably than its competitors, as described in more detail in the following sections. NEE's strategy has resulted in profitable growth over sustained periods at both FPL and NEER. Management seeks to grow each business in a manner consistent with the varying opportunities available to it; however, management believes that the diversification and balance represented by FPL and NEER is a valuable characteristic of the enterprise and recognizes that each business contributes to NEE's credit profile in different ways. FPL and NEER, as well as other NEE subsidiaries, share common support functions with the objective of lowering costs and creating efficiencies for their businesses. During 2013, NEE and its subsidiaries commenced an enterprise-wide initiative focused mainly on improving productivity and reducing O&M expenses (cost savings initiative), and management expects to continue those efforts going forward.

In 2014, NEE and Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) announced a proposed merger pursuant to which Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., HEI's wholly owned electric utility subsidiary, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of NEE. The merger agreement contains certain termination rights for both NEE and HEI, including the right of either party to terminate the merger agreement if the merger has not been completed by June 3, 2016. Completion of the merger and the actual closing date remain subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including Hawaii Public Utilities Commission approval. See Note 1 - Proposed Merger for further discussion.

NEE'S OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES

I. FPL

FPL was incorporated under the laws of Florida in 1925 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of NEE. FPL is a rate-regulated electric utility and is the largest electric utility in the state of Florida and one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. based on retail MWh sales. FPL, with 25,254 MW of generating capacity at December 31, 2015, supplies electric service throughout most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida, serving more than 9.5 million people through approximately 4.8 million customer accounts. At December 31, 2015, FPL's service territory and plant locations are as follows (see Item 2. Properties - Generation Facilities):



FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS AND COMPETITION

FPL's service to its retail customers is provided primarily under franchise agreements negotiated with municipalities or counties. Alternatively, municipalities and counties may form their own utility companies to provide service to their residents. In a very few cases, an FPL franchise agreement provides the respective municipality the right to buy the electrical assets serving local residents at the end of the agreement. However, during the term of a franchise agreement, which is typically 30 years, the municipality or county agrees not to form its own utility, and FPL has the right to offer electric service to residents. FPL currently holds 179 franchise agreements with various municipalities and counties in Florida with varying expiration dates through 2046. None of these franchise agreements expire in 2016, two expire in 2017 and 177 expire during the period 2018 through 2046. These franchise agreements cover approximately 88% of FPL's retail customer base in Florida. Negotiations are ongoing to renew the franchise agreements that expire in 2017. FPL considers its franchises to be adequate for the conduct of its business. FPL also provides service to 12 other municipalities and to 21 unincorporated areas within its service area without franchise agreements pursuant to the general obligation to serve as a public utility. FPL relies upon Florida law for access to public rights of way.

Because any customer may elect to provide his/her own electric services, FPL effectively must compete for an individual customer's business. As a practical matter, few customers provide their own service at the present time since FPL's cost of service is substantially lower than the cost of self-generation for the vast majority of customers. Changing technology, economic conditions and other factors could alter the favorable relative cost position that FPL currently enjoys; however, FPL seeks as a matter of strategy to ensure that it delivers superior value, in the form of high reliability, low bills and excellent customer service.

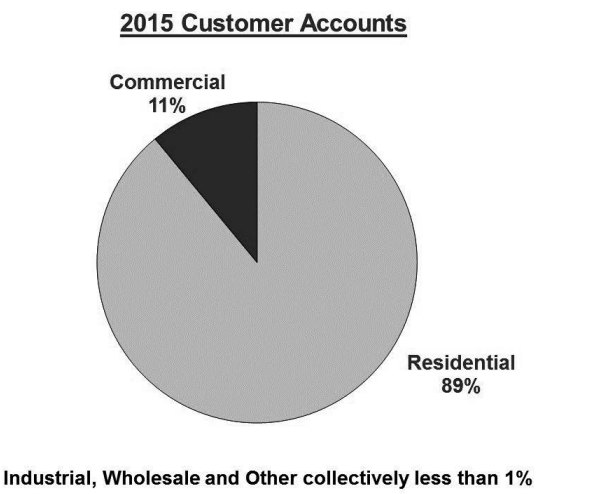
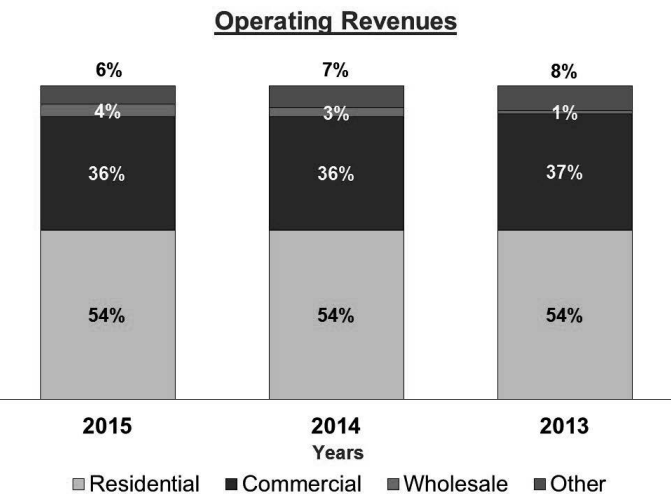
In addition to self-generation by residential, commercial and industrial customers, FPL also faces competition from other suppliers of electrical energy to wholesale customers and from alternative energy sources. In each of 2015, 2014 and 2013, operating revenues from wholesale and industrial customers combined represented approximately 5%, 5% and 3%, respectively, of FPL's total operating revenues.

The FPSC promotes cost competitiveness in the building of new steam and solar generating capacity of 75 MW or greater by requiring investor-owned electric utilities, including FPL, to issue an RFP except when the FPSC determines that an exception from the RFP process is in the public interest. The RFP process allows independent power producers and others to bid to supply the new generating capacity. If a bidder has the most cost-effective alternative, meets other criteria such as financial viability and demonstrates adequate expertise and experience in building and/or operating generating capacity of the type proposed, the investor-owned electric utility would seek to negotiate a purchased power agreement with the selected bidder and request that the FPSC approve the terms of the purchased power agreement and, if appropriate, provide the required authorization for the construction of the bidder's generating capacity.

New nuclear power plants are exempt from the RFP requirement. See FPL Sources of Generation - Nuclear Operations below.

CUSTOMERS AND REVENUE

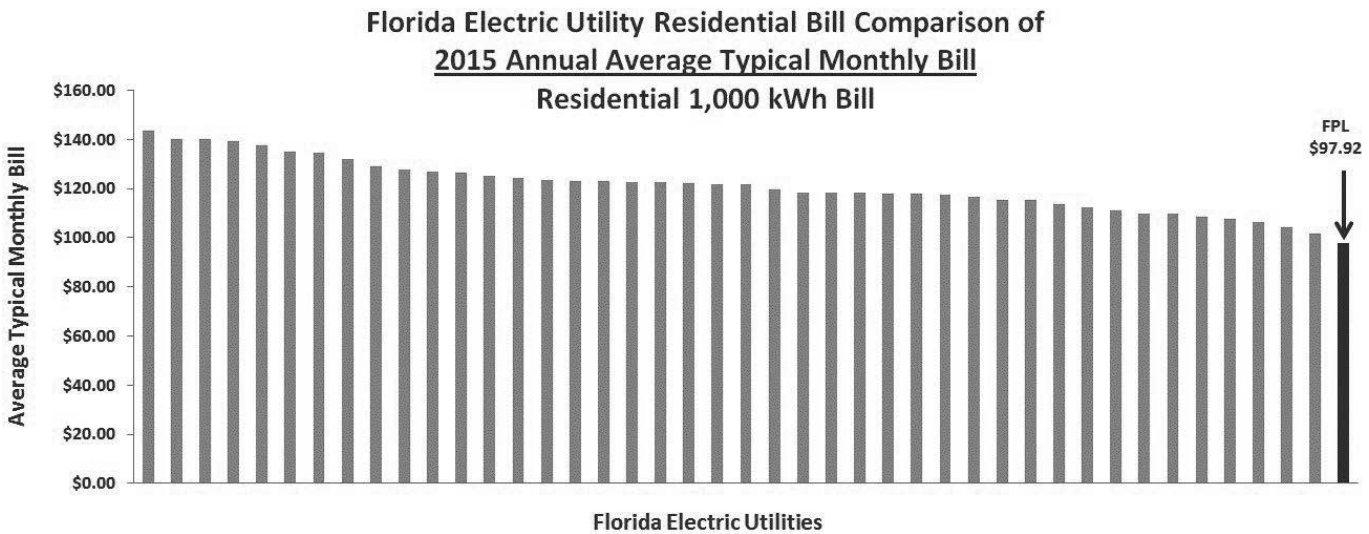
FPL's primary source of operating revenues is from its retail customer base; it also serves a limited number of wholesale customers within Florida. FPL revenues from wholesale sales increased in both 2015 and 2014, primarily due to an increase in contracted load served under existing and new wholesale contracts. The percentage of FPL's operating revenues and customer accounts by customer class were as follows:



For both retail and wholesale customers, the prices (or rates) that FPL may charge are approved by regulatory bodies, by the FPSC in the case of retail customers, and by the FERC in the case of wholesale customers. In general, under U.S. and Florida law, regulated rates are intended to cover the cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. Since

the regulatory bodies have authority to determine the relevant cost of providing service and the appropriate rate of return on capital employed, there can be no guarantee that FPL will be able to earn any particular rate of return or recover all of its costs through regulated rates. See FPL Regulation below.

FPL seeks to maintain attractive rates for its customers. Since rates are largely cost-based, maintaining low rates requires a strategy focused on developing and maintaining a low-cost position, including the implementation of ideas generated from the cost savings initiative discussed above. A common benchmark used in the electric power industry for comparing rates across companies is the price of 1,000 kWh of consumption per month for a residential customer. FPL's 2015 average bill for 1,000 kWh of monthly residential usage was the lowest among reporting electric utilities within Florida as indicated below:



POWER DELIVERY

FPL provides service to its customers through an integrated transmission and distribution system that links its generation facilities to its customers. FPL also maintains interconnection facilities with neighboring utilities and non-utility generators inside its service territory, enabling it to buy and sell wholesale electricity and to enhance the reliability of its own network and support the reliability of neighboring networks. FPL's transmission system carries high voltage electricity from its generation facilities to substations where the electricity is stepped down to lower voltage levels and is sent through the distribution system to its customers.

A key element of FPL's strategy is to provide highly reliable service to its customers. The transmission and distribution system is susceptible to interruptions or outages from a wide variety of sources including weather, animal and vegetation interference, traffic accidents, equipment failure and many others, and FPL seeks to reduce or eliminate outages where economically practical and to restore service rapidly when outages occur. A common industry benchmark for transmission and distribution system reliability is the system average interruption duration index (SAIDI), which represents the number of minutes the average customer is without power during a time period. For the five years 2010 - 2014, FPL's average annual SAIDI was the best of the investor-owned utilities in Florida. FPL has accelerated its existing storm hardening and reliability program, to continue strengthening its infrastructure against tropical storms and hurricanes. Also, as part of its commitment to building a smarter, more reliable and efficient electric infrastructure, FPL has installed approximately 4.9 million smart meters and more than 35,000 other intelligent devices throughout the electric grid.

FPL SYSTEM CAPABILITY AND LOAD

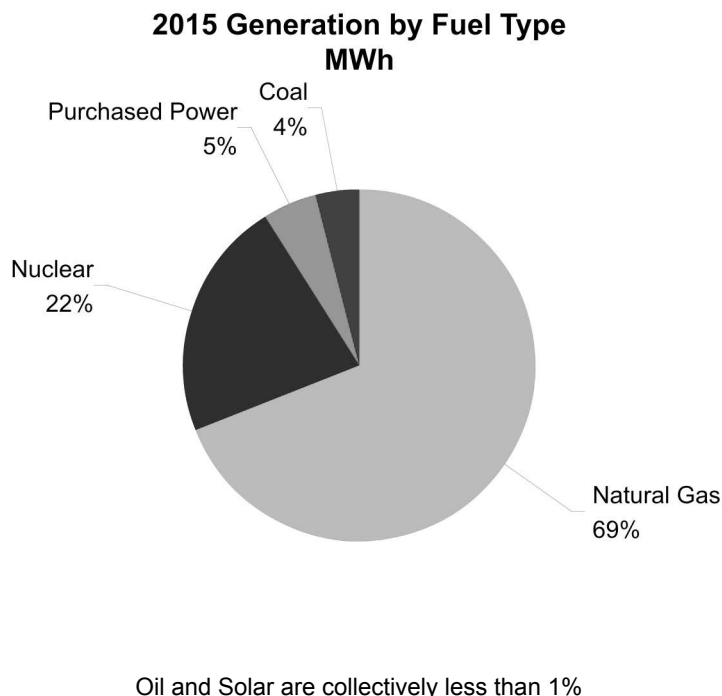
At December 31, 2015, FPL's resources for serving load consisted of 26,073 MW, of which 25,254 MW were from FPL-owned facilities (see Item 2. Properties - Generation Facilities) and approximately 819 MW were available through purchased power agreements (see FPL Sources of Generation - Purchased Power below). FPL customer usage and operating revenues are typically higher during the summer months, largely due to the prevalent use of air conditioning in FPL's service territory. Occasionally, unusually cold temperatures during the winter months result in significant increases in electricity usage for short periods of time. The highest peak load FPL has served to date was 24,346 MW, which occurred on January 11, 2010. FPL had adequate resources available at the time of this peak to meet customer demand.

FPL's projected reserve margin for the summer of 2016 is approximately 22%. This reserve margin is expected to be achieved through the combination of available output from FPL's active generation units, purchased power agreements and the capability to reduce peak demand through the implementation of demand side management programs, including load management which was estimated at December 31, 2015 to be capable of reducing demand by approximately 1,700 MW, and energy efficiency and conservation programs. See FPL Sources of Generation - Fossil Operations and - Nuclear Operations below regarding generation projects currently under construction.

FPL SOURCES OF GENERATION

FPL relies upon a mix of fuel sources for its generation facilities, along with purchased power, in order to maintain the flexibility to achieve a more economical fuel mix by responding to market and industry developments. See descriptions of fossil, nuclear and solar operations below and a listing of FPL's generation facilities in Item 2. Properties - Generation Facilities.

FPL's 2015 fuel mix based on MWh produced, including purchased power, was as follows:



Fossil Operations (Natural Gas, Coal and Oil)

At December 31, 2015, FPL owned and operated 70 units that used fossil fuels, primarily natural gas, and had a joint ownership interest in 3 coal units. Combined, the fossil fleet provided 21,766 MW of generating capacity for FPL. These fossil units are out of service from time to time for routine maintenance or on standby during periods of reduced electricity demand. A common industry benchmark for fossil unit reliability is the equivalent forced outage rate (EFOR), which represents a generation unit's inability to provide electricity when required to operate. For the five years 2010 - 2014, FPL's average annual EFOR was in the top decile among its electric utility fossil fleet peers in the U.S.

FPL's natural gas plants require natural gas transportation, supply and storage. FPL has firm transportation contracts in place for existing pipeline capacity with five different transportation suppliers. These agreements provide for an aggregate maximum delivery quantity of 2,069,000 MMBtu/day with expiration dates ranging from 2016 to 2036 that together are expected to satisfy substantially all of the currently anticipated needs for natural gas transportation through the end of 2016. To the extent desirable, FPL also purchases interruptible natural gas transportation service from these natural gas transportation suppliers based on pipeline availability. FPL has several short- and medium-term natural gas supply contracts to provide a portion of FPL's anticipated needs for natural gas. The remainder of FPL's natural gas requirements is purchased in the spot market. FPL has an agreement for the storage of natural gas that expires in 2017. See Note 14 - Contracts.

In 2013, the FPSC approved FPL's 25-year natural gas transportation agreements with each of Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection for a quantity of 400,000 MMBtu/day beginning on May 1, 2017 and increasing to 600,000 MMBtu/day on May 1, 2020. These new agreements, when combined with FPL's existing agreements, are expected to satisfy substantially all of FPL's natural gas transportation needs through at least 2020. FPL's firm commitments under the new agreements are contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, including the FERC's approval of applications by each of Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection for authorization of their pipeline projects and of the application by Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (Transco) for authorization of a pipeline expansion project and the lease of pipeline capacity to Sabal Trail, as well as completion of construction of the pipeline system to be built by Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection. In February 2016, the FERC issued an order granting the requested authorizations, subject to certain conditions. Sabal Trail, Florida Southeast Connection and Transco are

evaluating the conditions, and one or more of them are currently expected to request a rehearing. See NEER - Generation and Other Operations - Natural Gas Pipelines below and Note 14 - Contracts.

In March 2015, after receiving FPSC approval, a wholly owned subsidiary of FPL partnered with a third party to develop up to 38 natural gas production wells in the Woodford Shale region in southeastern Oklahoma and in return began receiving its ownership share of the natural gas produced from these wells. In July 2015, the FPSC approved a set of guidelines under which FPL could participate in additional natural gas production projects through investments of up to \$500 million annually with an escalating annual production cap as a percent of FPL's total natural gas burn, with an emphasis on investing in proven and probable reserves. These investments in long-term natural gas supplies will provide FPL with a physical hedge on the price of natural gas to fuel its fossil generation fleet. FPL will recover the costs associated with the investments in these natural gas production wells through the fuel clause. In 2015, the State of Florida Office of Public Counsel (Office of Public Counsel) and Florida Industrial Power Users Group have each filed notices of appeal to the Florida Supreme Court challenging the FPSC's approval of FPL's initial investment in the Woodford Shale natural gas production wells and challenging the FPSC's approval of the guidelines, which appeals are pending.

St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Units Nos. 1 and 2, coal-fired units in which FPL has a joint ownership interest, have firm coal supply and transportation contracts for all of their fuel and transportation needs through 2017. Scherer Unit No. 4, the other coal-fired unit in which FPL has a joint ownership interest, has firm coal supply contracts for a portion of its fuel needs through 2016, and transportation contracts for all of its needs through 2019 and a portion of its needs through 2028. Any of the remaining fuel requirements for these coal-fired units, as well as for a 250 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Jacksonville, Florida that was purchased in September 2015 (Cedar Bay), will be obtained in the spot market. See Note 14 - Contracts and Note 1 - Rate Regulation. With respect to its oil plants, FPL obtains its fuel requirements in the spot market.

Capital Initiatives

New Generation Facility Proposed - In January 2016, the FPSC approved FPL's proposal to build a new approximately 1,600 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida, with a planned in-service date of mid-2019. This new unit is also subject to approval by the Siting Board (comprised of the governor and cabinet) under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, which decision is expected by the end of 2016.

Modernization Project - FPL is in the process of modernizing its Port Everglades power plant to a high-efficiency natural gas-fired unit that is expected to provide approximately 1,240 MW of capacity and be placed in service by April 2016.

Peaker Upgrade Project - FPL is in the process of replacing 44 of its 48 gas turbines at its Lauderdale, Port Everglades and Fort Myers facilities, totaling approximately 1,700 MW of capacity, with 7 high-efficiency, low-emission turbines at its Lauderdale and Fort Myers facilities, totaling approximately 1,610 MW of capacity, by December 2016. In addition, FPL is upgrading 2 additional simple-cycle combustion turbines at its Fort Myers facility, which are expected to add an additional 50 MW of capacity by December 2016.

Nuclear Operations

At December 31, 2015, FPL owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated the following four nuclear units with a total net generating capacity of 3,453 MW.

Facility	MW	Operating License Expiration Dates
St. Lucie Unit No. 1	981	2036
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	840	2043
Turkey Point Unit No. 3	811	2032
Turkey Point Unit No. 4	821	2033

FPL has several contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel with expiration dates ranging from late February 2016 through 2031. See Note 14 - Commitments. NRC regulations require FPL to submit a plan for decontamination and decommissioning five years before the projected end of plant operation. FPL's current plans, under the applicable operating licenses, provide for prompt dismantlement of Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 with decommissioning activities commencing in 2032 and 2033, respectively. Current plans provide for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be mothballed beginning in 2036 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 commencing in 2043.

Projects to Add Additional Capacity. FPL's need petition for two additional nuclear units at its Turkey Point site was approved by the FPSC in 2008 and FPL is moving forward with activities necessary to obtain all permits, licenses and approvals necessary for construction and operation of the units. The two units are expected to add a total of approximately 2,200 MW of capacity. The timing of commercial operation will be subject to various regulatory approvals from the FPSC and other agencies which will be required throughout the licensing and development processes and the nuclear units are expected to be placed in-service in 2027 and 2028. The NRC's decision regarding issuance of the licenses for the two units is expected in mid-2017.

Nuclear Unit Scheduled Refueling Outages. FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate normal refueling and maintenance outages, including inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. Scheduled nuclear refueling outages typically require the unit to be removed from service for variable lengths of time. The following table summarizes each unit's next scheduled refueling outage:

Facility	Next Scheduled Refueling Outage
St. Lucie Unit No. 1	September 2016
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	March 2017
Turkey Point Unit No. 3	March 2017
Turkey Point Unit No. 4	March 2016

Spent Nuclear Fuel. FPL's nuclear facilities use both on-site storage pools and dry storage casks to store spent nuclear fuel generated by these facilities, which are expected to provide sufficient storage of spent nuclear fuel at these facilities through license expiration. In 2014, the NRC issued its Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel Rule which supports the NRC's determination that licensees can safely store spent nuclear fuel at nuclear power plants indefinitely. Various parties have filed petitions with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit) challenging the rule and requesting that the NRC suspend final reactor licensing decisions in all open NRC licensing proceedings (including the licensing proceeding for two additional nuclear units at FPL's Turkey Point site) alleging that the rule is deficient. Briefs were filed in November 2015 and oral argument has been scheduled for late February 2016.

Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (Nuclear Waste Policy Act) - Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, the DOE is responsible for the development of a repository for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. As required by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, FPL is a party to contracts with the DOE to provide for disposal of spent nuclear fuel from its nuclear units.

The DOE was required to construct permanent disposal facilities and take title to and provide transportation and disposal for spent nuclear fuel by January 31, 1998 for a specified fee based on current generation from nuclear power plants which fee was subsequently set to zero effective May 2014. The DOE did not meet its statutory obligation for disposal of spent nuclear fuel under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. In 2009, FPL and certain of FPL's nuclear plant joint owners entered into a settlement agreement (spent fuel settlement agreement) with the U.S. government agreeing to dismiss with prejudice lawsuits filed against the U.S. government seeking damages caused by the DOE's failure to dispose of spent nuclear fuel from FPL's nuclear plants. The spent fuel settlement agreement permits FPL to make annual filings to recover certain spent fuel storage costs incurred by FPL which are reimbursable by the U.S. government on an annual basis.

Yucca Mountain - In 2010, the DOE filed a motion with the NRC to withdraw its license application for a nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain, which request was denied. In 2011, the NRC issued an order suspending the Yucca Mountain licensing proceeding, which order was challenged, and in 2013, the D.C. Circuit issued an order requiring the NRC to proceed with the legally mandated licensing process for a nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain. The NRC has completed the technical review of the application and is planning to supplement the DOE's environmental impact statement. Certain requirements must be met before the NRC can issue a license for the repository.

Solar Operations

Solar generation can be provided primarily through two conventions: utility-owned and customer-owned or leased. In utility-owned solar generation, the energy generated goes directly to the electric grid, whereas customer-owned or leased solar generation generally goes directly to the location it is serving with any excess over that local need being fed back to the electric grid. There are two principal solar technologies used for utility-scale projects: PV and thermal. At December 31, 2015, FPL owned and operated two solar PV generation facilities, which provided a total of 35 MW of generating capacity, and a 75 MW solar thermal hybrid facility. FPL supports the advancement of solar generation primarily for its fuel diversity and emissions reduction benefits, and plans to continue to support, study and pursue solar generation that is beneficial for FPL's customers. FPL is in the process of building three solar PV projects that are expected to provide approximately 74 MW each and be placed into service by the end of 2016.

Purchased Power

In addition to owning generation facilities, FPL also purchases power and capacity from non-utility generators and other utilities to meet customer demand through long-term purchased power agreements. As of December 31, 2015, FPL's long-term purchased power agreements provided for the purchase of approximately 819 MW of power with expiration dates ranging from 2021 through 2034. See Note 14 - Contracts. On occasion, FPL may procure short-term power and capacity for both economic and reliability purposes. In September 2015, FPL assumed ownership of Cedar Bay and terminated FPL's long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation.

FPL ENERGY MARKETING AND TRADING

FPL's Energy Marketing & Trading division (EMT) buys and sells wholesale energy commodities, such as natural gas, oil and electricity. EMT procures natural gas and oil for FPL's use in power generation and sells excess natural gas, oil and electricity. EMT also uses derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity. Substantially all of the results of EMT's activities are passed through to customers in the fuel or capacity clauses. See FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation below, Management's Discussion - Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity and Note 3.

FPL REGULATION

FPL's operations are subject to regulation by a number of federal, state and other organizations, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the FPSC, which has jurisdiction over retail rates, service territory, issuances of securities, planning, siting and construction of facilities, among other things;
- the FERC, which oversees the acquisition and disposition of generation, transmission and other facilities, transmission of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce, proposals to build interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities, and wholesale purchases and sales of electric energy, among other things;
- the NERC, which, through its regional entities, establishes and enforces mandatory reliability standards, subject to approval by the FERC, to ensure the reliability of the U.S. electric transmission and generation system and to prevent major system blackouts;
- the NRC, which has jurisdiction over the operation of nuclear power plants through the issuance of operating licenses, rules, regulations and orders; and
- the EPA, which has the responsibility to maintain and enforce national standards under a variety of environmental laws. The EPA also works with industries and all levels of government, including federal and state governments, in a wide variety of voluntary pollution prevention programs and energy conservation efforts.

FPL Rate Regulation

The FPSC sets rates at a level that is intended to allow FPL the opportunity to collect from retail customers total revenues (revenue requirements) equal to FPL's cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. To accomplish this, the FPSC uses various ratemaking mechanisms, including, among other things, base rates and cost recovery clauses.

Base Rates. In general, the basic costs of providing electric service, other than fuel and certain other costs, are recovered through base rates, which are designed to recover the costs of constructing, operating and maintaining the utility system. These basic costs include O&M expenses, depreciation and taxes, as well as a return on FPL's investment in assets used and useful in providing electric service (rate base). At the time base rates are established, the allowed rate of return on rate base approximates the FPSC's determination of FPL's estimated weighted-average cost of capital, which includes its costs for outstanding debt and an allowed ROE. The FPSC monitors FPL's actual regulatory ROE through a surveillance report that is filed monthly by FPL with the FPSC. The FPSC does not provide assurance that any regulatory ROE will be achieved. Base rates are determined in rate proceedings or through negotiated settlements of those proceedings. Proceedings can occur at the initiative of FPL or upon action by the FPSC. Base rates remain in effect until new base rates are approved by the FPSC.

In January 2013, the FPSC issued a final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement). Key elements of the 2012 rate agreement, which is effective from January 2013 through December 2016, include, among other things, the following:

- New retail base rates and charges were established in January 2013 resulting in an increase in retail base revenues of \$350 million on an annualized basis.
- FPL's allowed regulatory ROE is 10.50%, with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points. If FPL's earned regulatory ROE falls below 9.50%, FPL may seek retail base rate relief. If the earned regulatory ROE rises above 11.50%, any party to the 2012 rate agreement other than FPL may seek a review of FPL's retail base rates.
- Retail base rates will be increased by the annualized base revenue requirements for FPL's three modernization projects (Cape Canaveral, Riviera Beach and Port Everglades) as each of the modernized power plants becomes operational. (Cape Canaveral and Riviera Beach became operational in April 2013 and April 2014, respectively, and Port Everglades is expected to be operational by April 2016.)
- Cost recovery of WCEC Unit No. 3, which was placed in service in May 2011, will continue to occur through the capacity clause.
- Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2012 rate agreement, a depreciation reserve surplus remaining at the end of 2012 under a previous rate agreement (approximately \$224 million) and may amortize a portion of FPL's fossil dismantlement reserve up to a maximum of \$176 million (collectively, the reserve), provided that in any year of the 2012 rate agreement, FPL must amortize at least enough reserve to maintain a 9.50% earned regulatory ROE but may not amortize any reserve that would result in an earned regulatory ROE in excess of 11.50%. See below regarding a subsequent reduction in the reserve amount.

- Future storm restoration costs would be recoverable on an interim basis beginning 60 days from the filing of a cost recovery petition, but capped at an amount that could produce a surcharge of no more than \$4 for every 1,000 kWh of usage on residential bills during the first 12 months of cost recovery. Any additional costs would be eligible for recovery in subsequent years. If storm restoration costs exceed \$800 million in any given calendar year, FPL may request an increase to the \$4 surcharge to recover the amount above \$800 million.
- An incentive mechanism whereby customers will receive 100% of certain gains, including, but not limited to, gains from the purchase and sale of electricity and natural gas (including transportation and storage), up to a specified threshold; gains exceeding that specified threshold will be shared by FPL and its customers (incentive mechanism).

In August 2015, the FPSC approved a stipulation and settlement between the Office of Public Counsel and FPL regarding issues relating to the ratemaking treatment for FPL's purchase of Cedar Bay. As part of this settlement, the amount of the reserve was reduced by \$30 million to \$370 million, unless FPL needs the entire \$400 million reserve to maintain a minimum regulatory ROE of 9.50%. In October 2015, the Florida Industrial Power Users Group filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's approval of this settlement, which is pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

In January 2016, FPL filed a formal notification with the FPSC indicating its intent to initiate a base rate proceeding, consisting of a four-year rate plan that would begin in January 2017 following the expiration of the 2012 rate agreement at the end of 2016. The notification stated that, based on preliminary estimates, FPL expects to request an increase to base annual revenue requirements of (i) approximately \$860 million effective January 2017, (ii) approximately \$265 million effective January 2018, and (iii) approximately \$200 million effective when the proposed natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida becomes operational, which is expected to occur in mid-2019 (see FPL Sources of Generation - Fossil Operations - Capital Initiatives above). Under the proposed rate plan, FPL commits that if its requested adjustments to base annual revenue requirements are approved, it will not request further adjustments for 2020. In addition, FPL expects to propose an allowed regulatory ROE midpoint of 11.50%, which includes a 50 basis point performance adder. FPL expects to file its formal request to initiate a base rate proceeding in March 2016.

Cost Recovery Clauses. Cost recovery clauses, which are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets allowed to be recovered through the various clauses, include substantially all fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, certain construction-related costs and conservation and certain environmental-related costs. Cost recovery clause costs are recovered through levelized monthly charges per kWh or kW, depending on the customer's rate class. These cost recovery clause charges are calculated at least annually based on estimated costs and estimated customer usage for the following year, plus or minus true-up adjustments to reflect the estimated over or under recovery of costs for the current and prior periods. An adjustment to the levelized charges may be approved during the course of a year to reflect revised estimates.

Fuel costs and energy charges under the purchased power agreements are recovered from customers through the fuel clause, the most significant of the cost recovery clauses in terms of operating revenues. FPL uses a risk management fuel procurement program which has been approved by the FPSC. The FPSC reviews the program activities and results for prudence annually as part of its review of fuel costs. The program is intended to manage fuel price volatility by locking in fuel prices for a portion of FPL's fuel requirements. See FPL Energy Marketing and Trading above, Note 1 - Rate Regulation and Note 3. Costs associated with FPL's investments in natural gas production wells are also recovered through the fuel clause. See FPL Sources of Generation - Fossil Operations above.

Capacity payments to non-utility generators and other utilities, the cost of WCEC Unit No. 3 (reported as retail base revenues) and a portion of the acquisition cost of Cedar Bay, among other things, are recovered from customers through the capacity clause. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation. In accordance with the FPSC's nuclear cost recovery rule, FPL also recovers pre-construction costs and carrying charges (equal to a pretax AFUDC rate) on construction costs for new nuclear capacity through the capacity clause. As property related to the new nuclear capacity goes into service, construction costs and a return on investment are recovered through base rate increases effective beginning the following January. See FPL Sources of Generation - Nuclear Operations above.

Costs associated with implementing energy conservation programs are recovered from customers through the energy conservation cost recovery clause. Certain costs of complying with federal, state and local environmental regulations enacted after April 1993 and costs associated with FPL's three operating solar facilities are recovered through the environmental cost recovery clause (environmental clause).

The FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. These costs may include, among others, fuel and O&M expenses, the cost of replacing power lost when fossil and nuclear units are unavailable, storm restoration costs and costs associated with the construction or acquisition of new facilities.

FERC

The Federal Power Act grants the FERC exclusive ratemaking jurisdiction over wholesale sales of electricity and the transmission of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce. Pursuant to the Federal Power Act, electric utilities must maintain tariffs and rate schedules on file with the FERC which govern the rates, terms and conditions for the provision of FERC-jurisdictional wholesale power and transmission services. The Federal Power Act also gives the FERC authority to certify and oversee a national electric reliability organization with authority to establish and independently enforce mandatory reliability standards applicable to all users, owners and operators of the bulk-power system. See NERC below. Electric utilities are subject to accounting, record-keeping and

reporting requirements administered by the FERC. The FERC also places certain limitations on transactions between electric utilities and their affiliates.

NERC

The NERC has been certified by the FERC as the national electric reliability organization. The NERC's mandate is to ensure the reliability and security of the North American bulk-power system through the establishment and enforcement of reliability standards approved by FERC. The NERC's regional entities also enforce reliability standards approved by the FERC. FPL is subject to these reliability standards and incurs costs to ensure compliance with continually heightened requirements, and can incur significant penalties for failing to comply with them.

FPL Environmental Regulation

FPL is subject to environmental laws and regulations and is affected by some of the emerging issues described in the NEE Environmental Matters section below. FPL expects to seek recovery through the environmental clause for compliance costs associated with any new environmental laws and regulations.

FPL EMPLOYEES

FPL had approximately 8,800 employees at December 31, 2015. Approximately 34% of the employees are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) under a collective bargaining agreement with FPL that expires October 31, 2017.

II. NEER

NEER was formed in 1998 to aggregate NEE's competitive energy businesses. It is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware and is a wholly owned subsidiary of NEECH. Through its subsidiaries, NEER currently owns, develops, constructs, manages and operates electric generation facilities in wholesale energy markets primarily in the U.S., as well as in Canada and Spain. See Note 15. NEER is one of the largest wholesale generators of electric power in the U.S., with 21,140 MW of generating capacity across 25 states, 4 Canadian provinces and 1 Spanish province as of December 31, 2015. NEER produces the majority of its electricity from clean and renewable sources as described more fully below. NEER is the largest generator in North America of electric power from wind and utility-scale solar energy projects based on MWh produced.

NEER also engages in energy-related commodity marketing and trading activities, including entering into financial and physical contracts, to hedge the production from its generation assets that is not sold under long-term power supply agreements. These contracts primarily include power and gas commodities and their related products, as well as providing full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities in certain markets and offering customized power and gas and related risk management services to wholesale customers. In addition, NEER participates in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production through non-operating ownership interests, and in pipeline infrastructure development, construction, management and operations, through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests, hereafter referred to as the gas infrastructure business. NEER also hedges the expected output from its gas infrastructure production assets to protect against price movements. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the natural gas pipeline projects that were previously reported in Corporate and Other were moved to the NEER segment reflecting the overall scale of the natural gas pipeline investments and management of these projects within NEER's gas infrastructure business. See Note 15.

As discussed in the Overview above, during 2014, NEP was formed to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE owns 101,440,000 common units of NEP OpCo representing a noncontrolling interest in NEP's operating projects of approximately 76.8% as of December 31, 2015. NEE owns a controlling general partner interest in NEP and consolidates NEP for financial reporting purposes. See Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP. As of December 31, 2015, NEP, through the combination of NEER's contribution of energy projects to NEP OpCo in connection with NEP's IPO in July 2014 and the acquisition of additional energy projects from NEER in 2015, owns a portfolio of 19 wind and solar projects with generating capacity totaling approximately 2,210 MW and long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets as discussed below. In addition, NEP OpCo has a right of first offer for certain of NEER's assets (ROFO assets) if NEER should seek to sell the assets. The ROFO assets remaining as of December 31, 2015, include contracted wind and solar projects, some of which are under construction, with a combined capacity of approximately 1,076 MW. Included in the ROFO assets are three solar projects that, upon completion of construction, are expected to have a total generating capacity of 277 MW. In 2015, NEP OpCo issued 2 million NEP OpCo Class B Units to NEER in exchange for an approximately 50% ownership interest in the three solar projects. NEER, as holder of the Class B Units, will retain 100% of the economic interests if, and until, NEER offers to sell the economic interests to NEP and NEP accepts such offer. In October 2015, NEP completed the acquisition of the membership interests in NET Holdings Management, LLC (Texas pipeline business), a developer, owner and operator of a portfolio of seven intrastate long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas (Texas pipelines). See Generation and Other Operations - Contracted, Merchant and Other Operations - Other Operations below.

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

Electricity markets in the U.S. and Canada are regional and diverse in character. All are extensively regulated, and competition in these markets is shaped and constrained by regulation. The nature of the products offered varies based on the specifics of regulation in each region. Generally, in addition to the natural constraints on pricing freedom presented by competition, NEER may also face specific constraints in the form of price caps, or maximum allowed prices, for certain products. NEER's ability to sell the output of its generation facilities may also be constrained by available transmission capacity, which can vary from time to time and can have a significant impact on pricing.

The degree and nature of competition that NEER faces is different in wholesale markets and in retail markets. During 2015, approximately 92% of NEER's revenue was derived from wholesale electricity markets.

Wholesale power generation is a capital-intensive, commodity-driven business with numerous industry participants. NEER primarily competes on the basis of price, but believes the green attributes of NEER's generation assets, its creditworthiness and its ability to offer and manage reliable customized risk solutions to wholesale customers are competitive advantages. Wholesale power generation is a regional business that is highly fragmented relative to many other commodity industries and diverse in terms of industry structure. As such, there is a wide variation in terms of the capabilities, resources, nature and identity of the companies NEER competes with depending on the market. In wholesale markets, customers' needs are met through a variety of means, including long-term bilateral contracts, standardized bilateral products such as full requirements service and customized supply and risk management services.

In general, U.S. electricity markets encompass three classes of services: energy, capacity and ancillary services. Energy services relate to the physical delivery of power; capacity services relate to the availability of MW capacity of a power generation asset; and ancillary services are other services related to power generation assets, such as load regulation and spinning and non-spinning reserves. The exact nature of these classes of services is defined in part by regional tariffs. Not all regions have a capacity services class, and the specific definitions of ancillary services vary from region to region.

RTOs and ISOs exist in a number of regions within which NEER operates to coordinate generation and transmission across wide geographic areas and to run markets. NEER also has operations that fall within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council reliability region that are not under the jurisdiction of an established RTO or ISO. Although each RTO and ISO may have differing objectives and structures, some benefits of these entities include regional planning, managing transmission congestion, developing larger wholesale markets for energy and capacity, maintaining reliability and facilitating competition among wholesale electricity providers. NEER has operations that fall within the following RTOs and ISOs:

- Alberta Electric System Operator
- California Independent System Operator
- ERCOT
- Independent Electricity System Operator (in Ontario)
- ISO New England (ISO-NE)
- Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
- New York Independent System Operator
- PJM
- Southwest Power Pool

NEER competes in different regions to different degrees, but in general it seeks to enter into long-term bilateral contracts for the full output of its generation facilities, and, as of December 31, 2015, approximately 66% of NEER's generating capacity is fully committed under long-term contracts. Where long-term contracts are not in effect, NEER sells the output of its facilities into daily spot markets. In such cases, NEER will frequently enter into shorter term bilateral contracts, typically of less than three years duration, to hedge the price risk associated with selling into a daily spot market. Such bilateral contracts, which may be hedges either for physical delivery or for financial (pricing) offset, may only protect a portion of the revenue that NEER expects to derive from the associated generation facility and may not qualify for hedge accounting under GAAP. Contracts that serve the economic purpose of hedging some portion of the expected revenue of a generation facility but are not recorded as hedges under GAAP are referred to as "non-qualifying hedges" for adjusted earnings purposes. See Management's Discussion - Overview - Adjusted Earnings.

Certain facilities within the NEER wind and solar generation portfolio produce renewable energy credits (RECs) and other environmental attributes which are typically sold along with the energy from the plants under long-term contracts, or may be sold separately for the wind and solar generation not sold under long-term contracts. The purchasing party is solely entitled to the reporting rights and ownership of the environmental attributes.

While the majority of NEER's revenue is derived from the output of its generation facilities, NEER is also an active competitor in several regions in the wholesale full requirements business and in providing structured and customized power and fuel products and services to a variety of customers. In the full requirements service, typically, the supplier agrees to meet the customer's needs for a full range of products for every hour of the day, at a fixed price, for a predetermined period of time, thereby assuming the risk

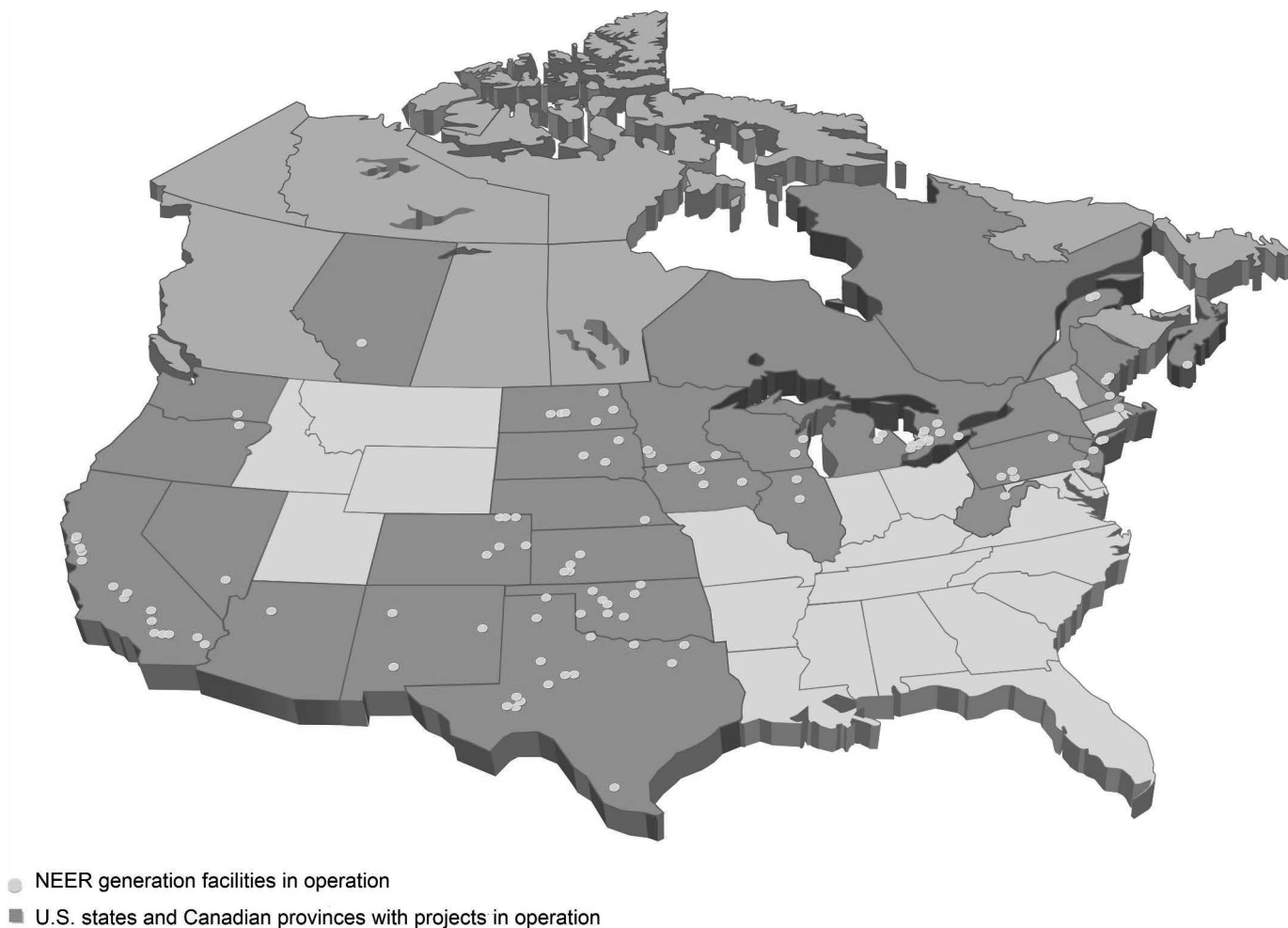
of fluctuations in the customer's volume requirements.

Expanded competition in a frequently changing regulatory environment presents both opportunities and risks for NEER. Opportunities exist for the selective acquisition of generation assets and for the construction and operation of efficient facilities that can sell power in competitive markets. NEER seeks to reduce its market risk by having a diversified portfolio by fuel type and location, as well as by contracting for the future sale of a significant amount of the electricity output of its facilities.

GENERATION AND OTHER OPERATIONS

NEER sells products associated with its own generation facilities (energy, capacity, RECs and ancillary services) in competitive markets in regions where those facilities are located. Customer transactions may be supplied from NEER generation facilities or from purchases in the wholesale markets, or from a combination thereof.

At December 31, 2015, the locations of NEER's generation facilities in North America are as follows:



At December 31, 2015, NEER managed or participated in the management of essentially all of its generation projects in which it has an ownership interest.

NEER categorizes its portfolio in a number of different ways for different business purposes. See a listing of NEER's generation facilities in Item 2. Properties - Generation Facilities. The following presentation details NEER operations and fuel/technology mix, which NEE commonly uses in communicating information about its business:

Contracted, Merchant and Other Operations

NEER's portfolio of generation operations based on the presence/absence of long-term power sales agreements and other operations is described below.

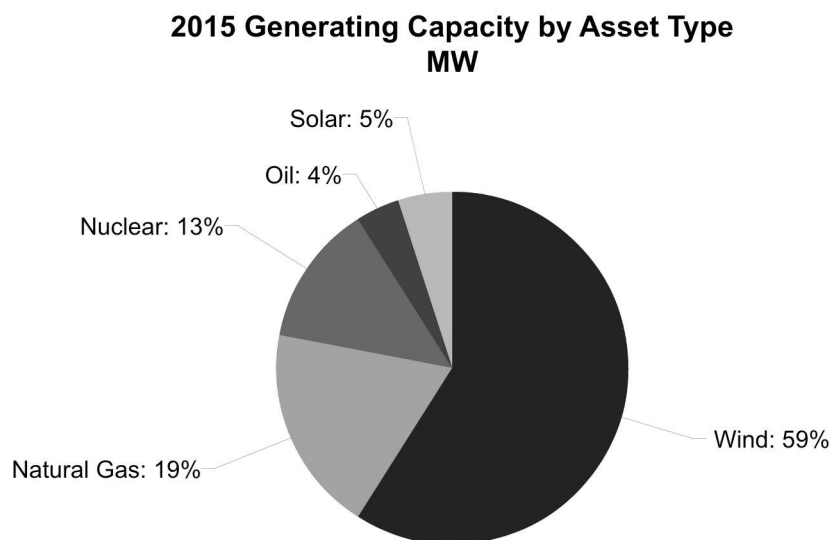
Contracted Generation Assets. Contracted generation assets are generation facilities with long-term power sales agreements for substantially all of their capacity and/or energy output and certain wind assets where long-term power sales agreements are expected to be executed. At December 31, 2015, NEER had 14,317 MW of contracted generation assets, substantially all of which have long-term power sales agreements, representing approximately 66% of its total operating generation portfolio. Essentially all of the output of these contracted generation assets were under power sales agreements, with a weighted-average remaining contract life of approximately 15 years, and the nuclear facilities have firm nuclear fuel-related contracts with expiration dates ranging from late February 2016 through 2032. See Note 14 - Contracts. Of the total capacity of contracted generation assets, 10,571 MW is wind generation, 1,621 MW is nuclear generation and 1,121 MW is solar generation. The remaining 1,004 MW use fuels such as natural gas and oil.

Merchant Generation Assets. Merchant generation assets are generation facilities that do not have long-term power sales agreements to sell their capacity and/or energy output, or, in the case of certain wind assets, are not expected to have long-term power sales agreements, and therefore require active marketing and hedging. At December 31, 2015, NEER's portfolio of merchant generation assets consists of 6,823 MW of owned wind, nuclear, natural gas, oil and solar generation facilities, including 846 MW of peak generation facilities. Approximately 59% (based on net MW capability) of the natural gas-fueled merchant generation assets have natural gas transportation agreements to provide for fluctuating natural gas requirements. See NEER Fuel/Technology Mix - Natural Gas Facilities below and Note 14 - Contracts. Derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) are generally used to lock in pricing and manage the commodity price risk inherent in power sales and fuel purchases. Managing market risk through these instruments introduces other types of risk, primarily counterparty, credit and operational risks.

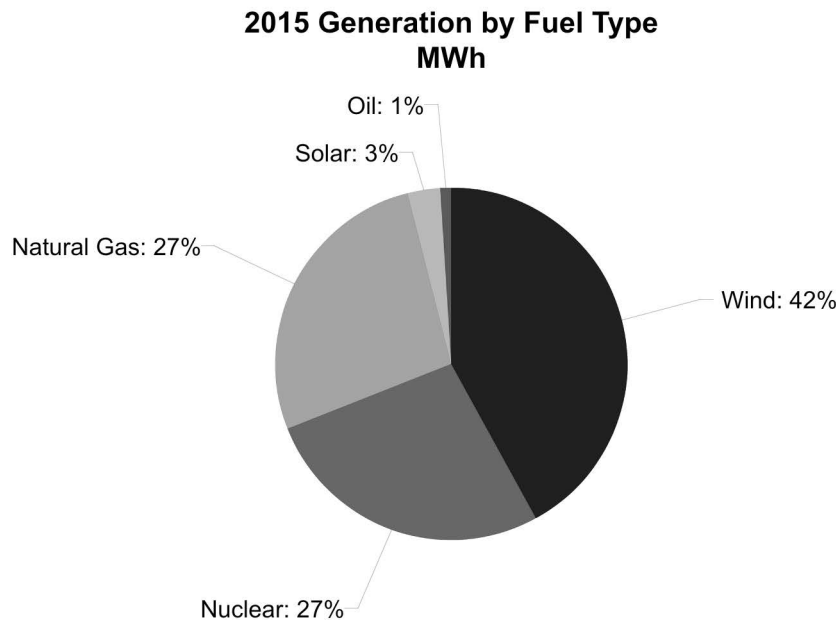
Other Operations. NEER's operations also include the gas infrastructure business and the customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading businesses. The gas infrastructure business includes non-operating ownership interests in investments located in oil and gas shale formations primarily in the Midwest and South regions of the U.S. NEER continues to pursue in a selective way opportunities in the upstream (exploration and production) area when it believes the return potential is attractive and to gain insight into the natural gas industry. The gas infrastructure business also has investments in pipeline infrastructure assets located primarily in the South, Southeast and Northeast regions of the U.S. During 2015, NEER, through NEP, acquired the Texas pipeline business, including pipelines with a total existing capacity of approximately 4 Bcf per day, of which 3 Bcf per day is contracted with firm ship-or-pay contracts that have a weighted-average remaining contract life of approximately 16 years as of December 31, 2015. In addition, subsidiaries of NEER are pursuing regulatory approvals to move forward with three natural gas pipeline projects either directly or through joint venture investments. See Natural Gas Pipelines for a description of the natural gas pipelines. See NEER Customer Supply and Proprietary Power and Gas Trading for a description of the customer supply and propriety power and gas trading businesses.

NEER Fuel/Technology Mix

NEER's power generation is produced using a variety of fuel sources as further described below.



NEER's power generation in terms of MWh produced for the year ended December 31, 2015 by fuel type is as follows:



Wind Facilities

At December 31, 2015, NEER had ownership interests in wind generation facilities with a total net generating capacity of 12,414 MW. NEER operates all of these wind facilities, which are located in 19 states in the U.S. and 4 provinces in Canada. During 2015, NEER added approximately 1,031 MW of new U.S. wind generation and 176 MW of new Canadian wind generation, and sold, decommissioned or dismantled wind facilities with generating capacity totaling 220 MW. NEER expects to add new contracted wind generation of approximately 1,400 MW in 2016. See Policy Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects below for additional discussion of NEER's expectations regarding wind development and construction.

Solar Facilities

At December 31, 2015, NEER had ownership interests in PV and solar thermal facilities with a total net generating capacity of 1,026 MW, including approximately 285 MW added in 2015. NEER operates the majority of these solar facilities, which are located in 4 states in the U.S. and 1 province in Canada. NEER expects to add new contracted solar generation of approximately 1,100 MW in 2016. In addition, NEER and its affiliates own solar thermal facilities with generating capacity of 99.8 MW in Spain (Spain solar projects). See Note 14 - Spain Solar Projects for developments that impact the Spain solar projects.

Natural Gas Facilities

At December 31, 2015, NEER had ownership interests in and operated natural gas facilities with a total net generating capacity of 4,083 MW. Approximately 1,004 MW of this net generating capacity is from contracted natural gas assets located throughout the Northeastern U.S. In November 2015, a subsidiary of NEER entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interest in its merchant natural gas generation facilities located in Texas, which have a total generating capacity of 2,884 MW at December 31, 2015. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2016, pending the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals and satisfaction of other customary closing conditions.

Nuclear Facilities

At December 31, 2015, NEER owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated the following four nuclear units with a total net generating capacity of 2,721 MW.

Facility	Location	MW	Portfolio Category	Operating License Expiration Dates
Seabrook	New Hampshire	1,100	Merchant	2030 ^(a)
Duane Arnold	Iowa	431	Contracted ^(b)	2034
Point Beach Unit No. 1	Wisconsin	595	Contracted ^(c)	2030
Point Beach Unit No. 2	Wisconsin	595	Contracted ^(c)	2033

(a) In 2010, NEER filed an application with the NRC to renew Seabrook's operating license for an additional 20 years, which license renewal is dependent on NRC regulatory approvals.

(b) NEER sells all of its share of the output of Duane Arnold under a long-term contract expiring in December 2025.

(c) NEER sells all of the output of Point Beach Units Nos. 1 and 2 under long-term contracts through their current operating license expiration dates.

NEER's nuclear facilities have several contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel with expiration dates ranging from late February 2016 through 2032. See Note 14 - Contracts. NEER is responsible for all nuclear unit operations and the ultimate decommissioning of the nuclear units, the cost of which is shared on a pro-rata basis by the joint owners for the jointly-owned units. NRC regulations require plant owners to submit a plan for decontamination and decommissioning five years before the projected end of plant operation.

Nuclear Unit Scheduled Refueling Outages. NEER's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate normal refueling and maintenance outages, including inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. Scheduled nuclear refueling outages typically require the unit to be removed from service for variable lengths of time. The following table summarizes each unit's next scheduled refueling outage:

Facility	Next Scheduled Refueling Outage
Seabrook	April 2017
Duane Arnold	October 2016
Point Beach Unit No. 1	March 2016
Point Beach Unit No. 2	March 2017

Spent Nuclear Fuel. NEER's nuclear facilities use both on-site storage pools and dry storage casks to store spent nuclear fuel generated by these facilities, which are expected to provide sufficient storage of spent nuclear fuel at these facilities through license expiration.

As owners and operators of nuclear facilities, certain subsidiaries of NEER are subject to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act and are parties to the spent fuel settlement agreement described in FPL - FPL Sources of Generation - Nuclear Operations.

Oil Facilities

At December 31, 2015, NEER had 796 MW of oil-fired generation facilities located in Maine.

Policy Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects

U.S. federal, state and local governments have established various incentives to support the development of renewable energy projects. These incentives include accelerated tax depreciation, PTCs, ITCs, cash grants, tax abatements and RPS programs. Wind and solar projects qualify for the U.S. federal Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System depreciation schedule. This schedule allows a taxpayer to recognize the depreciation of tangible property on a five-year basis even though the useful life of such property is generally greater than five years. The PTC currently provides an income tax credit for the production of electricity from utility-scale wind turbines for the first ten years of commercial operation. This incentive was created under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and has been extended several times. Most recently, in December 2015, the PTC was extended for five years, subject to the phase down schedule in the table below. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) previously issued guidance related to which projects will qualify for the PTC including, among other things, criteria for the beginning of construction of a project and the continuous program of construction or the continuous efforts to advance the project to completion. The IRS has not updated its guidance for the December 2015 extension. Alternatively, wind project developers can choose to receive a 30% ITC, in lieu of the PTC, subject to the phase down schedule in the table below.

Solar project developers are also eligible to receive a 30% ITC for new solar projects, or can elect to receive an equivalent cash payment from the U.S. Department of Treasury for the value of the 30% ITC (convertible ITC) for qualifying solar projects where construction began before the end of 2011 and the projects are placed in service before 2017. In December 2015, the 30% ITC for new solar projects was extended, subject to the following phase down schedule.

	Year construction of project begins							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PTC ^(a)	100%	100%	80%	60%	40%	-	-	-
Wind ITC	30%	30%	24%	18%	12%	-	-	-
Solar ITC ^(b)	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	26%	22%	10%

(a) Percentage of the full PTC available for wind projects that begin construction during the applicable year.

(b) ITC is limited to 10% for projects not placed in service before January 1, 2024.

Other countries, including Canada and Spain, provide for incentives like feed-in-tariffs for renewable energy projects. The feed-in-tariffs promote renewable energy investments by offering long-term contracts to renewable energy producers, typically based on the cost of generation of each technology.

Natural Gas Pipelines

At December 31, 2015, NEER had approximately \$2.5 billion invested in the following natural gas pipelines:

	Miles of Pipeline	Pipeline Location/Route	NEER's Ownership	Total Capacity (per day)	Actual/Expected In-Service Dates
Operational:					
Texas Pipelines ^(a)	542	South Texas	72.98% ^(b)	4.05 Bcf	1950 - 2014
In Development or Under Construction:					
Sabal Trail ^(c)	515	Southwestern Alabama to Central Florida	33%	0.83 Bcf - 1.075 Bcf	Mid-2017 - Mid-2021
Florida Southeast Connection ^(c)	126	Central Florida to Martin County, Florida	100%	0.64 Bcf	Mid-2017
Mountain Valley Pipeline ^(d)	301	Marcellus and Utica shale regions to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions of the U.S.	35% ^(e)	2.00 Bcf	End of 2018

(a) Represents a portfolio of seven natural gas pipelines; of which a third party owns a 10% interest in a 120 mile pipeline with a daily capacity of approximately 2.3 Bcf. There are planned expansion projects for the three largest pipelines in the portfolio (which represent approximately 90% of total capacity per day of the Texas pipelines) that, if completed, are expected to provide an additional 1.5 Bcf of capacity per day by the end of 2017.

(b) Represents NEER's interest in the Texas pipelines.

(c) Construction of the natural gas pipelines is subject to certain conditions. See FPL - FPL Sources of Generation - Fossil Operations and Note 14 - Commitments and - Contracts.

(d) Construction of the natural gas pipeline is subject to certain conditions, including FERC approval. See Note 14 - Commitments.

(e) Represents expected ownership depending on the ultimate size and scope of the natural gas pipeline project.

NEER CUSTOMER SUPPLY AND PROPRIETARY POWER AND GAS TRADING

NEER's customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading businesses engage in energy-related commodity marketing and trading activities, provide commodities-related products to customers and include the operations of a retail electricity provider. PMI, a subsidiary of NEER, buys and sells wholesale energy commodities, such as electricity, natural gas and oil. PMI sells the output from NEER's plants that is not sold under long-term contracts and procures the fossil fuel for use by NEER's generation fleet. One of its primary roles is to manage the commodity risk of NEER's portfolio. PMI uses derivative instruments such as swaps, options, futures and forwards to manage the risk associated with fluctuating commodity prices and to optimize the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure production assets. PMI also markets and trades energy-related commodity products and provides a wide range of electricity and fuel commodity products as well as marketing and trading services to customers. PMI's customer supply business provides full energy and capacity requirements to customers.

The results of the customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading activities are included in NEER's operating results. See Management's Discussion - Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity, Note 1 - Energy Trading and Note 3.

NEER REGULATION

The energy markets in which NEER operates are subject to domestic and foreign regulation, as the case may be, including local, state and federal regulation, and other specific rules.

At December 31, 2015, NEER had ownership interests in operating independent power projects located in the U.S. that have received exempt wholesale generator status as defined under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005, which represent approximately 99% of NEER's net generating capacity in the U.S. Exempt wholesale generators own or operate a facility exclusively to sell electricity to wholesale customers. They are barred from selling electricity directly to retail customers. NEER's exempt wholesale generators produce electricity from wind, fossil fuels, solar and nuclear facilities. Essentially all of the remaining 1% of NEER's net generating capacity has qualifying facility status under the PURPA. NEER's qualifying facilities generate electricity primarily from wind, solar and fossil fuels. Qualifying facility status exempts the projects from, among other things, many of the provisions of the Federal Power Act, as well as state laws and regulations relating to rates and financial or organizational regulation of electric utilities. While projects with qualifying facility and/or exempt wholesale generator status are exempt from various restrictions, each project must still comply with other federal, state and local laws, including, but not limited to, those regarding siting, construction, operation, licensing, pollution abatement and other environmental laws.

Additionally, most of the NEER facilities located in the U.S. are subject to FERC regulations and market rules, the NERC's mandatory reliability standards and all of its facilities are subject to environmental laws and the EPA's environmental regulations, and its nuclear facilities are also subject to the jurisdiction of the NRC. See FPL - FPL Regulation for additional discussion of FERC, NERC, NRC and EPA regulations. With the exception of facilities located in ERCOT, the FERC has jurisdiction over various aspects of NEER's business in the U.S., including the oversight and investigation of competitive wholesale energy markets, regulation of the transmission and sale of natural gas, and oversight of environmental matters related to natural gas projects and major electricity policy initiatives. The PUCT has jurisdiction, including the regulation of rates and services, oversight of competitive markets, and enforcement of statutes and rules, over NEER facilities located in ERCOT.

NEER and its affiliates are also subject to federal and provincial or regional regulations in Canada and Spain related to energy operations, energy markets and environmental standards. In Canada, activities related to owning and operating wind and solar projects and participating in wholesale and retail energy markets are regulated at the provincial level. In Ontario, for example, electricity generation facilities must be licensed by the Ontario Energy Board and may also be required to complete registrations and maintain market participant status with the Independent Electricity System Operator, in which case they must agree to be bound by and comply with the provisions of the market rules for the Ontario electricity market as well as the mandatory reliability standards of the NERC.

NEER is subject to environmental laws and regulations, and is affected by some of the emerging issues related to renewable energy resources as described in the NEE Environmental Matters section below. In order to better anticipate potential regulatory changes, NEER continues to actively evaluate and participate in regional market redesigns of existing operating rules for the integration of renewable energy resources and for the purchase and sale of energy commodities.

NEER EMPLOYEES

NEER and its subsidiaries had approximately 5,000 employees at December 31, 2015. Certain subsidiaries of NEER have collective bargaining agreements with the IBEW, the Utility Workers Union of America, the Security Police and Fire Professionals of America and the International Union of Operating Engineers, which collectively represent approximately 18% of NEER's employees. The majority of the collective bargaining agreements have three-year terms and expire between September 2016 and 2019.

III. OTHER NEE OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES

Corporate and Other represents other business activities, primarily NEET and FPL FiberNet. See Note 15.

NEET

NEET, a wholly owned subsidiary of NEECH, is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware. Through its subsidiaries, NEET owns and operates rate-regulated transmission facilities, the largest of which is owned by Lone Star, and is pursuing opportunities to develop, build and operate new transmission facilities throughout North America. In 2013, an entity in which an affiliate of NEET has a joint venture investment was selected to complete development work for a 250-mile transmission line in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. Once development is complete, subject to Ontario Energy Board approval, this entity is expected to construct, own and operate the new transmission line that is projected to begin service in 2020. In 2015, a wholly owned subsidiary of NEET was awarded the rights to develop, construct, own and operate two transmission support projects in California, which projects, subject to certain regulatory approvals, are expected to begin service in 2017 and 2019, respectively.

Lone Star

Lone Star, a rate-regulated transmission service provider in Texas, is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware. Lone Star owns and operates approximately 330 miles of 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines and other associated facilities. Lone Star is subject to regulation by a number of federal, state and other agencies, including, but not limited to, the PUCT, the ERCOT, the NERC and the EPA, as well as limited regulations of the FERC. See FPL - FPL Regulation for further discussion of FERC, NERC and EPA regulations and NEE Environmental Matters. The PUCT has jurisdiction over a wide range of Lone Star's business activities, including, among others, rates charged to customers and certain aspects of the operation of transmission systems. The

PUCT sets rates at a level that allows Lone Star the opportunity to collect from customers total revenues (revenue requirements) equal to Lone Star's cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital.

In 2014, the PUCT approved a stipulation and settlement between Lone Star and all intervenors relating to Lone Star's base rate petition. The stipulation and settlement provides for an annual revenue requirement of approximately \$102 million based on a \$694 million rate base, a regulatory equity ratio of 45%, an allowed regulatory ROE of 9.6% and certain operating expenses.

FPL FIBERNET

FPL FiberNet conducts its business through two separate wholly owned subsidiaries of NEECH. One subsidiary was formed in 2000 to enhance the value of NEE's fiber-optic network assets that were originally built to support FPL operations and the other was formed in 2011 to hold fiber-optic network assets which were acquired. Both subsidiaries are limited liability companies organized under the laws of Delaware. FPL FiberNet leases fiber-optic network capacity and dark fiber to FPL and other customers, primarily telephone, wireless, and internet companies. FPL FiberNet's networks cover most of the metropolitan areas in Florida and several in Texas. FPL FiberNet also has a long-haul network providing bandwidth at wholesale rates. The long-haul network connects major cities in Florida and Texas with additional connectivity to the Eastern and South Central U.S. At December 31, 2015, FPL FiberNet's network consisted of approximately 9,230 route miles. FPL FiberNet is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission which has jurisdiction over wire and wireless communication networks and by the public utility commissions in the states in which it provides intrastate telecommunication services.

NEE ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

NEE and FPL are subject to domestic and foreign environmental laws and regulations, including extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations. The following is a discussion of certain existing and emerging federal and state initiatives and rules, some of which could potentially have a material effect (either positive or negative) on NEE and its subsidiaries. FPL expects to seek recovery through the environmental clause for compliance costs associated with any new environmental laws and regulations.

- Clean Water Act Section 316(b). In 2014, the EPA issued its final rule under Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act outlining the process and framework for determining the Best Technology Available to reduce the impact on aquatic organisms from once-through cooling water intake systems. Under the rule, potentially eleven of FPL's facilities and five of NEE's facilities may be required to add additional controls and/or make operational changes to comply. NEE and FPL are analyzing the final rule, and the ultimate impacts of the rule will evolve over years of site specific studies, permit evaluations and negotiations. Therefore, the impact of any final compliance obligations is uncertain at this time. Several groups filed petitions for review of the EPA's final rule and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit is scheduled to hear the case in August 2016.
- Avian/Bat Regulations and Wind Turbine Siting Guidelines. FPL, NEE and NEET are subject to numerous environmental regulations and guidelines related to threatened and endangered species and their habitats, as well as avian and bat species, for the siting, construction and ongoing operations of their facilities. The facilities most significantly affected are wind and solar facilities and transmission and distribution lines. The environmental laws in the U.S., including, among others, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and similar environmental laws in Canada provide for the protection of migratory birds, eagles and bats and endangered species of birds and bats and their habitats. Regulations have been adopted under some of these laws that contain provisions that allow the owner/operator of a facility to apply for a permit to undertake specific activities, including those associated with certain siting decisions, construction activities and operations. In addition to regulations, voluntary wind turbine siting guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service set forth siting, monitoring and coordination protocols that are designed to support wind development in the U.S. while also protecting both birds and bats and their habitats. These guidelines include provisions for specific monitoring and study conditions which need to be met in order for projects to be in adherence with these voluntary guidelines. Complying with these environmental regulations and adhering to the provisions set forth in the voluntary wind turbine siting guidelines could result in additional costs or reduced revenues at existing and new wind and solar facilities and transmission and distribution facilities at FPL, NEE and NEET and, in the case of environmental regulations, failure to comply could result in fines and penalties.
- Regulation of GHG Emissions. The U.S. Congress and certain states and regions, as well as the Government of Canada and its provinces, have taken and continue to take certain actions, such as finalizing regulation or setting targets or goals, regarding the reduction of GHG emissions and the increase of renewable energy generation. Based on the most recent reference data available from government sources, NEE is among the lowest emitters, among electric generators, of GHG in the U.S. measured by its rate of emissions expressed as pounds of CO₂ per MWh of generation.

In October 2015, the EPA's final rule for new fossil fuel-fired electric generation units regulated under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act became effective, which is not expected to have an impact on NEE or FPL. In December 2015, the EPA's final rule under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (Clean Power Plan) to reduce carbon emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generation units became effective. The Clean Power Plan sets emission rate targets for each state and requires each state to develop a compliance plan by the fall of 2016 to meet these emissions targets, with the option for states to apply for an extension to 2018. The Clean Power Plan indicates that compliance will start in 2022 with both interim and final target dates,

each with specific emissions reductions. NEE and FPL are analyzing the Clean Power Plan and the impact of any final compliance obligations cannot be determined until the state plans have been finalized. Numerous parties have challenged the Clean Power Plan and, in February 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an order staying implementation of the Clean Power Plan pending resolution of legal challenges to the rule. The D.C. Circuit is scheduled to hear oral arguments on June 2, 2016.

NEER's plants operate in certain states and regions in the U.S. and provinces in Canada that continue to consider and implement regulatory proposals to reduce GHG emissions in addition to what is expected to be required for the Clean Power Plan. RPS, currently in place in approximately 30 states and 3 territories and the District of Columbia, require electricity providers in the state, territory or district to meet a certain percentage of their retail sales with energy from renewable sources. These standards vary, but the majority include requirements to meet 20% to 30% of the electricity providers' retail sales with energy from renewable sources by 2025. Approximately 8 other states in the U.S. have set renewable energy goals as well. Many Canadian provinces have enacted renewable energy goals and targets to reduce GHG emissions from historic levels which include various milestones and compliance mechanisms. NEER's plants operate in 23 states in the U.S. and 4 provinces in Canada that have a RPS or renewable energy goals and NEER believes that these standards and goals, as well as any final compliance obligations under the Clean Power Plan, will create incremental demand for renewable energy in the future.

Other GHG reduction initiatives including, among others, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and the California Greenhouse Gas Regulation aim to reduce emissions through a variety of programs and under varying timelines. Based on its clean generation portfolio, NEER expects to continue experiencing a positive impact on earnings as a result of these GHG reduction initiatives. Additionally, these initiatives provide NEER opportunities with regards to wind and solar development as well as favorable energy pricing.

- Waters of the U.S. In June 2015, the EPA issued a final rule redefining "waters of the U.S." under the Clean Water Act to expand the definition of waters of the U.S. to encompass previously unregulated waters, such as intermittent streams, non-navigable tributaries, isolated wetlands and adjacent other waters, which rule was subsequently challenged by various parties. In October 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit issued a stay of the EPA's final rule pending further court proceedings to address which court has jurisdiction as well as challenges to the rule. The ultimate resolution of the issues surrounding this final rule is uncertain at this time.

WEBSITE ACCESS TO SEC FILINGS

NEE and FPL make their SEC filings, including the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, available free of charge on NEE's internet website, www.nexteraenergy.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after those documents are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information and materials available on NEE's website (or any of its subsidiaries' websites) are not incorporated by reference into this combined Form 10-K. The SEC maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NEE^(a)

Name	Age	Position	Effective Date
Miguel Arechabala	55	Executive Vice President, Power Generation Division of NEE Executive Vice President, Power Generation Division of FPL	January 1, 2014
Deborah H. Caplan	53	Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services of NEE Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services of FPL	April 15, 2013
Paul I. Cutler	56	Treasurer of NEE Treasurer of FPL Assistant Secretary of NEE	February 19, 2003 February 18, 2003 December 10, 1997
Moray P. Dewhurst	60	Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, and Executive Vice President - Finance of NEE Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of FPL	October 5, 2011
Chris N. Froggatt	58	Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of NEE	February 27, 2010
Joseph T. Kelliher	55	Executive Vice President, Federal Regulatory Affairs of NEE	May 18, 2009
Manoochehr K. Nazar	61	President Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer of NEE President Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer of FPL	May 23, 2014 May 30, 2014
Armando Pimentel, Jr.	53	President and Chief Executive Officer of NEER	October 5, 2011
James L. Robo	53	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NEE Chairman of FPL	December 13, 2013 May 2, 2012
Charles E. Sieving	43	Executive Vice President & General Counsel of NEE Executive Vice President of FPL	December 1, 2008 January 1, 2009
Eric E. Silagy	50	President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL	May 30, 2014
William L. Yeager	57	Executive Vice President, Engineering, Construction and Integrated Supply Chain of NEE Executive Vice President, Engineering, Construction and Integrated Supply Chain of FPL	January 1, 2013

- (a) Information is as of February 19, 2016. Executive officers are elected annually by, and serve at the pleasure of, their respective boards of directors. Except as noted below, each officer has held his/her present position for five years or more and his/her employment history is continuous. Mr. Arechabala was president of NextEra Energy España, S.L., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, from February 2010 to December 2013. Ms. Caplan was vice president and chief operating officer of FPL from May 2011 to April 2013 and vice president, integrated supply chain of NEE and FPL from July 2005 to May 2011. Mr. Dewhurst has been vice chairman of NEE since August 2009 and was chief of staff of NEE from August 2009 to October 2011. Mr. Dewhurst has announced his intention to retire from NEE and FPL in the spring of 2016. Mr. Nazar has been chief nuclear officer of NEE and FPL since January 2010 and was executive vice president, nuclear division of NEE and FPL from January 2010 to May 2014. Mr. Pimentel was chief financial officer of NEE and FPL from May 2008 to October 2011 and executive vice president, finance of NEE and FPL from February 2008 to October 2011. Mr. Robo has been president and chief executive officer of NEE since July 2012. Mr. Robo was the chief executive officer of FPL from May 2012 to May 2014 and president and chief operating officer of NEE from December 2006 to June 2012. Mr. Sieving was also assistant secretary of NEE from May 2010 to May 2011. Mr. Silagy has been president of FPL since December 2011. Mr. Silagy was senior vice president, regulatory and state governmental affairs of FPL from May 2010 to December 2011. Mr. Yeager was vice president, engineering, construction and integrated supply chain services of NEE and FPL from October 2012 to December 2012 and vice president, integrated supply chain of NEE and FPL from May 2011 to October 2012. From January 2005 to May 2011, Mr. Yeager was vice president, engineering and construction of FPL.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to NEE's and FPL's Business

The business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL are subject to a variety of risks, many of which are beyond the control of NEE and FPL. The following is a description of important risks that may materially adversely affect the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL and may cause actual results of NEE and FPL to differ substantially from those that NEE or FPL currently expects or seeks. In that event, the market price for the securities of NEE or FPL could decline. Accordingly, the risks described below should be carefully considered together with the other information set forth in this report and in future reports that NEE and FPL file with the SEC. The risks described below are not the only risks facing NEE and FPL. Additional risks and uncertainties may also materially adversely affect NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Each of NEE and FPL has disclosed the material risks known to it to affect its business at this time. However, there may be further risks and uncertainties that are not presently known or that are not currently believed to be material that may in the future materially adversely affect the business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects of NEE and FPL.

Regulatory, Legislative and Legal Risks

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected by the extensive regulation of their business.

The operations of NEE and FPL are subject to complex and comprehensive federal, state and other regulation. This extensive regulatory framework, portions of which are more specifically identified in the following risk factors, regulates, among other things and to varying degrees, NEE's and FPL's industries, businesses, rates and cost structures, operation of nuclear power facilities, construction and operation of electricity generation, transmission and distribution facilities and natural gas and oil production, natural gas, oil and other fuel transportation, processing and storage facilities, acquisition, disposal, depreciation and amortization of facilities and other assets, decommissioning costs and funding, service reliability, wholesale and retail competition, and commodities trading and derivatives transactions. In their business planning and in the management of their operations, NEE and FPL must address the effects of regulation on their business and any inability or failure to do so adequately could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if they are unable to recover in a timely manner any significant amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise.

FPL is a regulated entity subject to the jurisdiction of the FPSC over a wide range of business activities, including, among other items, the retail rates charged to its customers through base rates and cost recovery clauses, the terms and conditions of its services, procurement of electricity for its customers, issuances of securities, and aspects of the siting, construction and operation of its generation plants and transmission and distribution systems for the sale of electric energy. The FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery by FPL of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred and to determine the level of return that FPL is permitted to earn on invested capital. The regulatory process, which may be adversely affected by the political, regulatory and economic environment in Florida and elsewhere, limits FPL's ability to increase earnings. The regulatory process also does not provide any assurance as to achievement of authorized or other earnings levels, or that FPL will be permitted to earn an acceptable return on capital investments it wishes to make. NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if any material amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital cannot be recovered through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise. Certain other subsidiaries of NEE are regulated transmission utilities subject to the jurisdiction of their regulators and are subject to similar risks.

Regulatory decisions that are important to NEE and FPL may be materially adversely affected by political, regulatory and economic factors.

The local and national political, regulatory and economic environment has had, and may in the future have, an adverse effect on FPSC decisions with negative consequences for FPL. These decisions may require, for example, FPL to cancel or delay planned development activities, to reduce or delay other planned capital expenditures or to pay for investments or otherwise incur costs that it may not be able to recover through rates, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL. Certain other subsidiaries of NEE are subject to similar risks.

FPL's use of derivative instruments could be subject to prudence challenges and, if found imprudent, could result in disallowances of cost recovery for such use by the FPSC.

The FPSC engages in an annual prudence review of FPL's use of derivative instruments in its risk management fuel procurement program and should it find any such use to be imprudent, the FPSC could deny cost recovery for such use by FPL. Such an outcome could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Any reductions to, or the elimination of, governmental incentives or policies that support utility scale renewable energy, including, but not limited to, tax incentives, RPS, feed-in tariffs or the Clean Power Plan, or the imposition of additional taxes or other assessments on renewable energy, could result in, among other items, the lack of a satisfactory market for the development of new renewable energy projects, NEER abandoning the development of renewable energy projects, a loss of NEER's investments in renewable energy projects and reduced project returns, any of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER depends heavily on government policies that support utility scale renewable energy and enhance the economic feasibility of developing and operating wind and solar energy projects in regions in which NEER operates or plans to develop and operate renewable energy facilities. The federal government, a majority of the 50 U.S. states and portions of Canada and Spain provide incentives, such as tax incentives, RPS, feed-in tariffs or the Clean Power Plan, that support or are designed to support the sale of energy from utility scale renewable energy facilities, such as wind and solar energy facilities. As a result of budgetary constraints, political factors or otherwise, governments from time to time may review their policies that support renewable energy and consider actions that would make the policies less conducive to the development and operation of renewable energy facilities. Any reductions to, or the elimination of, governmental incentives that support renewable energy, such as those reductions that have been enacted in Spain and are applicable to NEER's solar generation facilities in that country, or the imposition of additional taxes or other assessments on renewable energy, could result in, among other items, the lack of a satisfactory market for the development of new renewable energy projects, NEER abandoning the development of renewable energy projects, a loss of NEER's investments in the projects and reduced project returns, any of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected as a result of new or revised laws, regulations, interpretations or other regulatory initiatives.

NEE's and FPL's business is influenced by various legislative and regulatory initiatives, including, but not limited to, new or revised laws, regulations, interpretations and other regulatory initiatives regarding deregulation or restructuring of the energy industry, regulation of the commodities trading and derivatives markets, and regulation of environmental matters, such as regulation of air emissions, regulation of water consumption and water discharges, and regulation of gas and oil infrastructure operations, as well as associated environmental permitting. Changes in the nature of the regulation of NEE's and FPL's business could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. NEE and FPL are unable to predict future legislative or regulatory changes, initiatives or interpretations, although any such changes, initiatives or interpretations may increase costs and competitive pressures on NEE and FPL, which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

FPL has limited competition in the Florida market for retail electricity customers. Any changes in Florida law or regulation which introduce competition in the Florida retail electricity market, such as government incentives that facilitate the installation of solar generation facilities on residential or other rooftops at below cost, or would permit third-party sales of electricity, could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. There can be no assurance that FPL will be able to respond adequately to such regulatory changes, which could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER is subject to FERC rules related to transmission that are designed to facilitate competition in the wholesale market on practically a nationwide basis by providing greater certainty, flexibility and more choices to wholesale power customers. NEE cannot predict the impact of changing FERC rules or the effect of changes in levels of wholesale supply and demand, which are typically driven by factors beyond NEE's control. There can be no assurance that NEER will be able to respond adequately or sufficiently quickly to such rules and developments, or to any other changes that reverse or restrict the competitive restructuring of the energy industry in those jurisdictions in which such restructuring has occurred. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if the rules implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) broaden the scope of its provisions regarding the regulation of OTC financial derivatives and make certain provisions applicable to NEE and FPL.

The Dodd-Frank Act, enacted into law in July 2010 provides for, among other things, substantially increased regulation of the OTC derivatives market and futures contract markets. While the legislation is broad and detailed, there are still portions of the legislation that either require implementing rules to be adopted by federal governmental agencies or otherwise require further interpretive guidance.

NEE and FPL continue to monitor the development of rules related to the Dodd-Frank Act and have taken steps to comply with those rules that affect their businesses. A number of rules have been finalized and are effective, but there are rules yet to be finalized and rules that have been finalized but may be amended in the future.

NEE and FPL cannot predict the impact any proposed rules will have on their ability to hedge their commodity and interest rate risks or on OTC derivatives markets as a whole, but they could potentially have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's risk exposure, as well as reduce market liquidity and further increase the cost of hedging activities.

NEE and FPL are subject to numerous environmental laws, regulations and other standards that may result in capital expenditures, increased operating costs and various liabilities, and may require NEE and FPL to limit or eliminate certain operations.

NEE and FPL are subject to domestic and foreign environmental laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality and usage, climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, CO₂, waste management, hazardous wastes, marine, avian and other wildlife mortality and habitat protection, historical artifact preservation, natural resources, health (including, but not limited to, electric and magnetic fields from power lines and substations), safety and RPS, that could, among other things, prevent or delay the development of power generation, power or natural gas transmission, or other infrastructure projects, restrict the output of some existing facilities, limit the availability and use of some fuels required for the production of electricity, require additional pollution control equipment, and otherwise increase costs, increase capital expenditures and limit or eliminate certain operations.

There are significant capital, operating and other costs associated with compliance with these environmental statutes, rules and regulations, and those costs could be even more significant in the future as a result of new requirements, the current trend toward more stringent standards, and stricter or more expansive application of existing environmental regulations. For example, among other new, potential or pending changes are federal regulation of CO₂ emissions under the Clean Power Plan and state and federal regulation of the use of hydraulic fracturing or similar technologies to drill for natural gas and related compounds used by NEE's gas infrastructure business.

Violations of current or future laws, rules, regulations or other standards could expose NEE and FPL to regulatory and legal proceedings, disputes with, and legal challenges by, third parties, and potentially significant civil fines, criminal penalties and other sanctions. Proceedings could include, for example, litigation regarding property damage, personal injury, common law nuisance and enforcement by citizens or governmental authorities of environmental requirements such as air, water and soil quality standards.

NEE's and FPL's business could be negatively affected by federal or state laws or regulations mandating new or additional limits on the production of greenhouse gas emissions.

Federal or state laws or regulations may be adopted that would impose new or additional limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, CO₂ and methane, from electric generation units using fossil fuels like coal and natural gas. Although it is currently subject to a stay issued by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Clean Power Plan is an example of such a new regulation at the federal level. The potential effects of greenhouse gas emission limits on NEE's and FPL's electric generation units are subject to significant uncertainties based on, among other things, the timing of the implementation of any new requirements, the required levels of emission reductions, the nature of any market-based or tax-based mechanisms adopted to facilitate reductions, the relative availability of greenhouse gas emission reduction offsets, the development of cost-effective, commercial-scale carbon capture and storage technology and supporting regulations and liability mitigation measures, and the range of available compliance alternatives.

While NEE's and FPL's electric generation units emit greenhouse gases at a lower rate of emissions than most of the U.S. electric generation sector, the results of operations of NEE and FPL could be materially adversely affected to the extent that new federal or state laws or regulations impose any new greenhouse gas emission limits. Any future limits on greenhouse gas emissions could:

- create substantial additional costs in the form of taxes or emission allowances;
- make some of NEE's and FPL's electric generation units uneconomical to operate in the long term;
- require significant capital investment in carbon capture and storage technology, fuel switching, or the replacement of high-emitting generation facilities with lower-emitting generation facilities; or
- affect the availability or cost of fossil fuels.

There can be no assurance that NEE or FPL would be able to completely recover any such costs or investments, which could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Extensive federal regulation of the operations of NEE and FPL exposes NEE and FPL to significant and increasing compliance costs and may also expose them to substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions for compliance failures.

NEE and FPL are subject to extensive federal regulation, which generally imposes significant and increasing compliance costs on NEE's and FPL's operations. Additionally, any actual or alleged compliance failures could result in significant costs and other potentially adverse effects of regulatory investigations, proceedings, settlements, decisions and claims, including, among other items, potentially significant monetary penalties. As an example, under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, NEE and FPL, as owners and operators of bulk-power transmission systems and/or electric generation facilities, are subject to mandatory reliability standards. Compliance with these mandatory reliability standards may subject NEE and FPL to higher operating costs and may result in increased capital expenditures. If FPL or NEE is found not to be in compliance with these standards, it may incur substantial monetary

penalties and other sanctions. Both the costs of regulatory compliance and the costs that may be imposed as a result of any actual or alleged compliance failures could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in tax laws, as well as judgments and estimates used in the determination of tax-related asset and liability amounts, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's provision for income taxes and reporting of tax-related assets and liabilities require significant judgments and the use of estimates. Amounts of tax-related assets and liabilities involve judgments and estimates of the timing and probability of recognition of income, deductions and tax credits, including, but not limited to, estimates for potential adverse outcomes regarding tax positions that have been taken and the ability to utilize tax benefit carryforwards, such as net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Actual income taxes could vary significantly from estimated amounts due to the future impacts of, among other things, changes in tax laws, regulations and interpretations, the financial condition and results of operations of NEE and FPL, and the resolution of audit issues raised by taxing authorities. Ultimate resolution of income tax matters may result in material adjustments to tax-related assets and liabilities, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected due to adverse results of litigation.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially affected by adverse results of litigation. Unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings in which NEE is involved or other future legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, class action lawsuits, may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

Operational Risks

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could suffer if NEE and FPL do not proceed with projects under development or are unable to complete the construction of, or capital improvements to, electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities or other facilities on schedule or within budget.

NEE's and FPL's ability to complete construction of, and capital improvement projects for, their electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities on schedule and within budget may be adversely affected by escalating costs for materials and labor and regulatory compliance, inability to obtain or renew necessary licenses, rights-of-way, permits or other approvals on acceptable terms or on schedule, disputes involving contractors, labor organizations, land owners, governmental entities, environmental groups, Native American and aboriginal groups, lessors, joint venture partners and other third parties, negative publicity, transmission interconnection issues and other factors. If any development project or construction or capital improvement project is not completed, is delayed or is subject to cost overruns, certain associated costs may not be approved for recovery or otherwise be recoverable through regulatory mechanisms that may be available, and NEE and FPL could become obligated to make delay or termination payments or become obligated for other damages under contracts, could experience the loss of tax credits or tax incentives, or delayed or diminished returns, and could be required to write off all or a portion of their investment in the project. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL may face risks related to project siting, financing, construction, permitting, governmental approvals and the negotiation of project development agreements that may impede their development and operating activities.

NEE and FPL own, develop, construct, manage and operate electric-generation and transmission facilities and natural gas transmission facilities. A key component of NEE's and FPL's growth is their ability to construct and operate generation and transmission facilities to meet customer needs. As part of these operations, NEE and FPL must periodically apply for licenses and permits from various local, state, federal and other regulatory authorities and abide by their respective conditions. Should NEE or FPL be unsuccessful in obtaining necessary licenses or permits on acceptable terms, should there be a delay in obtaining or renewing necessary licenses or permits or should regulatory authorities initiate any associated investigations or enforcement actions or impose related penalties or disallowances on NEE or FPL, NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected. Any failure to negotiate successful project development agreements for new facilities with third parties could have similar results.

The operation and maintenance of NEE's and FPL's electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities are subject to many operational risks, the consequences of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities are subject to many operational risks. Operational risks could result in, among other things, lost revenues due to prolonged outages, increased

expenses due to monetary penalties or fines for compliance failures, liability to third parties for property and personal injury damage, a failure to perform under applicable power sales agreements or other agreements and associated loss of revenues from terminated agreements or liability for liquidated damages under continuing agreements, and replacement equipment costs or an obligation to purchase or generate replacement power at higher prices.

Uncertainties and risks inherent in operating and maintaining NEE's and FPL's facilities include, but are not limited to:

- risks associated with facility start-up operations, such as whether the facility will achieve projected operating performance on schedule and otherwise as planned;
- failures in the availability, acquisition or transportation of fuel or other necessary supplies;
- the impact of unusual or adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes, icing events, floods, earthquakes and droughts;
- performance below expected or contracted levels of output or efficiency;
- breakdown or failure, including, but not limited to, explosions, fires, leaks or other major events, of equipment, transmission and distribution lines or pipelines;
- availability of replacement equipment;
- risks of property damage or human injury from energized equipment, hazardous substances or explosions, fires, leaks or other events;
- availability of adequate water resources and ability to satisfy water intake and discharge requirements;
- inability to identify, manage properly or mitigate equipment defects in NEE's and FPL's facilities;
- use of new or unproven technology;
- risks associated with dependence on a specific type of fuel or fuel source, such as commodity price risk, availability of adequate fuel supply and transportation, and lack of available alternative fuel sources;
- increased competition due to, among other factors, new facilities, excess supply, shifting demand and regulatory changes; and
- insufficient insurance, warranties or performance guarantees to cover any or all lost revenues or increased expenses from the foregoing.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be negatively affected by a lack of growth or slower growth in the number of customers or in customer usage.

Growth in customer accounts and growth of customer usage each directly influence the demand for electricity and the need for additional power generation and power delivery facilities, as well as the need for energy-related commodities such as natural gas. Customer growth and customer usage are affected by a number of factors outside the control of NEE and FPL, such as mandated energy efficiency measures, demand side management requirements, and economic and demographic conditions, such as population changes, job and income growth, housing starts, new business formation and the overall level of economic activity. A lack of growth, or a decline, in the number of customers or in customer demand for electricity or natural gas and other fuels may cause NEE and FPL to fail to fully realize the anticipated benefits from significant investments and expenditures and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's growth, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects can be materially adversely affected by weather conditions, including, but not limited to, the impact of severe weather.

Weather conditions directly influence the demand for electricity and natural gas and other fuels and affect the price of energy and energy-related commodities. In addition, severe weather and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, icing events and earthquakes, can be destructive and cause power outages and property damage, reduce revenue, affect the availability of fuel and water, and require NEE and FPL to incur additional costs, for example, to restore service and repair damaged facilities, to obtain replacement power and to access available financing sources. Furthermore, NEE's and FPL's physical plant could be placed at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation and, particularly relevant to FPL, a change in sea level. FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida, an area that historically has been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. A disruption or failure of electric generation, transmission or distribution systems or natural gas production, transmission, storage or distribution systems in the event of a hurricane, tornado or other severe weather event, or otherwise, could prevent NEE and FPL from operating their business in the normal course and could result in any of the adverse consequences described above. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

At FPL and other businesses of NEE where cost recovery is available, recovery of costs to restore service and repair damaged facilities is or may be subject to regulatory approval, and any determination by the regulator not to permit timely and full recovery of the costs incurred could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in weather can also affect the production of electricity at power generation facilities, including, but not limited to, NEE's wind and solar facilities. For example, the level of wind resource affects the revenue produced by wind generation facilities. Because the levels of wind and solar resources are variable and difficult to predict, NEE's results of operations for individual wind and solar facilities specifically, and NEE's results of operations generally, may vary significantly from period to period, depending on the level

of available resources. To the extent that resources are not available at planned levels, the financial results from these facilities may be less than expected.

Threats of terrorism and catastrophic events that could result from terrorism, cyber attacks, or individuals and/or groups attempting to disrupt NEE's and FPL's business, or the businesses of third parties, may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL are subject to the potentially adverse operating and financial effects of terrorist acts and threats, as well as cyber attacks and other disruptive activities of individuals or groups. There have been cyber attacks on energy infrastructure such as substations, gas pipelines and related assets in the past and there may be such attacks in the future. NEE's and FPL's generation, transmission and distribution facilities, fuel storage facilities, information technology systems and other infrastructure facilities and systems could be direct targets of, or otherwise be materially adversely affected by, such activities.

Terrorist acts, cyber attacks or other similar events affecting NEE's and FPL's systems and facilities, or those of third parties on which NEE and FPL rely, could harm NEE's and FPL's business, for example, by limiting their ability to generate, purchase or transmit power, natural gas or other energy-related commodities by limiting their ability to bill customers and collect and process payments, and by delaying their development and construction of new generation, distribution or transmission facilities or capital improvements to existing facilities. These events, and governmental actions in response, could result in a material decrease in revenues, significant additional costs (for example, to repair assets, implement additional security requirements or maintain or acquire insurance), significant fines and penalties, and reputational damage, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's operations (for example, by contributing to disruption of supplies and markets for natural gas, oil and other fuels), and could impair NEE's and FPL's ability to raise capital (for example, by contributing to financial instability and lower economic activity). In addition, the implementation of security guidelines and measures has resulted in and is expected to continue to result in increased costs. Such events or actions may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The ability of NEE and FPL to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers. NEE's and FPL's insurance coverage does not provide protection against all significant losses.

Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be available at rates or on terms similar to those presently available to NEE and FPL. The ability of NEE and FPL to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers. If insurance coverage is not available or obtainable on acceptable terms, NEE or FPL may be required to pay costs associated with adverse future events. NEE and FPL generally are not fully insured against all significant losses. For example, FPL is not fully insured against hurricane-related losses, but would instead seek recovery of such uninsured losses from customers subject to approval by the FPSC, to the extent losses exceed restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage. A loss for which NEE or FPL is not fully insured could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE invests in gas and oil producing and transmission assets through NEER's gas infrastructure business. The gas infrastructure business is exposed to fluctuating market prices of natural gas, natural gas liquids, oil and other energy commodities. A prolonged period of low gas and oil prices could impact NEER's gas infrastructure business and cause NEER to delay or cancel certain gas infrastructure projects and for certain existing projects to be impaired, which could materially adversely affect NEE's results of operations.

Natural gas and oil prices are affected by supply and demand, both globally and regionally. Factors that influence supply and demand include operational issues, natural disasters, weather, political instability, conflicts, new discoveries, technological advances, economic conditions and actions by major oil-producing countries. There can be significant volatility in market prices for gas and oil, and price fluctuations could have a material effect on the financial performance of gas and oil producing and transmission assets. For example, in a low gas and oil price environment, NEER would generate less revenue from its gas infrastructure investments in gas and oil producing properties, and as a result certain investments might become less profitable or incur losses. Prolonged periods of low oil and gas prices could also result in oil and gas production and transmission projects to be delayed or cancelled or to experience lower returns, and for certain projects to become impaired, which could materially adversely affect NEE's results of operations.

If supply costs necessary to provide NEER's full energy and capacity requirement services are not favorable, operating costs could increase and materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER provides full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, which include load-following services and various ancillary services, to satisfy all or a portion of such utilities' power supply obligations to their customers. The supply costs for these transactions may be affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, events that may occur after such utilities have committed to supply power, such as weather conditions, fluctuating prices for energy and ancillary services, and the ability of the distribution utilities' customers to elect to receive service from competing suppliers. NEER may not be able to recover

all of its increased supply costs, which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Due to the potential for significant volatility in market prices for fuel, electricity and renewable and other energy commodities, NEER's inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively the commodity risks within its portfolios could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

There can be significant volatility in market prices for fuel, electricity and renewable and other energy commodities. NEE's inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively its assets or positions against changes in commodity prices, volumes, interest rates, counterparty credit risk or other risk measures, based on factors both from within, or wholly or partially outside of, NEE's control, may materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Sales of power on the spot market or on a short-term contractual basis may cause NEE's results of operations to be volatile.

A portion of NEER's power generation facilities operate wholly or partially without long-term power purchase agreements. Power from these facilities is sold on the spot market or on a short-term contractual basis. Spot market sales are subject to market volatility, and the revenue generated from these sales is subject to fluctuation that may cause NEE's results of operations to be volatile. NEER and NEE may not be able to manage volatility adequately, which could then have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Reductions in the liquidity of energy markets may restrict the ability of NEE to manage its operational risks, which, in turn, could negatively affect NEE's results of operations.

NEE is an active participant in energy markets. The liquidity of regional energy markets is an important factor in NEE's ability to manage risks in these operations. Over the past several years, other market participants have ceased or significantly reduced their activities in energy markets as a result of several factors, including, but not limited to, government investigations, changes in market design and deteriorating credit quality. Liquidity in the energy markets can be adversely affected by price volatility, restrictions on the availability of credit and other factors, and any reduction in the liquidity of energy markets could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's hedging and trading procedures and associated risk management tools may not protect against significant losses.

NEE and FPL have hedging and trading procedures and associated risk management tools, such as separate but complementary financial, credit, operational, compliance and legal reporting systems, internal controls, management review processes and other mechanisms. NEE and FPL are unable to assure that such procedures and tools will be effective against all potential risks, including, without limitation, employee misconduct. If such procedures and tools are not effective, this could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If price movements significantly or persistently deviate from historical behavior, NEE's and FPL's risk management tools associated with their hedging and trading procedures may not protect against significant losses.

NEE's and FPL's risk management tools and metrics associated with their hedging and trading procedures, such as daily value at risk, earnings at risk, stop loss limits and liquidity guidelines, are based on historical price movements. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in price movements and potential deviation from historical pricing behavior, NEE and FPL are unable to assure that their risk management tools and metrics will be effective to protect against material adverse effects on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If power transmission or natural gas, nuclear fuel or other commodity transportation facilities are unavailable or disrupted, FPL's and NEER's ability to sell and deliver power or natural gas may be limited.

FPL and NEER depend upon power transmission and natural gas, nuclear fuel and other commodity transportation facilities, many of which they do not own. Occurrences affecting the operation of these facilities that may or may not be beyond FPL's and NEER's control (such as severe weather or a generation or transmission facility outage, pipeline rupture, or sudden and significant increase or decrease in wind generation) may limit or halt the ability of FPL and NEER to sell and deliver power and natural gas, or to purchase necessary fuels and other commodities, which could materially adversely impact NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL are subject to credit and performance risk from customers, hedging counterparties and vendors.

NEE and FPL are exposed to risks associated with the creditworthiness and performance of their customers, hedging counterparties and vendors under contracts for the supply of equipment, materials, fuel and other goods and services required for their business operations and for the construction and operation of, and for capital improvements to, their facilities. Adverse conditions in the energy industry or the general economy, as well as circumstances of individual customers, hedging counterparties and vendors,

may adversely affect the ability of some customers, hedging counterparties and vendors to perform as required under their contracts with NEE and FPL. For example, the prolonged downturn in oil and natural gas prices has adversely affected the financial stability of a number of enterprises in the energy industry, including some with which NEE does business.

If any hedging, vending or other counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations, NEE and FPL may need to make arrangements with other counterparties or vendors, which could result in material financial losses, higher costs, untimely completion of power generation facilities and other projects, and/or a disruption of their operations. If a defaulting counterparty is in poor financial condition, NEE and FPL may not be able to recover damages for any contract breach.

NEE and FPL could recognize financial losses or a reduction in operating cash flows if a counterparty fails to perform or make payments in accordance with the terms of derivative contracts or if NEE or FPL is required to post margin cash collateral under derivative contracts.

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments, such as swaps, options, futures and forwards, some of which are traded in the OTC markets or on exchanges, to manage their commodity and financial market risks, and for NEE to engage in trading and marketing activities. Any failures by their counterparties to perform or make payments in accordance with the terms of those transactions could have a material adverse effect on NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Similarly, any requirement for FPL or NEE to post margin cash collateral under its derivative contracts could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. These risks may be increased during periods of adverse market or economic conditions affecting the industries in which NEE participates.

NEE and FPL are highly dependent on sensitive and complex information technology systems, and any failure or breach of those systems could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL operate in a highly regulated industry that requires the continuous functioning of sophisticated information technology systems and network infrastructure. Despite NEE's and FPL's implementation of security measures, all of their technology systems are vulnerable to disability, failures or unauthorized access due to such activities. If NEE's or FPL's information technology systems were to fail or be breached, sensitive confidential and other data could be compromised and NEE and FPL could be unable to fulfill critical business functions.

NEE's and FPL's business is highly dependent on their ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a very large number of transactions, many of which are highly complex and cross numerous and diverse markets. Due to the size, scope, complexity and geographical reach of NEE's and FPL's business, the development and maintenance of information technology systems to keep track of and process information is critical and challenging. NEE's and FPL's operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are either within, or wholly or partially outside of, their control, such as operator error, severe weather or terrorist activities. Any such failure or disabling event could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's ability to process transactions and provide services, and their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL add, modify and replace information systems on a regular basis. Modifying existing information systems or implementing new or replacement information systems is costly and involves risks, including, but not limited to, integrating the modified, new or replacement system with existing systems and processes, implementing associated changes in accounting procedures and controls, and ensuring that data conversion is accurate and consistent. Any disruptions or deficiencies in existing information systems, or disruptions, delays or deficiencies in the modification or implementation of new information systems, could result in increased costs, the inability to track or collect revenues and the diversion of management's and employees' attention and resources, and could negatively impact the effectiveness of the companies' control environment, and/or the companies' ability to timely file required regulatory reports.

NEE and FPL also face the risks of operational failure or capacity constraints of third parties, including, but not limited to, those who provide power transmission and natural gas transportation services.

NEE's and FPL's retail businesses are subject to the risk that sensitive customer data may be compromised, which could result in a material adverse impact to their reputation and/or the results of operations of the retail business.

NEE's and FPL's retail businesses require access to sensitive customer data in the ordinary course of business. NEE's and FPL's retail businesses may also need to provide sensitive customer data to vendors and service providers who require access to this information in order to provide services, such as call center services, to the retail businesses. If a significant breach occurred, the reputation of NEE and FPL could be materially adversely affected, customer confidence could be diminished, or customer information could be subject to identity theft. NEE and FPL would be subject to costs associated with the breach and/or NEE and FPL could be subject to fines and legal claims, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

NEE and FPL could recognize financial losses as a result of volatility in the market values of derivative instruments and limited liquidity in OTC markets.

NEE and FPL execute transactions in derivative instruments on either recognized exchanges or via the OTC markets, depending on management's assessment of the most favorable credit and market execution factors. Transactions executed in OTC markets have the potential for greater volatility and less liquidity than transactions on recognized exchanges. As a result, NEE and FPL may not be able to execute desired OTC transactions due to such heightened volatility and limited liquidity.

In the absence of actively quoted market prices and pricing information from external sources, the valuation of derivative instruments involves management's judgment and use of estimates. As a result, changes in the underlying assumptions or use of alternative valuation methods could affect the reported fair value of these derivative instruments and have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL may be materially adversely affected by negative publicity.

From time to time, political and public sentiment may result in a significant amount of adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting NEE and FPL. Adverse press coverage and other adverse statements, whether or not driven by political or public sentiment, may also result in investigations by regulators, legislators and law enforcement officials or in legal claims. Responding to these investigations and lawsuits, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the proceeding, can divert the time and effort of senior management from NEE's and FPL's business.

Addressing any adverse publicity, governmental scrutiny or enforcement or other legal proceedings is time consuming and expensive and, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, can have a negative impact on the reputation of NEE and FPL, on the morale and performance of their employees and on their relationships with their respective regulators. It may also have a negative impact on their ability to take timely advantage of various business and market opportunities. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected if FPL is unable to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate franchise agreements on acceptable terms with municipalities and counties in Florida.

FPL must negotiate franchise agreements with municipalities and counties in Florida to provide electric services within such municipalities and counties, and electricity sales generated pursuant to these agreements represent a very substantial portion of FPL's revenues. If FPL is unable to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate such franchise agreements on acceptable terms, it could contribute to lower earnings and FPL may not fully realize the anticipated benefits from significant investments and expenditures, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Increasing costs associated with health care plans may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's results of operations.

The costs of providing health care benefits to employees and retirees have increased substantially in recent years. NEE and FPL anticipate that their employee benefit costs, including, but not limited to, costs related to health care plans for employees and former employees, will continue to rise. The increasing costs and funding requirements associated with NEE's and FPL's health care plans may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be negatively affected by the lack of a qualified workforce or the loss or retirement of key employees.

NEE and FPL may not be able to service customers, grow their business or generally meet their other business plan goals effectively and profitably if they do not attract and retain a qualified workforce. Additionally, the loss or retirement of key executives and other employees may materially adversely affect service and productivity and contribute to higher training and safety costs.

Over the next several years, a significant portion of NEE's and FPL's workforce, including, but not limited to, many workers with specialized skills maintaining and servicing the nuclear generation facilities and electrical infrastructure, will be eligible to retire. Such highly skilled individuals may not be able to be replaced quickly due to the technically complex work they perform. If a significant amount of such workers retire and are not replaced, the subsequent loss in productivity and increased recruiting and training costs could result in a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected by work strikes or stoppages and increasing personnel costs.

Employee strikes or work stoppages could disrupt operations and lead to a loss of revenue and customers. Personnel costs may also increase due to inflationary or competitive pressures on payroll and benefits costs and revised terms of collective bargaining agreements with union employees. These consequences could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's ability to successfully identify, complete and integrate acquisitions is subject to significant risks, including, but not limited to, the effect of increased competition for acquisitions resulting from the consolidation of the power industry.

NEE is likely to encounter significant competition for acquisition opportunities that may become available as a result of the consolidation of the power industry in general. In addition, NEE may be unable to identify attractive acquisition opportunities at favorable prices and to complete and integrate them successfully and in a timely manner.

NEP's acquisitions may not be completed and, even if completed, NEE may not realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions, which could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE may not realize the anticipated benefits from the Texas pipeline business. Although NEP has made a number of acquisitions of wind and solar generation projects, the Texas pipeline business is the first third party acquisition by NEP and is NEP's first acquisition of natural gas pipeline assets.

In the future NEP may make additional acquisitions of assets which are inherently risky and NEE may not realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions, which could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Nuclear Generation Risks

The construction, operation and maintenance of NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities involve environmental, health and financial risks that could result in fines or the closure of the facilities and in increased costs and capital expenditures.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities are subject to environmental, health and financial risks, including, but not limited to, those relating to site storage of spent nuclear fuel, the disposition of spent nuclear fuel, leakage and emissions of tritium and other radioactive elements in the event of a nuclear accident or otherwise, the threat of a terrorist attack and other potential liabilities arising out of the ownership or operation of the facilities. NEE and FPL maintain decommissioning funds and external insurance coverage which are intended to reduce the financial exposure to some of these risks; however, the cost of decommissioning nuclear generation facilities could exceed the amount available in NEE's and FPL's decommissioning funds, and the exposure to liability and property damages could exceed the amount of insurance coverage. If NEE or FPL is unable to recover the additional costs incurred through insurance or, in the case of FPL, through regulatory mechanisms, their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected.

In the event of an incident at any nuclear generation facility in the U.S. or at certain nuclear generation facilities in Europe, NEE and FPL could be assessed significant retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums as a result of their participation in a secondary financial protection system and nuclear insurance mutual companies.

Liability for accidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both private sources and an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, NEE maintains \$375 million of private liability insurance per site, which is the maximum obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system, which provides up to \$13.1 billion of liability insurance coverage per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. Under the secondary financial protection system, NEE is subject to retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums of up to \$1.0 billion (\$509 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. or at certain nuclear generation facilities in Europe, regardless of fault or proximity to the incident, payable at a rate not to exceed \$152 million (\$76 million for FPL) per incident per year. Such assessments, if levied, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NRC orders or new regulations related to increased security measures and any future safety requirements promulgated by the NRC could require NEE and FPL to incur substantial operating and capital expenditures at their nuclear generation facilities.

The NRC has broad authority to impose licensing and safety-related requirements for the operation and maintenance of nuclear generation facilities, the addition of capacity at existing nuclear generation facilities and the construction of nuclear generation facilities, and these requirements are subject to change. In the event of non-compliance, the NRC has the authority to impose fines or shut down a nuclear generation facility, or to take both of these actions, depending upon its assessment of the severity of the situation, until compliance is achieved. Any of the foregoing events could require NEE and FPL to incur increased costs and capital expenditures, and could reduce revenues.

Any serious nuclear incident occurring at a NEE or FPL plant could result in substantial remediation costs and other expenses. A major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world could cause the NRC to limit or prohibit the operation or licensing of any domestic nuclear generation facility. An incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world also could cause the NRC to impose

additional conditions or other requirements on the industry, or on certain types of nuclear generation units, which could increase costs, reduce revenues and result in additional capital expenditures.

The inability to operate any of NEE's or FPL's nuclear generation units through the end of their respective operating licenses could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The operating licenses for NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities extend through at least 2030. If the facilities cannot be operated for any reason through the life of those operating licenses, NEE or FPL may be required to increase depreciation rates, incur impairment charges and accelerate future decommissioning expenditures, any of which could materially adversely affect their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Various hazards posed to nuclear generation facilities, along with increased public attention to and awareness of such hazards, could result in increased nuclear licensing or compliance costs which are difficult or impossible to predict and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The threat of terrorist activity, as well as recent international events implicating the safety of nuclear facilities, could result in more stringent or complex measures to keep facilities safe from a variety of hazards, including, but not limited to, natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis, as well as terrorist or other criminal threats. This increased focus on safety could result in higher compliance costs which, at present, cannot be assessed with any measure of certainty and which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate normal refueling and maintenance outages, and for other purposes. If planned outages last longer than anticipated or if there are unplanned outages, NEE's and FPL's results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate normal refueling and maintenance outages, including, but not limited to, inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. In addition, outages may be scheduled, often in connection with a refueling outage, to replace equipment, to increase the generating capacity at a particular nuclear unit, or for other purposes, and those planned activities increase the time the unit is not in operation. In the event that a scheduled outage lasts longer than anticipated or in the event of an unplanned outage due to, for example, equipment failure, such outages could materially adversely affect NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Liquidity, Capital Requirements and Common Stock Risks

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may negatively affect NEE's and FPL's ability to fund their liquidity and capital needs and to meet their growth objectives, and can also materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of NEE and FPL.

NEE and FPL rely on access to capital and credit markets as significant sources of liquidity for capital requirements and other operations requirements that are not satisfied by operating cash flows. Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in those capital and credit markets, including, but not limited to, the conditions of the most recent financial crises in the U.S. and abroad, could increase NEE's and FPL's cost of capital. If NEE or FPL is unable to access regularly the capital and credit markets on terms that are reasonable, it may have to delay raising capital, issue shorter-term securities and incur an unfavorable cost of capital, which, in turn, could adversely affect its ability to grow its business, could contribute to lower earnings and reduced financial flexibility, and could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Although NEE's competitive energy subsidiaries have used non-recourse or limited-recourse, project-specific or other financing in the past, market conditions and other factors could adversely affect the future availability of such financing. The inability of NEE's subsidiaries, including, without limitation, NEECH and NEP and their respective subsidiaries, to access the capital and credit markets to provide project-specific or other financing for electric generation or other facilities or acquisitions on favorable terms, whether because of disruptions or volatility in those markets or otherwise, could necessitate additional capital raising or borrowings by NEE and/or NEECH in the future.

The inability of subsidiaries that have existing project-specific or other financing arrangements to meet the requirements of various agreements relating to those financings could give rise to a project-specific financing default which, if not cured or waived, might result in the specific project, and potentially in some limited instances its parent companies, being required to repay the associated debt or other borrowings earlier than otherwise anticipated, and if such repayment were not made, the lenders or security holders would generally have rights to foreclose against the project assets and related collateral. Such an occurrence also could result in NEE expending additional funds or incurring additional obligations over the shorter term to ensure continuing compliance with project-specific financing arrangements based upon the expectation of improvement in the project's performance or financial returns over the longer term. Any of these actions could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the availability or terms of future financings for NEE or its subsidiaries.

NEE's, NEECH's and FPL's inability to maintain their current credit ratings may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's liquidity and results of operations, limit the ability of NEE and FPL to grow their business, and increase interest costs.

The inability of NEE, NEECH and FPL to maintain their current credit ratings could materially adversely affect their ability to raise capital or obtain credit on favorable terms, which, in turn, could impact NEE's and FPL's ability to grow their business and service indebtedness and repay borrowings, and would likely increase their interest costs. In addition, certain agreements and guarantee arrangements would require posting of additional collateral in the event of a ratings downgrade. Some of the factors that can affect credit ratings are cash flows, liquidity, the amount of debt as a component of total capitalization, NEE's overall business mix and political, legislative and regulatory actions. There can be no assurance that one or more of the ratings of NEE, NEECH and FPL will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency.

NEE's and FPL's liquidity may be impaired if their credit providers are unable to fund their credit commitments to the companies or to maintain their current credit ratings.

The inability of NEE's, NEECH's and FPL's credit providers to fund their credit commitments or to maintain their current credit ratings could require NEE, NEECH or FPL, among other things, to renegotiate requirements in agreements, find an alternative credit provider with acceptable credit ratings to meet funding requirements, or post cash collateral and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's liquidity.

Poor market performance and other economic factors could affect NEE's defined benefit pension plan's funded status, which may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations and prospects.

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. A decline in the market value of the assets held in the defined benefit pension plan due to poor investment performance or other factors may increase the funding requirements for this obligation.

NEE's defined benefit pension plan is sensitive to changes in interest rates, since, as interest rates decrease the funding liabilities increase, potentially increasing benefits costs and funding requirements. Any increase in benefits costs or funding requirements may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects.

Poor market performance and other economic factors could adversely affect the asset values of NEE's and FPL's nuclear decommissioning funds, which may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's liquidity and results of operations.

NEE and FPL are required to maintain decommissioning funds to satisfy their future obligations to decommission their nuclear power plants. A decline in the market value of the assets held in the decommissioning funds due to poor investment performance or other factors may increase the funding requirements for these obligations. Any increase in funding requirements may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Certain of NEE's investments are subject to changes in market value and other risks, which may materially adversely affect NEE's liquidity, financial results and results of operations.

NEE holds other investments where changes in the fair value affect NEE's financial results. In some cases there may be no observable market values for these investments, requiring fair value estimates to be based on other valuation techniques. This type of analysis requires significant judgment and the actual values realized in a sale of these investments could differ materially from those estimated. A sale of an investment below previously estimated value, or other decline in the fair value of an investment, could result in losses or the write-off of such investment, and may have a material adverse effect on NEE's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE may be unable to meet its ongoing and future financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock if its subsidiaries are unable to pay upstream dividends or repay funds to NEE.

NEE is a holding company and, as such, has no material operations of its own. Substantially all of NEE's consolidated assets are held by its subsidiaries. NEE's ability to meet its financial obligations, including, but not limited to, its guarantees, and to pay dividends on its common stock is primarily dependent on its subsidiaries' net income and cash flows, which are subject to the risks of their respective businesses, and their ability to pay upstream dividends or to repay funds to NEE.

NEE's subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have no independent obligation to provide NEE with funds for its payment obligations. The subsidiaries have financial obligations, including, but not limited to, payment of debt service, which they must satisfy before they can provide NEE with funds. In addition, in the event of a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization, NEE's right to participate in a distribution of assets is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors.

The dividend-paying ability of some of the subsidiaries is limited by contractual restrictions which are contained in outstanding financing agreements and which may be included in future financing agreements. The future enactment of laws or regulations also may prohibit or restrict the ability of NEE's subsidiaries to pay upstream dividends or to repay funds.

NEE may be unable to meet its ongoing and future financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock if NEE is required to perform under guarantees of obligations of its subsidiaries.

NEE guarantees many of the obligations of its consolidated subsidiaries, other than FPL, through guarantee agreements with NEECH. These guarantees may require NEE to provide substantial funds to its subsidiaries or their creditors or counterparties at a time when NEE is in need of liquidity to meet its own financial obligations. Funding such guarantees may materially adversely affect NEE's ability to meet its financial obligations or to pay dividends.

NEP may not be able to access sources of capital on commercially reasonable terms, which would have a material adverse effect on its ability to consummate future acquisitions and on the value of NEE's limited partner interest in NEP OpCo.

NEE understands that NEP expects to finance acquisitions of clean energy projects partially or wholly through the issuance of additional common units. NEP needs to be able to access the capital markets on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. NEP's ability to access the equity capital markets is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of the capital markets and investor appetite for investment in clean energy projects in general and NEP's common units in particular. An inability to obtain equity financing on commercially reasonable terms could limit NEP's ability to consummate future acquisitions and to effectuate its growth strategy in the manner currently contemplated. Furthermore there may not be sufficient availability under NEP OpCo's subsidiaries' revolving credit facility or other financing arrangements on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. If debt financing is available, it may be available only on terms that could significantly increase NEP's interest expense, impose additional or more restrictive covenants and reduce cash distributions to its unitholders. An inability to access sources of capital on commercially reasonable terms could significantly limit NEP's ability to consummate future acquisitions and to effectuate its growth strategy. NEP's inability to effectively consummate future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on NEP's ability to grow its business and make cash distributions to its unitholders.

Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE owns a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. NEP's inability to access the capital markets on commercially reasonable terms and effectively consummate future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on NEP's ability to grow its cash distributions to its unitholders, including NEE, and on the value of NEE's limited partnership interest in NEP OpCo.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may exert downward pressure on the market price of NEE's common stock.

The market price and trading volume of NEE's common stock are subject to fluctuations as a result of, among other factors, general credit and capital market conditions and changes in market sentiment regarding the operations, business and financing strategies of NEE and its subsidiaries. As a result, disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may, for example, have a material adverse effect on the market price of NEE's common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

NEE and its subsidiaries maintain properties which are adequate for their operations; the principal properties are described below.

Generation Facilities

FPL

At December 31, 2015, the electric generation, transmission, distribution and general facilities of FPL represented approximately 50%, 11%, 33% and 6%, respectively, of FPL's gross investment in electric utility plant in service and other property. At December 31, 2015, FPL had the following generation facilities:

FPL Facilities	Location	No. of Units	Fuel	Net Capability (MW) ^(a)
Fossil				
Combined-cycle				
Cape Canaveral	Cocoa, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,210
Fort Myers	Fort Myers, FL	1	Gas	1,470
Lauderdale	Dania, FL	2	Gas/Oil	884
Manatee	Parrish, FL	1	Gas	1,141
Martin	Indiantown, FL	1	Gas/Oil/Solar Thermal	1,135 ^(b)
Martin	Indiantown, FL	2	Gas	938
Riviera	Riviera Beach, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,212
Sanford	Lake Monroe, FL	2	Gas	2,010
Turkey Point	Florida City, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,187
West County	West Palm Beach, FL	3	Gas/Oil	3,657
Steam turbines				
Cedar Bay	Jacksonville, FL	1	Coal	250
Manatee	Parrish, FL	2	Gas/Oil	1,618
Martin	Indiantown, FL	2	Gas/Oil	1,626
St. Johns River Power Park	Jacksonville, FL	2	Coal/Petroleum Coke	254 ^(c)
Scherer	Monroe County, GA	1	Coal	634 ^(d)
Turkey Point	Florida City, FL	1	Gas/Oil	396
Simple-cycle combustion turbines				
Fort Myers	Fort Myers, FL	2	Gas/Oil	314
Gas turbines				
Fort Myers	Fort Myers, FL	11	Oil	594
Lauderdale	Dania, FL	24	Gas/Oil	824
Port Everglades	Port Everglades, FL	12	Gas/Oil	412
Nuclear				
St. Lucie	Hutchinson Island, FL	2	Nuclear	1,821 ^(e)
Turkey Point	Florida City, FL	2	Nuclear	1,632
Solar PV				
DeSoto	Arcadia, FL	1	Solar PV	25
Space Coast	Cocoa, FL	1	Solar PV	10
TOTAL				25,254 ^(f)

(a) Represents FPL's net ownership interest in warm weather peaking capability.

(b) The megawatts generated by the 75 MW solar thermal hybrid facility replace steam produced by this unit and therefore are not incremental.

(c) Represents FPL's 20% ownership interest in each of SJRPP Units Nos. 1 and 2, which are jointly owned with JEA.

(d) Represents FPL's approximately 76% ownership of Scherer Unit No. 4, which is jointly owned with JEA.

(e) Excludes Orlando Utilities Commission's and the Florida Municipal Power Agency's combined share of approximately 15% of St. Lucie Unit No. 2.

(f) Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage.

NEER

At December 31, 2015, NEER had the following generation facilities (see Item 1. Business - II. NEER - Generation and Other Operations - Contracted, Merchant and Other Operations for definition of contracted and merchant facilities):

NEER Facilities	Location	Fuel	Net Capability (MW) ^(a)
Contracted			
Adelaide Wind ^(b)	Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	60
Ashtabula Wind ^{(b)(c)}	Barnes County, ND	Wind	148
Ashtabula Wind II ^(c)	Griggs & Steele Counties, ND	Wind	120
Ashtabula Wind III ^{(b)(d)}	Barnes County, ND	Wind	62
Baldwin Wind ^{(b)(d)}	Burleigh County, ND	Wind	102
Blackwell Wind ^{(c)(e)}	Kay County, OK	Wind	60
Bluewater Wind ^{(b)(d)}	Huron County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	60
Bornish Wind ^(b)	Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	73
Breckinridge ^(c)	Garfield County, OK	Wind	98
Buffalo Ridge	Lincoln County, MN	Wind	26
Butler Ridge Wind ^{(b)(c)}	Dodge County, WI	Wind	54
Cabazon ^(b)	Riverside County, CA	Wind	39
Carousel Wind ^(c)	Kit Carson County, CO	Wind	150
Cedar Bluff Wind ^(c)	Ellis, Ness, Rush & Trego Counties, KS	Wind	198
Cerro Gordo ^(b)	Cerro Gordo County, IA	Wind	41
Cimarron ^(b)	Gray County, KS	Wind	166
Conestogo Wind ^{(b)(d)}	Wellington County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	23
Crystal Lake I ^{(b)(c)}	Hancock County, IA	Wind	150
Crystal Lake II ^(f)	Winnebago County, IA	Wind	200
Crystal Lake III ^(f)	Winnebago County, IA	Wind	66
Day County Wind ^(b)	Day County, SD	Wind	99
Diablo Wind ^(b)	Alameda County, CA	Wind	20
East Durham Wind	Grey County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	22
Elk City Wind ^{(b)(d)}	Roger Mills & Beckham Counties, OK	Wind	99
Elk City Wind II	Roger Mills & Beckham Counties, OK	Wind	101
Endeavor Wind	Osceola County, IA	Wind	100
Endeavor Wind II	Osceola County, IA	Wind	50
Ensign Wind	Gray County, KS	Wind	99
Ghost Pine Wind	Kneehill County, Alberta, Canada	Wind	82
Golden Hills Wind ^(c)	Alameda County, CA	Wind	86
Golden West Wind ^(c)	El Paso County, CO	Wind	249
Goshen ^(b)	Huron County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	102
Gray County	Gray County, KS	Wind	112
Green Power	Riverside County, CA	Wind	17
Hancock County ^(b)	Hancock County, IA	Wind	98
High Winds ^(b)	Solano County, CA	Wind	162
Indian Mesa	Pecos County, TX	Wind	83
Javelina Wind ^(b)	Webb County, TX	Wind	250
Jericho Wind ^{(b)(d)}	Lambton & Middlesex Counties, Ontario, Canada	Wind	149
King Mountain ^{(b)(f)}	Upton County, TX	Wind	278
Lake Benton II ^(b)	Pipestone County, MN	Wind	103
Langdon Wind ^{(b)(c)}	Cavalier County, ND	Wind	118
Langdon Wind II ^{(b)(c)}	Cavalier County, ND	Wind	41
Lee / DeKalb Wind	Lee & DeKalb Counties, IL	Wind	217
Limon I ^{(c)(e)}	Lincoln, Elbert & Arapahoe Counties, CO	Wind	200
Limon II ^{(c)(e)}	Lincoln, Elbert & Arapahoe Counties, CO	Wind	200
Limon III ^{(c)(e)}	Lincoln County, CO	Wind	201
Logan Wind ^(c)	Logan County, CO	Wind	201
Majestic Wind ^{(b)(c)}	Carson County, TX	Wind	79
Majestic Wind II ^(c)	Carson & Potter Counties, TX	Wind	80
Mammoth Plains Wind ^{(c)(d)}	Dewey & Blaine Counties, OK	Wind	199
Meyersdale ^(b)	Somerset County, PA	Wind	30
Mill Run ^(b)	Fayette County, PA	Wind	15
Minco Wind ^(b)	Grady County, OK	Wind	99
Minco Wind II ^(b)	Grady & Caddo Counties, OK	Wind	101
Minco Wind III ^{(c)(e)}	Grady, Caddo & Canadian Counties, OK	Wind	101

NEER Facilities	Location	Fuel	Net Capability (MW) ^(a)
Montezuma Wind ^(b)	Solano County, CA	Wind	37
Montezuma Wind II ^(c)	Solano County, CA	Wind	78
Mount Copper ^(b)	Gaspésie, Quebec, Canada	Wind	52
Mount Miller ^(b)	Gaspésie, Quebec, Canada	Wind	52
Mountaineer Wind ^(b)	Preston & Tucker Counties, WV	Wind	66
Mower County Wind ^(c)	Mower County, MN	Wind	99
New Mexico Wind ^(b)	Quay & DeBaca Counties, NM	Wind	204
North Dakota Wind ^(b)	LaMoure County, ND	Wind	62
North Sky River ^(b)	Kern County, CA	Wind	162
Northern Colorado ^{(b)(d)}	Logan County, CO	Wind	174
Oklahoma / Sooner Wind ^(b)	Harper & Woodward Counties, OK	Wind	102
Oliver County Wind I ^(c)	Oliver County, ND	Wind	51
Oliver County Wind II ^(c)	Oliver County, ND	Wind	48
Palo Duro Wind ^{(c)(d)}	Hansford & Ochiltree Counties, TX	Wind	250
Peetz Table Wind ^(c)	Logan County, CO	Wind	199
Perrin Ranch Wind ^{(b)(d)}	Coconino County, AZ	Wind	99
Pheasant Run I ^(b)	Huron County, MI	Wind	75
Pubnico Point ^(b)	Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, Canada	Wind	31
Red Mesa Wind	Cibola County, NM	Wind	102
Seiling Wind ^(c)	Dewey County, OK	Wind	199
Seiling Wind II ^(c)	Dewey & Woodward Counties, OK	Wind	100
Sky River ^(b)	Kern County, CA	Wind	73
Somerset Wind Power ^(b)	Somerset County, PA	Wind	9
South Dakota Wind ^(b)	Hyde County, SD	Wind	41
Southwest Mesa ^(b)	Upton & Crockett Counties, TX	Wind	74
Stateline ^{(b)(d)}	Umatilla County, OR and Walla Walla County, WA	Wind	300
Steele Flats ^{(c)(e)}	Jefferson & Gage Counties, NE	Wind	75
Story County Wind ^{(b)(c)}	Story County, IA	Wind	150
Story County Wind II ^(b)	Story & Hardin Counties, IA	Wind	150
Summerhaven ^{(b)(d)}	Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	124
Tuscola Bay ^{(b)(d)}	Tuscola, Bay & Saginaw Counties, MI	Wind	120
Tuscola II	Tuscola & Bay Counties, MI	Wind	100
Vansycle ^(b)	Umatilla County, OR	Wind	25
Vansycle II ^(f)	Umatilla County, OR	Wind	99
Vasco Winds ^(c)	Contra Costa County, CA	Wind	78
Waymart ^(b)	Wayne County, PA	Wind	65
Weatherford Wind ^(b)	Custer & Washita Counties, OK	Wind	147
Wessington Springs Wind ^{(b)(c)}	Jerauld County, SD	Wind	51
White Oak ^{(c)(e)}	McLean County, IL	Wind	150
Wilton Wind ^(b)	Burleigh County, ND	Wind	49
Wilton Wind II ^(c)	Burleigh County, ND	Wind	50
Windpower Partners 1993 ^(c)	Riverside County, CA	Wind	50
Woodward Mountain	Upton & Pecos Counties, TX	Wind	160
Investments in joint ventures - Cedar Point II Wind	Lambton County, Ontario, Canada	Wind	50
Total Contracted Wind			10,571
Adelanto I Solar ^{(b)(g)}	San Bernardino County, CA	Solar PV	20
Adelanto II Solar ^{(b)(g)}	San Bernardino County, CA	Solar PV	7
Genesis ^{(b)(d)}	Riverside County, CA	Solar Thermal	250
Hatch Solar	Hatch, NM	Solar CPV	5
McCoy Solar ^{(b)(g)}	Riverside County, CA	Solar PV	126
Moore Solar ^{(b)(d)}	Lambton County, Ontario, Canada	Solar PV	20
Mountain View Solar ^(b)	Clark County, NV	Solar PV	20
Planta Termosolar I & II ^(b)	Madrigalejo, Spain	Solar Thermal	100
Shafter Solar ^{(b)(d)}	Kern County, CA	Solar PV	20
Silver State South Solar ^(b)	Clark County, NV	Solar PV	91
Sombra Solar ^{(b)(d)}	Lambton County, Ontario, Canada	Solar PV	20
Investments in joint ventures:			
Desert Sunlight ^(b)	Riverside County, CA	Solar PV	275
SEGS III-IX ^(b)	Kramer Junction & Harper Lake, CA	Solar Thermal	147
Distributed generation	Various	Solar PV	20
Total Contracted Solar			1,121

NEER Facilities	Location	Fuel	Net Capability (MW) ^(a)
Bayswater ^(b)	Far Rockaway, NY	Gas	56
Jamaica Bay ^(b)	Far Rockaway, NY	Gas/Oil	54
Marcus Hook 750 ^(b)	Marcus Hook, PA	Gas	744
Investments in joint ventures - Bellingham	Bellingham, MA	Gas	150
Total Contracted Natural Gas			1,004
Duane Arnold	Palo, IA	Nuclear	431 ^(h)
Point Beach	Two Rivers, WI	Nuclear	1,190
Total Contracted Nuclear			1,621
Total Contracted			14,317
Merchant			
Blue Summit ^{(c)(e)}	Wilbarger County, TX	Wind	135
Callahan Divide ^(b)	Taylor County, TX	Wind	114
Capricorn Ridge ^(c)	Sterling & Coke Counties, TX	Wind	364
Capricorn Ridge Expansion ^(c)	Sterling & Coke Counties, TX	Wind	298
Horse Hollow Wind ^(b)	Taylor County, TX	Wind	213
Horse Hollow Wind II ^(b)	Taylor & Nolan Counties, TX	Wind	299
Horse Hollow Wind III ^(b)	Nolan County, TX	Wind	224
Red Canyon Wind ^(b)	Borden, Garza & Scurry Counties, TX	Wind	84
Wolf Ridge Wind ^{(c)(e)}	Cooke County, TX	Wind	112
Total Merchant Wind			1,843
Paradise Solar	West Deptford, NJ	Solar PV	5
Forney ^(b)	Forney, TX	Gas	1,824 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Lamar Power Partners ^(b)	Paris, TX	Gas	1,060 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Marcus Hook 50	Marcus Hook, PA	Gas	50
Investment in joint venture - Sayreville	Sayreville, NJ	Gas	145
Total Merchant Natural Gas			3,079
Nuclear - Seabrook	Seabrook, NH	Nuclear	1,100 ^(j)
Maine - Cape, Wyman	Various - ME	Oil	796 ^(k)
Total Merchant			6,823
Total Generating Capability			21,140
Noncontrolling Interest			(480)
Total Net Generating Capability			20,660

- (a) Represents NEER's net ownership interest in plant capacity.
- (b) These generation facilities are encumbered by liens against their assets securing various financings.
- (c) NEER owns these wind facilities together with third-party investors with differential membership interests. See Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.
- (d) These generation facilities are part of the NEP portfolio and subject to an approximately 23.2% noncontrolling interest.
- (e) Various financings are secured by the pledge of NEER's membership interests in the entities owning these wind facilities.
- (f) These generation facilities have approximately 325 MW of generating capacity that is not fully committed under long-term contracts.
- (g) NEP owns an approximately 50% equity method investment in these solar projects. See Note 9 - NEER.
- (h) Excludes Central Iowa Power Cooperative and Corn Belt Power Cooperative's combined share of 30%.
- (i) See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale for discussion of the pending sale of these facilities.
- (j) Excludes Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company's, Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant's and Hudson Light & Power Department's combined share of 11.77%.
- (k) Excludes six other energy-related partners' combined share of 16%.

Transmission and Distribution

At December 31, 2015, FPL owned and operated 601 substations and the following electric transmission and distribution lines:

Nominal Voltage	Overhead Lines Circuit/Pole Miles	Trench and Submarine Cables Miles
500 kV	1,106 ^(a)	—
230 kV	3,197	25
138 kV	1,581	52
115 kV	758	—
69 kV	164	14
Total circuit miles	6,806	91
Less than 69 kV (pole miles)	42,301	25,506

(a) Includes approximately 75 miles owned jointly with JEA.

At December 31, 2015, NEER owned and operated 182 substations and approximately 1,098 circuit miles of transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 345 kV and NEET owned and operated 6 substations and approximately 624 circuit miles of 345 kV transmission lines.

See Item 1. Business - NEER - Generation and Other Operations - Natural Gas Pipelines for a description of NEER's natural gas pipelines in operation.

Character of Ownership

Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage, which secures most debt securities issued by FPL. The majority of FPL's real property is held in fee and is free from other encumbrances, subject to minor exceptions which are not of a nature as to substantially impair the usefulness to FPL of such properties. Some of FPL's electric lines are located on parcels of land which are not owned in fee by FPL but are covered by necessary consents of governmental authorities or rights obtained from owners of private property. The majority of NEER's generation facilities, pipeline facilities and transmission assets are owned by NEER subsidiaries and a number of those facilities and assets, including all of the Texas pipelines, are encumbered by liens securing various financings. Additionally, the majority of NEER's generation facilities, pipeline facilities and transmission lines are located on land leased or under easement from owners of private property. The majority of NEET's transmission assets are encumbered by liens securing financings and the majority of its transmission lines are located on land leased or under easement from owners of private property. See Generation Facilities and Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

NEE and FPL are parties to various legal and regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of their respective businesses. For information regarding legal proceedings that could have a material adverse effect on NEE or FPL, see Note 14 - Legal Proceedings. Such descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrants' Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Common Stock Data. All of FPL's common stock is owned by NEE. NEE's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NEE." The high and low sales prices for the common stock of NEE as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system of the New York Stock Exchange and the cash dividends per share declared for each quarter during the past two years are as follows:

Quarter	2015			2014		
	High	Low	Cash Dividends	High	Low	Cash Dividends
First	\$ 112.64	\$ 97.48	\$ 0.77	\$ 96.13	\$ 83.97	\$ 0.725
Second	\$ 106.63	\$ 97.23	\$ 0.77	\$ 102.51	\$ 93.28	\$ 0.725
Third	\$ 109.98	\$ 93.74	\$ 0.77	\$ 102.46	\$ 91.79	\$ 0.725
Fourth	\$ 105.85	\$ 95.84	\$ 0.77	\$ 110.84	\$ 90.33	\$ 0.725

The amount and timing of dividends payable on NEE's common stock are within the sole discretion of NEE's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate at least annually (generally in February) to determine its appropriateness in light of NEE's financial position and results of operations, legislative and regulatory developments affecting the electric utility industry in general and FPL in particular, competitive conditions, change in business mix and any other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. The ability of NEE to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon, among other things, dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries. There are no restrictions in effect that currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to NEE. In February 2016, NEE announced that it would increase its quarterly dividend on its common stock from \$0.77 per share to \$0.87 per share. See Management's Discussion - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Covenants with respect to dividend restrictions and Note 11 - Common Stock Dividend Restrictions regarding dividends paid by FPL to NEE.

As of the close of business on January 31, 2016, there were 20,919 holders of record of NEE's common stock.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. Information regarding purchases made by NEE of its common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^(a)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program ^(b)
10/1/2015 - 10/31/15	—	—	—	13,274,748
11/1/2015 - 11/30/15	2,487	\$ 100.43	—	13,274,748
12/1/2015 - 12/31/15	1,063	\$ 98.01	—	13,274,748
Total	3,550	\$ 99.71	—	

(a) Includes: (1) in November 2015, shares of common stock withheld from employees to pay certain withholding taxes upon the vesting of stock awards granted to such employees under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan; and (2) in December 2015, shares of common stock withheld from employees to pay certain withholding taxes upon the vesting of stock awards granted to such employees under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (former LTIP) and shares of common stock purchased as a reinvestment of dividends by the trustee of a grantor trust in connection with NEE's obligation under a February 2006 grant under the former LTIP to an executive officer of deferred retirement share awards.

(b) In February 2005, NEE's Board of Directors authorized common stock repurchases of up to 20 million shares of common stock over an unspecified period, which authorization was most recently reaffirmed and ratified by the Board of Directors in July 2011.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
SELECTED DATA OF NEE (millions, except per share amounts):					
Operating revenues	\$ 17,486	\$ 17,021	\$ 15,136	\$ 14,256	\$ 15,341
Income from continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,923
Net income ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,908	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,923
Net income attributable to NEE:					
Income from continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,923
Gain from discontinued operations ^(b)	—	—	231	—	—
Total	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,908	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,923
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic:					
Continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 3.95	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.62
Net income ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.62
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution:					
Continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 3.93	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.59
Net income ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.59
Dividends paid per share of common stock	\$ 3.08	\$ 2.90	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.20
Total assets ^{(c)(d)}	\$ 82,479	\$ 74,605	\$ 69,007	\$ 64,144	\$ 56,933
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities ^(d)	\$ 26,681	\$ 24,044	\$ 23,670	\$ 22,881	\$ 20,555
SELECTED DATA OF FPL (millions):					
Operating revenues	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,421	\$ 10,445	\$ 10,114	\$ 10,613
Net income	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,349	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,068
Total assets ^(d)	\$ 42,523	\$ 39,222	\$ 36,420	\$ 34,786	\$ 31,759
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities ^(d)	\$ 9,956	\$ 9,328	\$ 8,405	\$ 8,262	\$ 7,427
Energy sales (kWh)	120,032	113,196	107,643	105,109	106,662
Energy sales:					
Residential	49.0%	48.8%	50.1%	50.8%	51.2%
Commercial	39.5	40.4	42.1	43.0	42.2
Industrial	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Interchange power sales	2.5	2.8	2.3	0.7	0.9
Other ^(e)	6.5	5.4	2.8	2.6	2.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Approximate 60-minute peak load (MW): ^(f)					
Summer season	22,717	22,900	21,576	21,440	21,619
Winter season	20,541	19,718	18,028	16,025	17,934
Average number of customer accounts (thousands):					
Residential	4,227	4,169	4,097	4,052	4,027
Commercial	533	526	517	512	508
Industrial	11	10	10	9	9
Other	4	4	3	3	3
Total	4,775	4,709	4,627	4,576	4,547
Average price billed to customers (cents per kWh)	9.48	9.97	9.47	9.51	9.83

- (a) Includes net unrealized mark-to-market after-tax gains (losses) associated with non-qualifying hedges of approximately \$183 million, \$153 million, \$(53) million, \$(34) million and \$190 million, respectively. Also, on an after-tax basis, 2013 includes impairment and other charges related to the Spain Solar projects of approximately \$342 million and 2011 includes loss on the sale of natural gas-fired generation assets of approximately \$98 million. See Management's Discussion - Overview - Adjusted Earnings.
- (b) 2013 includes an after-tax gain from discontinued operations of \$231 million. See Note 6.
- (c) Includes assets held for sale of approximately \$1,009 million in 2015 and \$335 million in 2012. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.
- (d) Reflects reclassification of debt issuance costs for 2011 through 2014. See Note 1 - Debt Issuance Costs.
- (e) Includes the net change in unbilled sales.
- (f) Winter season includes November and December of the current year and January to March of the following year (for 2015, through February 19, 2016).

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

OVERVIEW

NEE's operating performance is driven primarily by the operations of its two principal subsidiaries, FPL, which serves approximately 4.8 million customer accounts in Florida and is one of the largest rate-regulated electric utilities in the U.S., and NEER, which together with affiliated entities is the largest generator in North America of renewable energy from the wind and sun based on MWh produced. The table below presents net income (loss) attributable to NEE and earnings (loss) per share, assuming dilution, attributable to NEE by reportable segment - FPL and NEER, and by Corporate and Other, which is primarily comprised of the operating results of NEET, FPL FiberNet and other business activities, as well as other income and expense items, including interest expense, income taxes and eliminating entries (see Note 15 for additional segment information, including reported results from continuing operations). The following discussions should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein and all comparisons are with the corresponding items in the prior year.

	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to NEE			Earnings (Loss) Per Share, assuming dilution		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)					
FPL	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,349	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.16
NEER ^{(a)(b)}	1,092	989	556	2.41	2.25	1.30
Corporate and Other ^(b)	12	(41)	3	0.02	(0.10)	0.01
NEE	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,465</u>	<u>\$ 1,908</u>	<u>\$ 6.06</u>	<u>\$ 5.60</u>	<u>\$ 4.47</u>

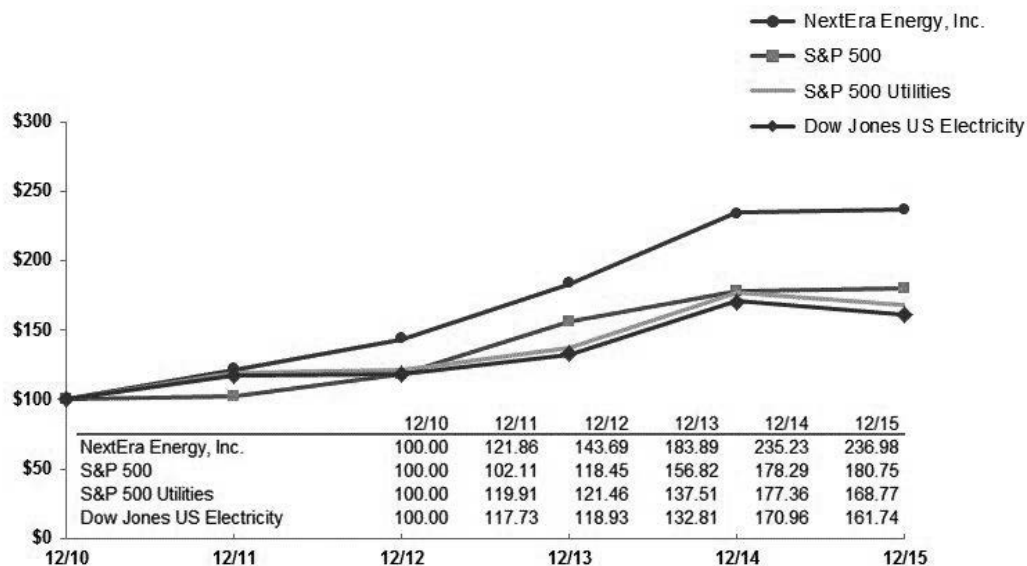
(a) NEER's results reflect an allocation of interest expense from NEECH based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt and allocated shared service costs.

(b) NEER's and Corporate and Other's results for 2014 and 2013 were retrospectively adjusted to reflect a segment change as further discussed in Note 15.

During 2014, NEP, through NEER, was formed to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. On July 1, 2014, NEP completed its IPO as further described in Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP. See Item 1. Business - II. NEER. In December 2014, NEE and HEI announced a proposed merger. See Item 1. Business - Overview.

For the five years ended December 31, 2015, NEE delivered a total shareholder return of approximately 137.0%, above the S&P 500's 80.8% return, the S&P 500 Utilities' 68.8% return and the Dow Jones U.S. Electricity's 61.7% return. The historical stock performance of NEE's common stock shown in the performance graph below is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*



*\$100 invested on 12/31/10 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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Adjusted Earnings

NEE prepares its financial statements under GAAP. However, management uses earnings excluding certain items (adjusted earnings), a non-GAAP financial measure, internally for financial planning, for analysis of performance, for reporting of results to the Board of Directors and as an input in determining performance-based compensation under NEE's employee incentive compensation plans. NEE also uses adjusted earnings when communicating its financial results and earnings outlook to analysts and investors. NEE's management believes adjusted earnings provides a more meaningful representation of the company's fundamental earnings power. Although the excluded amounts are properly included in the determination of net income under GAAP, management believes that the amount and/or nature of such items make period to period comparisons of operations difficult and potentially confusing. Adjusted earnings do not represent a substitute for net income, as prepared under GAAP.

Adjusted earnings exclude the unrealized mark-to-market effect of non-qualifying hedges (as described below) and OTTI losses on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of the reversal of previously recognized OTTI losses on securities sold and losses on securities where price recovery was deemed unlikely (collectively, OTTI reversals). However, other adjustments may be made from time to time with the intent to provide more meaningful and comparable results of ongoing operations.

NEE and NEER segregate into two categories unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative transactions. The first category, referred to as non-qualifying hedges, represents certain energy derivative transactions and certain interest rate derivative transactions entered into as economic hedges, which do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, or for which hedge accounting treatment is not elected or has been discontinued. Changes in the fair value of those transactions are marked to market and reported in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in earnings volatility because the economic offset to the positions are not marked to market. As a consequence, NEE's net income reflects only the movement in one part of economically-linked transactions. For example, a gain (loss) in the non-qualifying hedge category for certain energy derivatives is offset by decreases (increases) in the fair value of related physical asset positions in the portfolio or contracts, which are not marked to market under GAAP. For this reason, NEE's management views results expressed excluding the unrealized mark-to-market impact of the non-qualifying hedges as a meaningful measure of current period performance. The second category, referred to as trading activities, which is included in adjusted earnings, represents the net unrealized effect of actively traded positions entered into to take advantage of expected market price movements and all other commodity hedging activities. In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for all of its remaining interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, which could result in increased volatility in the non-qualifying hedge category in the future. At FPL, substantially all changes in the fair value of energy derivative transactions are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel clause. See Note 3.

In 2013, an after-tax gain from discontinued operations of \$231 million (\$216 million recorded at NEER and \$15 million recorded at Corporate and Other) was recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income related to the sale of its ownership interest in a portfolio of hydropower generation plants and related assets located in Maine and New Hampshire (see Note 6). In addition, during 2013, an after-tax loss of \$43 million (\$41 million recorded at NEER and \$2 million recorded at Corporate and Other) was recorded associated with the decision to pursue the sale of NEER's ownership interests in oil-fired generation plants located in Maine (Maine fossil). During 2014, NEER decided not to pursue the sale of Maine fossil and recorded an after-tax gain of \$12 million to increase Maine fossil's carrying value to its estimated fair value. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements. Also in 2013, NEER recorded an impairment of \$300 million and other related charges (\$342 million after-tax) related to the Spain solar projects in NEE's consolidated statements of income. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements. In order to make period to period comparisons more meaningful, adjusted earnings also exclude the items discussed above, as well as costs incurred in 2015 associated with the proposed merger pursuant to which, if consummated, Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. will become a wholly owned subsidiary of NEE (see Note 1 - Proposed Merger) and, beginning in the third quarter of 2013, the after-tax operating results associated with the Spain solar projects.

The following table provides details of the adjustments to net income considered in computing NEE's adjusted earnings discussed above.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)		
Net unrealized mark-to-market after-tax gains (losses) from non-qualifying hedge activity ^(a)	\$ 183	\$ 153	\$ (53)
Income (loss) from OTTI after-tax losses on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(b)	\$ (15)	\$ (2)	\$ 1
After-tax gain from discontinued operations ^(c)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 231
After-tax gain (loss) associated with Maine fossil ^(d)	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ (43)
After-tax charges recorded by NEER associated with the impairment of the Spain solar projects	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (342)
After-tax operating results of NEER's Spain solar projects	\$ 5	\$ (32)	\$ (4)
After-tax merger-related expenses - Corporate and Other	\$ (20)	\$ —	\$ —

- (a) For 2015, 2014 and 2013, approximately \$175 million of gains, \$171 million of gains and \$54 million of losses, respectively, are included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.
- (b) For 2015, 2014 and 2013, approximately \$14 million of losses, \$1 million of income and \$1 million of income, respectively, are included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.
- (c) For 2013, approximately \$216 million of the gain is included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.
- (d) For 2014, all of the gain is included in NEER's net income. For 2013, approximately \$41 million of the loss is included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.

The change in unrealized mark-to-market activity from non-qualifying hedges is primarily attributable to changes in forward power and natural gas prices and interest rates, as well as the reversal of previously recognized unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses as the underlying transactions were realized.

2015 Summary

Net income attributable to NEE for 2015 was higher than 2014 by \$287 million, or \$0.46 per share, assuming dilution, due to higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other.

FPL's increase in net income in 2015 was primarily driven by continued investments in plant in service while earning an 11.50% regulatory ROE on its retail rate base and higher AFUDC - equity related to construction projects. In 2015, FPL's average typical residential 1,000 kWh bill was the lowest among reporting electric utilities within Florida and approximately 30% below the national average based on a rate per kWh as of July 2015.

NEER's results increased in 2015 reflecting earnings from new investments, higher customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading results as well as the absence of the 2014 NEP-related charge and costs, partly offset by higher growth-related interest and general and administrative expenses and lower results from the existing assets. In 2015, NEER added approximately 1,207 MW of wind capacity in the U.S. and Canada and 285 MW of solar capacity in the U.S., and increased its backlog of contracted renewable development projects. Additionally, a subsidiary of NEP completed the acquisition of the Texas pipeline assets. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the natural gas pipeline projects that were previously reported in Corporate and Other were moved to the NEER segment (see Note 15).

In November 2015, a subsidiary of NEER entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interest in its merchant natural gas generation facilities located in Texas which have a total generating capacity of 2,884 MW at December 31, 2015. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

Corporate and Other's results in 2015 increased primarily due to favorable income tax adjustments, 2015 investment gains compared to 2014 investment losses and the absence of debt reacquisition losses recorded in 2014. These positives were partly offset by costs associated with the proposed merger.

NEE and its subsidiaries, including FPL, require funds to support and grow their businesses. These funds are primarily provided by cash flow from operations, borrowings or issuances of short- and long-term debt and proceeds from differential membership investors and, from time to time, issuance of equity securities. As of December 31, 2015, NEE's total net available liquidity was approximately \$7.7 billion, of which FPL's portion was approximately \$3.1 billion.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income attributable to NEE for 2015 was \$2.75 billion, compared to \$2.47 billion in 2014 and \$1.91 billion in 2013. In 2015, net income attributable to NEE improved due to higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other. In 2014, net income attributable to NEE improved due to higher results at FPL and NEER partly offset by lower results at Corporate and Other.

NEE's effective income tax rate for all periods presented reflects the benefit of PTCs for NEER's wind projects, as well as ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs for solar and certain wind projects at NEER. PTCs, ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs can significantly affect NEE's effective income tax rate depending on the amount of pretax income. The amount of PTCs recognized can be significantly affected by wind generation and by the roll off of PTCs on certain wind projects after ten years of production (PTC roll off). In addition, NEE's effective income tax rate for 2014 was unfavorably affected by a noncash income tax charge of approximately \$45 million associated with structuring Canadian assets in connection with the creation of NEP and for 2013 was unfavorably affected by the establishment of a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets associated with the Spain solar projects. See Note 1 - Income Taxes and - Sale of Differential Membership Interests, Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements and Note 5. Also see Item 1. Business - NEER - Generation and Other Operations - NEER Fuel/Technology Mix - Policy Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects.

FPL: Results of Operations

FPL obtains its operating revenues primarily from the sale of electricity to retail customers at rates established by the FPSC through base rates and cost recovery clause mechanisms. FPL's net income for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$1,648 million, \$1,517 million and \$1,349 million, respectively, representing an increase in 2015 of \$131 million and an increase in 2014 of \$168 million.

The use of reserve amortization is permitted under the 2012 rate agreement. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates for additional information on the 2012 rate agreement. In order to earn a targeted regulatory ROE, subject to limitations associated with the 2012 rate agreement, reserve amortization is calculated using a trailing thirteen-month average of retail rate base and capital structure in conjunction with the trailing twelve months regulatory retail base net operating income, which primarily includes the retail base portion of base and other revenues, net of O&M, depreciation and amortization, interest and tax expenses. In general, the net impact of these income statement line items is adjusted, in part, by reserve amortization to earn a targeted regulatory ROE. In certain periods, reserve amortization must be reversed so as not to exceed the targeted regulatory ROE. The drivers of FPL's net income not reflected in the reserve amortization calculation typically include wholesale and transmission service revenues and expenses, cost recovery clause revenues and expenses, AFUDC - equity and costs not allowed to be recovered from retail customers by the FPSC. In 2015 and 2014, FPL recorded the reversal of reserve amortization of approximately \$15 million and \$33 million, respectively, and, in 2013, FPL recorded reserve amortization of \$155 million.

FPL's regulatory ROE for 2015 and 2014 was 11.50%, compared to 10.96% in 2013. The 2013 regulatory ROE of 10.96% reflects approximately \$32 million of after-tax charges associated with the cost savings initiative. These charges were not offset by additional reserve amortization. Excluding the impact of these charges, FPL's regulatory ROE for 2013 would have been approximately 11.25%.

In 2015, the growth in earnings for FPL was primarily driven by the following:

- higher earnings on investment in plant in service of approximately \$77 million. Investment in plant in service grew FPL's average retail rate base in 2015 by approximately \$1.0 billion reflecting, among other things, ongoing transmission and distribution additions and the modernized Riviera Beach power plant placed in service in April 2014,
- higher AFUDC - equity of \$32 million primarily related to the modernization project at Port Everglades and other investments,
- higher earnings of approximately \$22 million due to increased use of equity to finance investments, and
- higher cost recovery clause earnings of \$10 million primarily related to earnings associated with the incentive mechanism, partly offset by,
- higher nonrecoverable expenses.

In 2014, the growth in earnings for FPL was primarily driven by the following:

- higher earnings on investment in plant in service of approximately \$105 million. Investment in plant in service grew FPL's average retail rate base in 2014 by approximately \$2.3 billion reflecting, among other things, the modernized Riviera Beach power plant and ongoing transmission and distribution additions,
- growth in wholesale services provided which increased earnings by \$47 million,
- the absence of \$32 million of after-tax charges associated with the cost savings initiative recorded in 2013, and
- higher earnings of \$30 million related to the increase in the targeted regulatory ROE from 11.25% to 11.50%, partly offset by,
- lower cost recovery clause results of \$22 million primarily due to the transfer of new nuclear capacity to retail rate base as discussed below under Retail Base, Cost Recovery Clauses and Interest Expense, and
- lower AFUDC - equity of \$19 million primarily related to the Riviera Beach and Cape Canaveral power plants being placed in service in April 2014 and April 2013, respectively.

FPL's operating revenues consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)		
Retail base	\$ 5,653	\$ 5,347	\$ 4,951
Fuel cost recovery	3,875	3,876	3,334
Net deferral of retail fuel revenues	(1)	—	—
Net recognition of previously deferred retail fuel revenues	—	—	44
Other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs, net of any deferrals	1,645	1,766	1,837
Other, primarily wholesale and transmission sales, customer-related fees and pole attachment rentals	479	432	279
Total	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,421	\$ 10,445

Retail Base

FPSC Rate Orders

FPL's retail base revenues for all years presented reflect the 2012 rate agreement as retail base rates and charges were designed to increase retail base revenues approximately \$350 million on an annualized basis. In addition, retail base revenues increased in 2015 and 2014 through a \$234 million annualized retail base rate increase associated with the Riviera Beach power plant and, in 2014, a \$164 million annualized retail base rate increase associated with the Cape Canaveral power plant. The 2012 rate agreement:

- remains in effect until December 2016,
- establishes FPL's allowed regulatory ROE at 10.50%, with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points, and
- allows for an additional retail base rate increase as the modernized Port Everglades project becomes operational (which is expected by April 2016).

In January 2016, FPL filed a formal notification with the FPSC indicating its intent to initiate a base rate proceeding. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates for additional information on the 2012 rate agreement and details of FPL's formal notification.

In 2015 and 2014, retail base revenues increased approximately \$43 million and \$192 million, respectively, related to the modernized Riviera Beach power plant being placed in service in April 2014. Additionally, 2014 included approximately \$53 million of additional retail base revenues related to the Cape Canaveral power plant being placed in service in April 2013. Additional retail base revenues of approximately \$115 million were recorded in 2014, primarily related to new nuclear capacity which was placed in service in 2013 as permitted by the FPSC's nuclear cost recovery rule. See Cost Recovery Clauses below for discussion of the nuclear cost recovery rule.

Retail Customer Usage and Growth

In 2015 and 2014, FPL experienced a 1.4% and 1.8% increase, respectively, in the average number of customer accounts and a 4.2% increase and 0.4% decrease, respectively, in the average usage per retail customer, which collectively, together with other factors, increased revenues by approximately \$263 million and \$36 million, respectively. The increase in 2015 usage per retail customer is due to favorable weather. An improvement in the Florida economy contributed to the increased revenues for both periods. FPL expects year over year weather-normalized usage per customer to be between flat and 0.5% negative.

Cost Recovery Clauses

Revenues from fuel and other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs, such as franchise fees, revenue taxes and storm-related surcharges, are largely a pass-through of costs. Such revenues also include a return on investment allowed to be recovered through the cost recovery clauses on certain assets, primarily related to solar and environmental projects, natural gas reserves and nuclear capacity. See Item 1. - I. FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Cost Recovery Clauses. Fluctuations in fuel cost recovery revenues are primarily driven by changes in fuel and energy charges which are included in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense in the consolidated statements of income, as well as by changes in energy sales. Fluctuations in revenues from other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs are primarily driven by changes in storm-related surcharges, capacity charges, franchise fee costs, the impact of changes in O&M and depreciation expenses on the underlying cost recovery clause, investment in solar and environmental projects, investment in nuclear capacity until such capacity goes into service and is recovered in base rates, pre-construction costs associated with the development of two additional nuclear units at the Turkey Point site and changes in energy sales. Capacity charges are included in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense and franchise fee costs are included in taxes other than income taxes and other in the consolidated statements of income. Underrecovery or overrecovery of cost recovery clause and other pass-through costs (deferred clause and franchise expenses and revenues) can significantly affect NEE's and FPL's operating cash flows. The 2015 net overrecovery was approximately \$176 million and positively affected NEE's and FPL's cash flows from operating activities in 2015, while the 2014 net underrecovery was approximately \$67 million and negatively affected NEE's and FPL's cash flows from operating activities in 2014.

The slight decrease in fuel cost recovery revenues in 2015 reflects lower revenues from the incentive mechanism and lower revenues from interchange power sales totaling approximately \$118 million and a lower average fuel factor of approximately \$96 million, partly offset by increased revenues of \$213 million related to higher energy sales. The increase in fuel cost recovery revenues in 2014 is primarily due to a higher average fuel factor of approximately \$329 million and higher energy sales of \$158 million, as well as higher interchange power sales, partly offset by lower revenues from the incentive mechanism, totaling approximately \$55 million.

The declines in 2015 revenues from other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs were largely due to reductions in expenses associated with energy conservation and capacity clause programs. The decrease in revenues from other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs in 2014 primarily reflects higher revenues in 2013 associated with the FPSC's nuclear cost recovery rule reflective of higher earnings on additional nuclear capacity investments and the shift to the collection of nuclear capacity recovery through retail base revenues (see Retail Base above). The nuclear cost recovery rule provides for the recovery of prudently incurred pre-construction costs and carrying charges (equal to the pretax AFUDC rate) on construction costs and a return on investment for new nuclear capacity through levelized charges under the capacity clause. The same rule provides for the recovery of construction costs, once property related to the new nuclear capacity goes into service, through a retail base rate increase effective beginning the following January.

In 2015, 2014 and 2013, cost recovery clauses contributed \$103 million, \$93 million and \$115 million, respectively, to FPL's net income. The increase in 2015 primarily relates to gains associated with the incentive mechanism, investments in gas reserves and the recovery of a return on the regulatory asset associated with the purchase of the Cedar Bay facility discussed below. The decrease in 2014 in cost recovery clause results is primarily due to the collection of retail base revenues related to new nuclear capacity which was placed in service in 2013 (see Retail Base above). In 2015 and 2014, there was minimal contribution to net income from the nuclear cost recovery rule as all nuclear uprates have been placed in service and associated costs are now collected through base rates.

In September 2015, FPL assumed ownership of Cedar Bay and terminated its long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy for a purchase price of approximately \$521 million. The FPSC approved a stipulation and settlement between the Office of Public Counsel and FPL regarding issues relating to the ratemaking treatment for the purchase of this facility. FPL will recover the purchase price and associated income tax gross-up as a regulatory asset which will be amortized over approximately nine years. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation for further discussion.

Other

The increase in other revenues for 2015, which did not result in a significant contribution to earnings, primarily reflects higher wholesale and transmission service revenues along with other miscellaneous service revenues. The increase in other revenues for 2014 primarily reflects higher wholesale revenues associated with an increase in contracted load served under existing contracts.

Other Items Impacting FPL's Consolidated Statements of Income

Fuel, Purchased Power and Interchange Expense

The major components of FPL's fuel, purchased power and interchange expense are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)		
Fuel and energy charges during the period	\$ 3,593	\$ 3,951	\$ 3,519
Net deferral of retail fuel costs	—	(109)	(148)
Net recognition of deferred retail fuel costs	220	—	—
Other, primarily capacity charges, net of any capacity deferral	463	533	554
Total	\$ 4,276	\$ 4,375	\$ 3,925

The decrease in fuel and energy charges in 2015 was due to lower fuel and energy prices of approximately \$491 million and a decrease of \$68 million in costs related to the incentive mechanism, partly offset by higher energy sales of approximately \$201 million. The increase in fuel and energy charges in 2014 was due to higher fuel and energy prices of approximately \$202 million, higher energy sales of approximately \$187 million and an increase of \$43 million in costs related to the incentive mechanism. In addition, FPL recognized approximately \$220 million of deferred retail fuel costs in 2015, compared to the deferral of retail fuel costs of \$109 million and \$148 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in other in 2015 is primarily due to lower capacity fees in part related to the termination of the Cedar Bay long-term purchased power agreement after FPL assumed ownership of Cedar Bay in September 2015.

O&M Expenses

FPL's O&M expenses decreased \$79 million in 2014, primarily due the absence of 2013 transition costs associated with the cost savings initiative, as well as realized costs savings from this initiative.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

The major components of FPL's depreciation and amortization expense are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
		(millions)	
Reserve reversal (amortization) recorded under the 2012 rate agreement	\$ 15	\$ 33	\$ (155)
Other depreciation and amortization recovered under base rates	1,359	1,211	1,105
Depreciation and amortization recovered under cost recovery clauses and securitized storm-recovery cost amortization	202	188	209
Total	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,159

The reserve amortization, or reversal of such amortization, recorded in all periods presented reflects adjustments to the depreciation and fossil dismantlement reserve provided under the 2012 rate agreement in order to achieve the targeted regulatory ROE. At December 31, 2015, approximately \$263 million of the reserve remains available for future amortization over the term of the 2012 rate agreement. Reserve amortization is recorded as a reduction to (or when reversed as an increase to) regulatory liabilities - accrued asset removal costs on the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation regarding a \$30 million reduction in the reserve available for amortization under the 2012 rate agreement. The increase in other depreciation and amortization expense recovered under base rates is due to higher amortization expenses primarily associated with, in 2015, analog meters and, in 2015 and 2014, higher plant in service balances.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes and Other

Taxes other than income taxes and other increased \$39 million in 2015 primarily due to higher property taxes reflecting growth in plant in service balances. The increase of \$43 million in 2014 was primarily due to higher franchise and revenue taxes, neither of which impact net income, as well as higher property taxes reflecting growth in plant in service balances, partly offset by lower payroll taxes.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense in 2015 primarily reflects higher average debt balances, partly offset by lower average interest rates. The increase in interest expense in 2014 reflects higher average interest rates related to higher fixed rate debt balances, lower AFUDC - debt and higher average debt balances. The change in AFUDC - debt is due to the same factors as described below in AFUDC - equity. Interest expense on storm-recovery bonds, as well as certain other interest expense on clause-recoverable investments (collectively, clause interest), do not significantly affect net income, as the clause interest is recovered either under cost recovery clause mechanisms or through a storm-recovery bond surcharge. Clause interest for 2015, 2014 and 2013 amounted to approximately \$41 million, \$42 million and \$58 million, respectively, and reflects the shift of nuclear capacity recovery through retail base revenues (see Retail Base and Cost Recovery Clauses above).

AFUDC - Equity

The increase in AFUDC - equity in 2015 is primarily due to additional AFUDC - equity recorded on construction expenditures associated with the modernization project at Port Everglades, the investments in new compressor parts technology at select combined-cycle units and the peaker upgrade project, partly offset by lower AFUDC - equity associated with the Riviera Beach power plant which was placed in service in April 2014. The decrease in AFUDC - equity in 2014 was primarily due to lower AFUDC - equity associated with the Riviera Beach power plant and the Cape Canaveral power plant which was placed in service in April 2013, partly offset by additional AFUDC - equity recorded on construction expenditures associated with the Port Everglades modernization project.

Capital Initiatives

FPL is in the process of modernizing its Port Everglades power plant to a high-efficiency natural gas-fired unit that is expected to provide approximately 1,240 MW of capacity and be placed in service by April 2016. FPL is also in the process of replacing 44 of its 48 gas turbines at its Lauderdale, Port Everglades and Fort Myers facilities, totaling approximately 1,700 MW of capacity, with 7 high efficiency, low-emission turbines at its Lauderdale and Fort Myers facilities, totaling approximately 1,610 MW of capacity, by December 2016. In addition, FPL is upgrading 2 additional simple-cycle combustion turbines at its Fort Myers facility, which are expected to add an additional 50 MW of capacity by December 2016. FPL plans to continue to strengthen the transmission and distribution infrastructure and to build three solar PV projects that are expected to provide approximately 74 MW each and be placed into service by the end of 2016. In January 2016, the FPSC approved FPL's proposal to build a new approximately 1,600 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida. See Item 1. Business - FPL.

NEER: Results of Operations

NEER owns, develops, constructs, manages and operates electric generation facilities in wholesale energy markets primarily in the U.S. and Canada. NEER also provides full energy and capacity requirements services, engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities and invests in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production and pipeline infrastructure assets. NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$1,092 million, \$989 million and \$556 million, respectively, resulting in an increase in 2015 of \$103 million and an increase in 2014 of \$433 million. The primary drivers, on an after-tax basis, of these changes are in the following table.

	Increase (Decrease) From Prior Period	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(millions)	
New investments ^(a)	\$ 138	\$ 134
Existing assets ^(a)	(96)	26
Gas infrastructure ^(b)	(7)	(27)
Customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading ^(b)	110	14
Asset sales	(9)	6
NEP-related charge and costs	67	(67)
Interest and general and administrative expenses	(99)	(42)
Other, primarily income taxes	(15)	13
Change in unrealized mark-to-market non-qualifying hedge activity ^(c)	4	225
Change in OTTI losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(c)	(15)	—
Gain on 2013 discontinued operations ^(c)	—	(216)
Change in Maine fossil gain/loss ^(c)	(12)	53
Charges associated with the 2013 impairment of the Spain solar projects ^(c)	—	342
Operating results of the Spain solar projects ^(c)	37	(28)
Increase in net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 103	\$ 433

(a) Includes PTCs, ITCs and deferred income tax and other benefits associated with convertible ITCs for wind and solar projects, as applicable, (see Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization, - Income Taxes and - Sale of Differential Membership Interests and Note 5) but excludes allocation of interest expense or corporate general and administrative expenses. Results from projects are included in new investments during the first twelve months of operation or ownership. An electric energy project's results are included in existing assets beginning with the thirteenth month of operation.

(b) Excludes allocation of interest expense and corporate general and administrative expenses.

(c) See Overview - Adjusted Earnings for additional information.

New Investments

In 2015, results from new investments increased due to:

- higher earnings of approximately \$146 million related to the addition of approximately 2,571 MW of wind generation and 910 MW of solar generation during or after 2014, and
- higher earnings of approximately \$16 million related to the acquisition of the Texas pipelines and the development of three additional natural gas pipelines,

partly offset by,

- lower deferred income tax and other benefits associated with convertible ITCs of \$21 million and ITCs of \$3 million.

In 2014, results from new investments increased primarily due to:

- higher earnings of approximately \$120 million related to the addition of approximately 1,678 MW of wind generation and 545 MW of solar generation during or after 2013, and
- higher deferred income tax and other benefits associated with ITCs of \$25 million,

partly offset by,

- lower deferred income tax and other benefits associated with convertible ITCs of \$15 million.

Existing Assets

In 2015, results from NEER's existing asset portfolio decreased primarily due to:

- lower results from wind assets of \$122 million primarily due to weaker wind resource offset in part by a favorable ITC impact related to changes in state income tax laws and favorable pricing,

partly offset by,

- higher results from merchant assets in the ERCOT region of approximately \$27 million primarily due to the absence of a 2014 outage.

In 2014, results from NEER's existing asset portfolio increased primarily due to:

- higher results from wind assets of \$29 million reflecting stronger wind resource and increased availability, favorable pricing and lower operating expenses, partly offset by PTC roll off,
 - higher results of \$19 million from merchant assets in the ERCOT region and \$11 million from other contracted natural gas assets primarily due to favorable market conditions, and
 - increased results of \$11 million at Maine fossil due to additional generation and favorable pricing related to extreme winter weather,
- partly offset by,
- lower results from the nuclear assets of approximately \$30 million primarily due to lower pricing and scheduled outages in 2014, offset in part by higher nuclear decommissioning gains, and
 - lower results of \$14 million due to the absence of the hydro assets which were sold in the first quarter of 2013.

Gas Infrastructure

The decrease in gas infrastructure results in 2015 reflects increased depreciation expense mainly related to both higher depletion rates and increased production in 2015, as well as the absence of 2014 gains on the sale of investments in certain wells (collectively, approximately \$46 million), partly offset by gains of \$42 million related to exiting the hedged positions on a number of future gas production opportunities; such gains were previously reflected in unrealized mark-to-market non-qualifying hedge activity. The decrease in gas infrastructure results in 2014 is primarily due to increased depreciation expense mainly related to higher depletion rates and operating lease expenses and lower revenues (collectively, approximately \$31 million) as well as \$5 million of after-tax impairment charges on two oil and gas producing properties reflecting a decline in oil and natural gas prices, partly offset by gains on the sale of investments in certain wells. Further declines in the price of oil and natural gas commodity products could result in additional impairments of NEER's oil and gas producing properties. However, an impairment analysis performed under GAAP does not take into consideration the mark-to-market value of hedged positions. NEER hedges the expected output from its oil and gas producing properties for a period of time to help protect against price movements; the fair value of such hedged positions at December 31, 2015 was approximately \$390 million. At December 31, 2015, approximately \$2.2 billion of NEE's property, plant and equipment, net relates to the gas infrastructure business' ownership interests in investments located in oil and gas shale formations.

Customer Supply and Proprietary Power and Gas Trading

Results from customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading increased in 2015 primarily due to improved margins and favorable market conditions compared to lower results in the full requirements business in 2014 due to the impact of extreme winter weather. In 2014, results from customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading increased primarily due to higher power and gas trading results and gains on gas purchase contracts, partly offset by lower results in the full requirements business reflecting the impact of extreme winter weather and market conditions in the Northeast.

Asset Sales

Asset sales in 2015 primarily include after-tax gains of approximately \$5 million on the sale of a 41 MW wind project, offset by the absence of gains recorded in 2014. Asset sales in 2014 primarily include an after-tax gain of approximately \$14 million on the sale of a 75 MW wind project that became operational during 2014, offset by after-tax gains of approximately \$8 million recorded in 2013.

NEP-related Charge and Costs

For 2014, NEER's results reflect an approximately \$45 million noncash income tax charge associated with structuring Canadian assets and \$22 million in NEP IPO transaction costs.

Interest and General and Administrative Expenses

Interest and general and administrative expenses includes interest expense, differential membership costs and other corporate general and administrative expenses. In 2015 and 2014, interest and general and administrative expenses reflect higher borrowing and other costs to support the growth of the business.

Other Factors

Supplemental to the primary drivers of the changes in NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests discussed above, the discussion below describes changes in certain line items set forth in NEE's consolidated statements of income as they relate to NEER.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for 2015 increased \$248 million primarily due to:

- higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$225 million,
- higher revenues from the customer supply business and proprietary power and gas trading business of \$218 million reflecting favorable market conditions, and

- higher revenues from the gas infrastructure business of \$96 million primarily reflecting gains recorded upon exiting the hedged positions on a number of future gas production opportunities and the acquisition of the Texas pipelines, partly offset by,
- lower unrealized mark-to-market gains from non-qualifying hedges (\$275 million for 2015 compared to \$372 million of gains on such hedges for 2014), and
- lower revenues from existing assets of \$195 million reflecting lower wind generation due to weaker wind resource, lower revenues at Marcus Hook 750 and in the ERCOT region due to lower gas prices and lower revenues at Seabrook reflecting a refueling outage, offset in part by higher revenues at Point Beach due to the absence of a 2014 outage and price escalation under the power sales agreement, higher dispatch in Maine due to 2015 weather conditions and higher revenues from the Spain solar projects.

Operating revenues for 2014 increased \$863 million primarily due to:

- higher unrealized mark-to-market gains from non-qualifying hedges (\$372 million for 2014 compared to \$116 million of losses on such hedges for 2013),
- higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$282 million, and
- higher revenues from the customer supply business of \$120 million, partly offset by,
- lower revenues from existing assets of \$13 million reflecting lower contracted revenues at Duane Arnold and the Spain solar projects and lower revenues in the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL) region reflecting a scheduled outage at Seabrook, partly offset by higher wind generation due to stronger wind resource and increased availability and higher revenues in the ERCOT region primarily due to favorable market conditions, and
- lower revenues from the gas infrastructure business and other O&M service agreements.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for 2015 increased \$138 million primarily due to:

- higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$123 million,
- higher O&M expenses reflecting higher costs associated with growth in the NEER business, higher taxes other than income taxes and other reflecting the absence of 2014 gains on the sale of investments in certain wells in the gas infrastructure business and the absence of the 2014 reimbursement by a vendor of certain O&M-related costs, and
- higher depreciation associated with the gas infrastructure business of \$50 million primarily related to higher depletion rates and increased production, partly offset by,
- lower fuel expense of approximately \$146 million primarily in the ERCOT region and at Marcus Hook 750.

Operating expenses for 2014 decreased \$3 million primarily due to:

- the absence of a \$300 million impairment charge in 2013 related to the Spain solar projects, and
- lower other operating expenses reflecting the reimbursement by a vendor of certain O&M-related costs as well as the absence of implementation costs recorded in 2013 related to the cost savings initiative, partly offset by the NEP-related expenses, partly offset by,
- higher fuel expense of approximately \$171 million primarily in the ERCOT region and the customer supply business,
- higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$123 million, and
- higher depreciation expense of approximately \$24 million associated with the gas infrastructure business primarily related to higher depletion rates.

Interest Expense

NEER's interest expense for 2015 decreased \$42 million primarily reflecting the absence of approximately \$64 million of losses related to changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps for which hedge accounting was discontinued in 2013, partly offset by higher average debt balances. Interest expense increased \$139 million for 2014 primarily reflecting the approximately \$64 million of losses related to changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps, as well as higher average debt balances.

Benefits Associated with Differential Membership Interests - net

Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net for all periods presented reflect benefits recognized by NEER as third-party investors received their portion of the economic attributes, including income tax attributes, of the underlying wind projects, net of associated costs. See Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.

Equity in Earnings of Equity Method Investees

Equity in earnings of equity method investees increased in 2015 and 2014 primarily due to NEER's 50% equity investment in a 550 MW solar project that commenced partial operations at the end of 2013 and full operations by the end of 2014.

Gains on Disposal of Assets - net

Gains on disposal of assets - net for 2015, 2014 and 2013 primarily reflect gains on sales of securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds. Gains on disposal of assets - net also reflect, in 2015, a pretax gain of approximately \$6 million on the

sale of a 41 MW wind project, in 2014, a pretax gain of approximately \$23 million on the sale of a 75 MW wind project and, in 2013, a pretax gain of approximately \$14 million on the sale of a portfolio of wind assets with generating capacity totaling 223 MW.

Tax Credits, Benefits and Expenses

PTCs from wind projects and ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs from solar and certain wind projects are reflected in NEER's earnings. PTCs are recognized as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes, and were approximately \$149 million, \$186 million and \$209 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. A portion of the PTCs have been allocated to investors in connection with sales of differential membership interests. In addition, NEE's effective income tax rate for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was affected by deferred income tax benefits associated with ITCs and convertible ITCs of \$89 million, \$84 million and \$74 million, respectively. NEE's effective income tax rate for 2014 was unfavorably affected by a noncash income tax charge of approximately \$45 million associated with structuring Canadian assets and for 2013 was unfavorably affected by the establishment of a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets associated with the Spain solar projects. See Note 5 and Overview - Adjusted Earnings for additional information.

Capital Initiatives

NEER expects to add new contracted wind generation of approximately 1,400 MW and new contracted solar generation of approximately 1,100 MW in 2016 and will continue to pursue other additional investment opportunities that may develop. Projects developed by NEER might be offered for sale to NEP if NEER should seek to sell the projects. NEER will also continue to invest in the development of its natural gas pipeline infrastructure assets. See Item 1. Business - NEER - Generation and Other Operations - Natural Gas Pipelines.

Sale of Assets to NEP

In January 2015 and February 2015, indirect subsidiaries of NEER sold a 250 MW wind facility located in Texas and an approximately 20 MW solar facility located in California, respectively, to indirect subsidiaries of NEP.

In May 2015, an indirect subsidiary of NEER sold four wind generation facilities with contracted generating capacity totaling approximately 664 MW located in North Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington and Oregon to an indirect subsidiary of NEP.

In October 2015, an indirect subsidiary of NEER sold a 149 MW wind generation facility located in Ontario, Canada to an indirect subsidiary of NEP.

Corporate and Other: Results of Operations

Corporate and Other is primarily comprised of the operating results of NEET, FPL FiberNet and other business activities, as well as corporate interest income and expenses. Corporate and Other allocates a portion of NEECH's corporate interest expense and shared service costs to NEER. Interest expense is allocated based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt and, for purposes of allocating NEECH's corporate interest expense, the deferred credit associated with differential membership interests sold by NEER's subsidiaries is included with debt. Each subsidiary's income taxes are calculated based on the "separate return method," except that tax benefits that could not be used on a separate return basis, but are used on the consolidated tax return, are recorded by the subsidiary that generated the tax benefits. Any remaining consolidated income tax benefits or expenses are recorded at Corporate and Other. The major components of Corporate and Other's results, on an after-tax basis, are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)		
Interest expense, net of allocations to NEER	\$ (87)	\$ (95)	\$ (109)
Interest income	32	31	32
Federal and state income tax benefits (expenses)	20	(7)	15
Merger-related expenses	(20)	—	—
Other - net	67	30	65
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ (41)</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

The decrease in interest expense, net of allocations to NEER in 2015 and 2014 reflects lower average debt balances due in part to a higher allocation of interest costs to NEER reflecting growth in NEER's business. The federal and state income tax benefits (expenses) reflect consolidating income tax adjustments, including, in 2015, favorable changes in state income tax laws and, in 2013, a \$15 million income tax benefit recorded as a gain from discontinued operations, net of federal income taxes (see Overview - Adjusted Earnings).

Other - net includes all other corporate income and expenses, as well as other business activities. The increase in other - net for 2015 primarily reflects 2015 investment gains compared to 2014 investment losses and the absence of debt reacquisition losses recorded in 2014. The decrease in other in 2014 primarily reflects after-tax investment losses in 2014, lower results from NEET and debt reacquisition losses. Substantially all of such investment losses and gains, on a pretax basis, is reflected in other - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

NEE and its subsidiaries, including FPL, require funds to support and grow their businesses. These funds are used for, among other things, working capital, capital expenditures, investments in or acquisitions of assets and businesses, payment of maturing debt obligations and, from time to time, redemption or repurchase of outstanding debt or equity securities. It is anticipated that these requirements will be satisfied through a combination of cash flows from operations, short- and long-term borrowings, the issuance of short- and long-term debt and, from time to time, equity securities, and proceeds from differential membership investors, consistent with NEE's and FPL's objective of maintaining, on a long-term basis, a capital structure that will support a strong investment grade credit rating. NEE, FPL and NEECH rely on access to credit and capital markets as significant sources of liquidity for capital requirements and other operations that are not satisfied by operating cash flows. The inability of NEE, FPL and NEECH to maintain their current credit ratings could affect their ability to raise short- and long-term capital, their cost of capital and the execution of their respective financing strategies, and could require the posting of additional collateral under certain agreements.

In October 2015, NEE authorized a program to purchase, from time to time, up to \$150 million of common units representing limited partner interests of NEP. Under the program, any purchases may be made in amounts, at prices and at such times as NEE or its subsidiaries deem appropriate, all subject to market conditions and other considerations. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. Any purchases will be made in such quantities, at such prices, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as determined by NEE or its subsidiaries in their discretion, based on factors such as market and business conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors. The common unit purchase program does not require NEE to acquire any specific number of common units and may be modified or terminated by NEE at any time. NEE owns and controls the general partner of NEP and beneficially owns approximately 76.9% of NEP's voting power at December 31, 2015. The purpose of the program is not to cause NEP's common units to be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange or to cause the common units to be deregistered with the SEC. As of December 31, 2015, NEE had purchased approximately \$0.6 million of NEP common units under this program. Also in October 2015, NEP put in place an at-the-market equity issuance program pursuant to which NEP may issue from time to time, up to \$150 million of its common units. As of December 31, 2015, NEP had issued approximately \$26 million of its common units under this program.

Cash Flows

NEE's increase in cash flows from operating activities for 2015 and 2014 primarily reflects operating cash generated from additional wind and solar facilities that were placed in service during or after 2014 and 2013, respectively. FPL's cash flows from operating activities remained essentially flat in 2015 and 2014 compared to the prior year period, and, in 2015, reflects the purchase of Cedar Bay. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation.

Sources and uses of NEE's and FPL's cash for 2015, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
(millions)						
Sources of cash:						
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 6,116	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,102	\$ 3,393	\$ 3,454	\$ 3,558
Long-term borrowings	5,772	5,054	4,371	1,084	997	497
Change in loan proceeds restricted for construction	—	—	228	—	—	—
Proceeds from differential membership investors, net of payments	669	907	385	—	—	—
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	52	307	165	—	—	—
Capital contributions from NEE	—	—	—	1,454	100	275
Cash grants under the Recovery Act	8	343	165	—	—	—
Issuances of common stock - net	1,298	633	842	—	—	—
Net increase in short-term debt	—	451	—	—	938	99
Proceeds from sale of noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	345	438	—	—	—	—
Other sources - net	107	—	66	19	—	30
Total sources of cash	14,367	13,633	11,324	5,950	5,489	4,459
Uses of cash:						
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	(8,377)	(7,017)	(6,682)	(3,633)	(3,241)	(2,903)
Retirements of long-term debt	(3,972)	(4,750)	(2,396)	(551)	(355)	(453)
Net decrease in short-term debt	(356)	—	(720)	(986)	—	—
Dividends	(1,385)	(1,261)	(1,122)	(700)	(1,550)	(1,070)
Other uses - net	(283)	(466)	(295)	(71)	(348)	(54)
Total uses of cash	(14,373)	(13,494)	(11,215)	(5,941)	(5,494)	(4,480)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (6)	\$ 139	\$ 109	\$ 9	\$ (5)	\$ (21)

NEE's primary capital requirements are for expanding and enhancing FPL's electric system and generation facilities to continue to provide reliable service to meet customer electricity demands and for funding NEER's investments in independent power and other projects. The following table provides a summary of the major capital investments for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
(millions)			
FPL:			
Generation:			
New	\$ 686	\$ 744	\$ 931
Existing	811	905	655
Transmission and distribution	1,681	1,307	873
Nuclear fuel	205	174	212
General and other	384	148	162
Other, primarily change in accrued property additions and exclusion of AFUDC - equity	(134)	(37)	70
Total	3,633	3,241	2,903
NEER:			
Wind	1,029	2,136	1,725
Solar	1,494	546	914
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	315	262	269
Natural gas pipelines	1,198	74	24
Other	625	683	705
Total	4,661	3,701	3,637
Corporate and Other	83	75	142
Total capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$ 8,377	\$ 7,017	\$ 6,682

Liquidity

At December 31, 2015, NEE's total net available liquidity was approximately \$7.7 billion, of which FPL's portion was approximately \$3.1 billion. The table below provides the components of FPL's and NEECH's net available liquidity at December 31, 2015.

	FPL	NEECH (millions)	Total	Maturity Date	
				FPL	NEECH
Bank revolving line of credit facilities ^(a)	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,850	\$ 7,850	2016 - 2021	2016 - 2021
Issued letters of credit	(6)	(410)	(416)		
	<u>2,994</u>	<u>4,440</u>	<u>7,434</u>		
Revolving credit facilities	200	710	910	2018	2016 - 2020
Borrowings	—	(675)	(675)		
	<u>200</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>235</u>		
Letter of credit facilities ^(b)	—	650	650		2017
Issued letters of credit	—	(443)	(443)		
	<u>—</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>207</u>		
Subtotal	3,194	4,682	7,876		
Cash and cash equivalents	23	546	569		
Outstanding commercial paper and notes payable	(156)	(630)	(786)		
Net available liquidity	<u>\$ 3,061</u>	<u>\$ 4,598</u>	<u>\$ 7,659</u>		

- (a) Provide for the funding of loans up to \$7,850 million (\$3,000 million for FPL) and the issuance of letters of credit up to \$3,950 million (\$1,070 million for FPL). The entire amount of the credit facilities is available for general corporate purposes and to provide additional liquidity in the event of a loss to the companies' or their subsidiaries' operating facilities (including, in the case of FPL, a transmission and distribution property loss). FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are also available to support the purchase of \$718 million of pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds (tax exempt bonds) in the event they are tendered by individual bond holders and not remarketed prior to maturity. Approximately \$2,255 million of FPL's and \$3,700 million of NEECH's bank revolving line of credit facilities expire in 2021.
- (b) Only available for the issuance of letters of credit.

As of February 19, 2016, 68 banks participate in FPL's and NEECH's revolving credit facilities, with no one bank providing more than 6% of the combined revolving credit facilities. European banks provide approximately 30% of the combined revolving credit facilities. Pursuant to a 1998 guarantee agreement, NEE guarantees the payment of NEECH's debt obligations under its revolving credit facilities. In order for FPL or NEECH to borrow or to have letters of credit issued under the terms of their respective revolving credit facilities and, also for NEECH, its letter of credit facilities, FPL, in the case of FPL, and NEE, in the case of NEECH, are required, among other things, to maintain a ratio of funded debt to total capitalization that does not exceed a stated ratio. The FPL and NEECH revolving credit facilities also contain default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, failure of FPL and NEE, as the case may be, to maintain the respective ratio of funded debt to total capitalization at or below the specified ratio. At December 31, 2015, each of NEE and FPL was in compliance with its required ratio.

Additionally, at December 31, 2015, certain subsidiaries of NEER and NEP had credit or loan facilities with available liquidity as set forth in the table below. In order for the applicable borrower to borrow or to have letters of credit issued under the terms of the agreements for some of the NEER facilities listed below, among other things, NEE is required to maintain a ratio of funded debt to total capitalization that does not exceed a stated ratio. These NEER agreements also generally contain covenants and default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, failure of NEE to maintain a ratio of funded debt to total capitalization at or below the specified ratio. Some of the payment obligations of the borrowers under the NEER agreements listed below ultimately are guaranteed by NEE.

	Amount	Amount Remaining Available at December 31, 2015 (millions)	Rate	Maturity Date	Related Project Use
NEER:					
Canadian revolving credit facilities ^(a)	C\$850	\$458	Variable	Various	Canadian renewable generation assets
Limited-recourse construction and term loan facility	\$425	\$106	Variable	2035	Construction and development of a 250 MW solar PV project in California
Limited-recourse construction and term loan facility	\$619	\$98	Variable	2035	Construction and development of a 250 MW solar PV project in Nevada
Cash grant bridge loan facilities	\$250	\$250	Variable	2018	Construction and development of a 250 MW solar PV project in Nevada
NEP:					
Senior secured revolving credit facility ^(b)	\$250	\$221	Variable	2019	Working capital, expansion projects, acquisitions and general business purposes
Senior secured limited-recourse revolving loan facility ^(c)	\$150	\$150	Variable	2020	General business purposes

- (a) Available for general corporate purposes; the current intent is to use these facilities for the purchase, development, construction and/or operation of Canadian renewable generation assets. Consists of three credit facilities with expiration dates ranging from February 28, 2016 to April 2016.
- (b) NEP OpCo and one of its direct subsidiaries are required to comply with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis and NEP OpCo's ability to pay cash distributions to its unit holders is subject to certain other restrictions. The revolving credit facility includes borrowing capacity for letters of credit and incremental commitments to increase the revolving credit facility up to \$1 billion in the aggregate. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility are guaranteed by NEP OpCo and NEP.
- (c) A certain NEP subsidiary (borrower) is required to satisfy certain conditions, including among other things, maintaining a leverage ratio at the time of any borrowing that does not exceed a specified ratio. Borrowings under this revolving loan facility are secured by liens on certain of the borrower's assets and certain of the borrower's subsidiaries' assets, as well as the ownership interest in the borrower. Contains default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, failure of the borrower to maintain a leverage ratio at or below the specified rate and a minimum interest coverage ratio.

Storm Restoration Costs

As of December 31, 2015, FPL had the capacity to absorb up to approximately \$119 million in future prudently incurred storm restoration costs without seeking recovery through a rate adjustment from the FPSC or filing a petition with the FPSC. See Note 1 – Revenues and Rates.

Capital Support

Guarantees, Letters of Credit, Surety Bonds and Indemnifications (Guarantee Arrangements)

Certain subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, issue guarantees and obtain letters of credit and surety bonds, as well as provide indemnities, to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties and financings. Substantially all of the guarantee arrangements are on behalf of NEE's or FPL's consolidated subsidiaries, as discussed in more detail below. NEE and FPL are not required to recognize liabilities associated with guarantee arrangements issued on behalf of their consolidated subsidiaries unless it becomes probable that they will be required to perform. At December 31, 2015, NEE and FPL believe it is unlikely that they would be required to perform under, or otherwise incur any losses associated with, these guarantee arrangements.

As of December 31, 2015, NEE subsidiaries had approximately \$3.3 billion in guarantees related primarily to equity contribution agreements associated with the development, construction and financing of certain power generation facilities, engineering, procurement and construction agreements and natural gas pipeline development projects. In addition, as of December 31, 2015, NEE subsidiaries had approximately \$4.6 billion in guarantees (\$21 million for FPL) related to obligations under purchased power agreements, indemnifications associated with asset divestitures, nuclear-related activities, the non-receipt of proceeds from cash grants under the Recovery Act and the payment obligations related to renewable tax credits, as well as other types of contractual obligations.

In some instances, subsidiaries of NEE elect to issue guarantees instead of posting other forms of collateral required under certain financing arrangements. As of December 31, 2015, these guarantees totaled approximately \$935 million and support, among other things, required cash management reserves, O&M service agreement requirements and other specific project financing requirements.

Subsidiaries of NEE also issue guarantees to support customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading activities, including the buying and selling of wholesale and retail energy commodities. As of December 31, 2015, the estimated mark-to-market exposure (the total amount that these subsidiaries of NEE could be required to fund based on energy commodity market prices at December 31, 2015) plus contract settlement net payables, net of collateral posted for obligations under these guarantees totaled \$656 million.

As of December 31, 2015, subsidiaries of NEE also had approximately \$1.0 billion of standby letters of credit (\$6 million for FPL) and approximately \$317 million of surety bonds (\$77 million for FPL) to support certain of the commercial activities discussed above. FPL's and NEECH's credit facilities are available to support the amount of the standby letters of credit.

In addition, as part of contract negotiations in the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, have agreed and in the future may agree to make payments to compensate or indemnify other parties for possible unfavorable financial consequences resulting from specified events. The specified events may include, but are not limited to, an adverse judgment in a lawsuit or the imposition of additional taxes due to a change in tax law or interpretations of the tax law. NEE and FPL are unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of future payments under some of these contracts because events that would obligate them to make payments have not yet occurred or, if any such event has occurred, they have not been notified of its occurrence.

Certain guarantee arrangements described above contain requirements for NEECH and FPL to maintain a specified credit rating. For a discussion of credit rating downgrade triggers see Credit Ratings below. NEE has guaranteed certain payment obligations of NEECH, including most of its debt and all of its debentures and commercial paper issuances, as well as most of its payment guarantees and indemnifications, and NEECH has guaranteed certain debt and other obligations of NEER and its subsidiaries.

Shelf Registration

In July 2015, NEE, NEECH and FPL filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC for an unspecified amount of securities which became effective upon filing. The amount of securities issuable by the companies is established from time to time by their respective boards of directors. As of February 19, 2016, securities that may be issued under the registration statement include, depending on the registrant, senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities, junior subordinated debentures, first mortgage bonds, common stock, preferred stock, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units, warrants and guarantees related to certain of those securities. As of February 19, 2016, the board-authorized capacity available to issue securities was approximately \$4.8 billion for NEE and NEECH (issuable by either or both of them up to such aggregate amount) and \$1.9 billion for FPL.

Contractual Obligations and Estimated Capital Expenditures

NEE's and FPL's commitments at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
	(millions)						
Long-term debt, including interest: ^(a)							
FPL	\$ 500	\$ 800	\$ 884	\$ 481	\$ 412 ^(b)	\$ 15,601 ^(b)	\$ 18,678
NEER	1,846	877	1,715	659	774	5,173	11,044
Corporate and Other	1,099	2,355	1,301	1,873	1,338	12,793	20,759
Purchase obligations:							
FPL ^(c)	5,320	4,525	4,105	4,345	4,310	13,740	36,345
NEER ^(d)	3,670	735	610	130	85	530	5,760
Corporate and Other ^(d)	60	5	5	—	5	—	75
Elimination of FPL's purchase obligations to NEER ^(d)	—	(59)	(87)	(84)	(81)	(1,246)	(1,557)
Asset retirement activities: ^(e)							
FPL ^(f)	11	16	10	3	—	8,200	8,240
NEER ^(g)	1	—	—	—	—	13,199	13,200
Other commitments:							
NEER ^(h)	115	138	187	191	95	405	1,131
Total	\$ 12,622	\$ 9,392	\$ 8,730	\$ 7,598	\$ 6,938	\$ 68,395	\$ 113,675

(a) Includes principal, interest and interest rate swaps. Variable rate interest was computed using December 31, 2015 rates. See Note 13.

(b) Includes \$718 million of tax exempt bonds that permit individual bond holders to tender the bonds for purchase at any time prior to maturity. In the event bonds are tendered for purchase, they would be remarketed by a designated remarketing agent in accordance with the related indenture. If the remarketing is unsuccessful, FPL would be required to purchase the tax exempt bonds. As of December 31, 2015, all tax exempt bonds tendered for purchase have been successfully remarketed. FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are available to support the purchase of tax exempt bonds.

(c) Represents required capacity and minimum charges under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts (see Note 14 - Contracts), and projected capital expenditures through 2020 (see Note 14 - Commitments).

(d) See Note 14 - Contracts.

(e) Represents expected cash payments adjusted for inflation for estimated costs to perform asset retirement activities.

(f) At December 31, 2015, FPL had approximately \$3,430 million in restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission FPL's nuclear units, which are included in NEE's and FPL's special use funds. See Note 13.

(g) At December 31, 2015, NEER's 88.23% portion of Seabrook's and 70% portion of Duane Arnold's and its Point Beach's restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission its nuclear units totaled approximately \$1,634 million and are included in NEE's special use funds. See Note 13.

(h) Represents estimated cash distributions related to differential membership interests and payments related to the acquisition of certain development rights. For further discussion of differential membership interests, see Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.

Credit Ratings

NEE's and FPL's liquidity, ability to access credit and capital markets, cost of borrowings and collateral posting requirements under certain agreements are dependent on their credit ratings. At February 19, 2016, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) had assigned the following credit ratings to NEE, FPL and NEECH:

	Moody's ^(a)	S&P ^(a)	Fitch ^(a)
NEE: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	Baa1	A-	A-
FPL: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	A1	A-	A
First mortgage bonds	Aa2	A	AA-
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds ^(c)	VMIG-1/P-1	A-2	F1
Commercial paper	P-1	A-2	F1
NEECH: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	Baa1	A-	A-
Debentures	Baa1	BBB+	A-
Junior subordinated debentures	Baa2	BBB	BBB
Commercial paper	P-2	A-2	F1

- (a) A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and should be evaluated independently of any other rating. The rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization.
- (b) The outlook indicated by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch is stable.
- (c) Short-term ratings are presented as all bonds outstanding are currently paying a short-term interest rate. At FPL's election, a portion or all of the bonds may be adjusted to a long-term interest rate.

NEE and its subsidiaries, including FPL, have no credit rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity dates of outstanding debt. A change in ratings is not an event of default under applicable debt instruments, and while there are conditions to drawing on the credit facilities noted above, the maintenance of a specific minimum credit rating is not a condition to drawing on these credit facilities.

Commitment fees and interest rates on loans under these credit facilities' agreements are tied to credit ratings. A ratings downgrade also could reduce the accessibility and increase the cost of commercial paper and other short-term debt issuances and borrowings and additional or replacement credit facilities. In addition, a ratings downgrade could result in, among other things, the requirement that NEE subsidiaries, including FPL, post collateral under certain agreements and guarantee arrangements, including, but not limited to, those related to fuel procurement, power sales and purchases, nuclear decommissioning funding, debt-related reserves and trading activities. FPL's and NEECH's credit facilities are available to support these potential requirements.

Covenants

NEE's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. As a practical matter, the ability of NEE to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon, among other things, dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries. For example, FPL pays dividends to NEE in a manner consistent with FPL's long-term targeted capital structure. However, the mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contains provisions which, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends to NEE and the issuance of additional first mortgage bonds. Additionally, in some circumstances, the mortgage restricts the amount of retained earnings that FPL can use to pay cash dividends on its common stock. The restricted amount may change based on factors set out in the mortgage. Other than this restriction on the payment of common stock dividends, the mortgage does not restrict FPL's use of retained earnings. As of December 31, 2015, no retained earnings were restricted by these provisions of the mortgage and, in light of FPL's current financial condition and level of earnings, management does not expect that planned financing activities or dividends would be affected by these limitations.

FPL may issue first mortgage bonds under its mortgage subject to its meeting an adjusted net earnings test set forth in the mortgage, which generally requires adjusted net earnings to be at least twice the annual interest requirements on, or at least 10% of the aggregate principal amount of, FPL's first mortgage bonds including those to be issued and any other non-junior FPL indebtedness. As of December 31, 2015, coverage for the 12 months ended December 31, 2015 would have been approximately 7.8 times the annual interest requirements and approximately 3.8 times the aggregate principal requirements. New first mortgage bonds are also limited to an amount equal to the sum of 60% of unfunded property additions after adjustments to offset property retirements, the amount of retired first mortgage bonds or qualified lien bonds and the amount of cash on deposit with the mortgage trustee. As of December 31, 2015, FPL could have issued in excess of \$11.8 billion of additional first mortgage bonds based on the unfunded property additions and in excess of \$6.3 billion based on retired first mortgage bonds. As of December 31, 2015, no cash was deposited with the mortgage trustee for these purposes.

In September 2006, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (September 2006 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$350 million principal amount of Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (Series B junior

subordinated debentures). The September 2006 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of long-term indebtedness (covered debt) of NEECH (other than the Series B junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. FPL Group Capital Trust I's 5 7/8% Preferred Trust Securities have been initially designated as the covered debt under the September 2006 RCC. The September 2006 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem, and NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series B junior subordinated debentures on or before October 1, 2036, only to the extent that the redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount of proceeds from the sale of qualifying securities, subject to certain limitations described in the September 2006 RCC. Qualifying securities are securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the Series B junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption or purchase, which are sold within 180 days prior to the date of the redemption or repurchase of the Series B junior subordinated debentures.

In June 2007, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (June 2007 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$400 million principal amount of its Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (Series C junior subordinated debentures). The June 2007 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of covered debt of NEECH (other than the Series C junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. FPL Group Capital Trust I's 5 7/8% Preferred Trust Securities have been initially designated as the covered debt under the June 2007 RCC. The June 2007 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem or purchase, or satisfy, discharge or defease (collectively, defease), and NEE and any majority-owned subsidiary of NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series C junior subordinated debentures on or before June 15, 2037, only to the extent that the principal amount defeased or the applicable redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount raised from the issuance, during the 180 days prior to the date of that redemption, purchase or defeasance, of qualifying securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the applicable characteristics of the Series C junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption, purchase or defeasance, subject to certain limitations described in the June 2007 RCC.

In September 2007, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (September 2007 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$250 million principal amount of its Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (Series D junior subordinated debentures). The September 2007 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of covered debt of NEECH (other than the Series D junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. FPL Group Capital Trust I's 5 7/8% Preferred Trust Securities have been initially designated as the covered debt under the September 2007 RCC. The September 2007 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem, purchase, or defease, and NEE and any majority-owned subsidiary of NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series D junior subordinated debentures on or before September 1, 2037, only to the extent that the principal amount defeased or the applicable redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount raised from the issuance, during the 180 days prior to the date of that redemption, purchase or defeasance, of qualifying securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the applicable characteristics of the Series D junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption, purchase or defeasance, subject to certain limitations described in the September 2007 RCC.

New Accounting Rules and Interpretations

Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis - In February 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an accounting standard update which modifies the current consolidation guidance. See Note 1 - Variable Interest Entities.

Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs - In April 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. See Note 1 - Debt Issuance Costs.

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and required disclosures. See Note 1 - Revenues and Rates.

Classification of Deferred Taxes - In November 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update which simplifies the classification of deferred taxes. See Note 1 - Income Taxes.

Financial Instruments - In January 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update which modifies guidance regarding certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. See Note 4 - Financial Instruments Accounting Standard Update.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

NEE's and FPL's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which were prepared under GAAP. Critical accounting policies are those that NEE and FPL believe are both most important to the portrayal of their financial condition and results of operations, and require complex, subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates and assumptions about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of those policies may result in materially different amounts being reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

NEE and FPL consider the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing their consolidated financial statements:

Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated primarily with outstanding and forecasted debt issuances and borrowings. In addition, NEE, through NEER, uses derivatives to optimize the value of power generation and gas infrastructure assets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

Accounting pronouncements require the use of fair value accounting if certain conditions are met, which requires significant judgment to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. This applies not only to traditional financial derivative instruments, but to any contract having the accounting characteristics of a derivative. Much of the existing accounting guidance related to derivatives focuses on when certain contracts for the purchase and sale of power and certain fuel supply contracts can be excluded from derivative accounting rules, however the guidance does not address all contract issues. As a result, significant judgment must be used in applying derivatives accounting guidance to contracts. In the event changes in interpretation occur, it is possible that contracts that currently are excluded from derivatives accounting rules would have to be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in the statement of income.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

NEE's and FPL's derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Fair values for some of the longer-term contracts where liquid markets are not available are derived through internally developed models which estimate the fair value of a contract by calculating the present value of the difference between the contract price and the forward prices. Forward prices represent the price at which a buyer or seller could contract today to purchase or sell a commodity at a future date. The near-term forward market for electricity is generally liquid and therefore the prices in the early years of the forward curves reflect observable market quotes. However, in the later years, the market is much less liquid and forward price curves must be developed using factors including the forward prices for the commodities used as fuel to generate electricity, the expected system heat rate (which measures the efficiency of power plants in converting fuel to electricity) in the region where the purchase or sale takes place, and a fundamental forecast of expected spot prices based on modeled supply and demand in the region. NEE estimates the fair value of interest rate and foreign currency derivatives using a discounted cash flows valuation technique based on the net amount of estimated future cash inflows and outflows related to the derivative agreements. The assumptions in these models are critical since any changes therein could have a significant impact on the fair value of the derivative.

At FPL, substantially all changes in the fair value of energy derivative transactions are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel clause. See Note 3.

In NEE's non-rate regulated operations, predominantly NEER, essentially all changes in the derivatives' fair value for power purchases and sales, fuel sales and trading activities are recognized on a net basis in operating revenues; fuel purchases used in the production of electricity are recognized in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense; and the equity method investees' related activity is recognized in equity in earnings of equity method investees in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

For those interest rate and foreign currency transactions accounted for as cash flow hedges, much of the effects of changes in fair value are reflected in OCI, a component of common shareholders' equity, rather than being recognized in current earnings. For those transactions accounted for as fair value hedges, the effects of changes in fair value are reflected in current earnings offset by changes in the fair value of the item being hedged.

Certain hedging transactions at NEER are entered into as economic hedges but the transactions do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, hedge accounting treatment is not elected or hedge accounting has been discontinued. Changes in the fair value of those transactions are marked to market and reported in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in earnings volatility. These changes in fair value are captured in the non-qualifying hedge category in computing adjusted earnings. This could be significant to NEER's results because the economic offset to the positions are not marked to market. As a consequence, NEE's net income reflects only the movement in one part of economically-linked transactions. For example, a gain (loss) in the non-qualifying hedge category for certain energy derivatives is offset by decreases (increases) in the fair value of related physical asset positions in the portfolio or contracts, which are not marked to market under GAAP. For this reason, NEE's management views results expressed excluding the unrealized mark-to-market impact of the non-qualifying hedges as a meaningful measure of current period performance. For additional information regarding derivative instruments, see Note 3, Overview and Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity.

Accounting for Pension Benefits

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. Management believes that, based on actuarial assumptions and the well-funded status of the pension plan, NEE will not be required to make any cash contributions to the qualified pension plan in the near future. The qualified pension plan has a fully funded trust dedicated to providing benefits under the plan. NEE allocates net periodic income associated with the pension plan to its subsidiaries annually using specific criteria.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

For the pension plan, the benefit obligation is the actuarial present value, as of the December 31 measurement date, of all benefits attributed by the pension benefit formula to employee service rendered to that date. The amount of benefit to be paid depends on a number of future events incorporated into the pension benefit formula, including estimates of the average life of employees/survivors and average years of service rendered. The projected benefit obligation is measured based on assumptions concerning future interest rates and future employee compensation levels. NEE derives pension income from actuarial calculations based on the plan's provisions and various management assumptions including discount rate, rate of increase in compensation levels and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Accounting guidance requires recognition of the funded status of the pension plan in the balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized in other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity in the year in which the changes occur. Since NEE is the plan sponsor, and its subsidiaries do not have separate rights to the plan assets or direct obligations to their employees, this accounting guidance is reflected at NEE and not allocated to the subsidiaries. The portion of previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are estimated to be allocable to FPL as net periodic (income) cost in future periods and that otherwise would be recorded in AOCI are classified as regulatory assets and liabilities at NEE in accordance with regulatory treatment.

Net periodic pension income is included in O&M expenses, and is calculated using a number of actuarial assumptions. Those assumptions for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 include:

	2015	2014	2013
Discount rate	3.95%	4.80%	4.00%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return ^(a)	7.35%	7.75%	7.75%

(a) In 2015, an expected long-term rate of return of 7.75% is presented net of investment management fees.

In developing these assumptions, NEE evaluated input, including other qualitative and quantitative factors, from its actuaries and consultants, as well as information available in the marketplace. In addition, for the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, NEE considered different models, capital market return assumptions and historical returns for a portfolio with an equity/bond asset mix similar to its pension fund, as well as its pension fund's historical compounded returns. NEE believes that 7.35% is a reasonable long-term rate of return, net of investment management fees, on its pension plan assets. NEE will continue to evaluate all of its actuarial assumptions, including its expected rate of return, at least annually, and will adjust them as appropriate.

NEE utilizes in its determination of pension income a market-related valuation of plan assets. This market-related valuation reduces year-to-year volatility and recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period following the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of plan assets and the actual return realized on those plan assets. Since the market-related value of plan assets recognizes gains or losses over a five-year period, the future value of plan assets will be affected as previously deferred gains or losses are recognized. Such gains and losses together with other differences between actual results and the estimates used in the actuarial valuations are deferred and recognized in determining pension income only to the extent they exceed 10% of the greater of projected benefit obligations or the market-related value of plan assets.

The following table illustrates the effect on net periodic income of changing the critical actuarial assumptions discussed above, while holding all other assumptions constant:

	Change in Assumption	Decrease in 2015 Net Periodic Income	
		NEE	FPL
		(millions)	
Expected long-term rate of return	(0.5)%	\$ (18)	\$ (11)
Discount rate	0.5%	\$ (3)	\$ (2)
Salary increase	0.5%	\$ (2)	\$ (1)

NEE also utilizes actuarial assumptions about mortality to help estimate obligations of the pension plan. NEE has adopted the latest revised mortality tables and mortality improvement scales released by the Society of Actuaries, which adoption did not have a material impact on the pension plan's obligation.

See Note 2.

Carrying Value of Long-Lived Assets

NEE evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

The amount of future net cash flows, the timing of the cash flows and the determination of an appropriate interest rate all involve estimates and judgments about future events. In particular, the aggregate amount of cash flows determines whether an impairment exists, and the timing of the cash flows is critical in determining fair value. Because each assessment is based on the facts and circumstances associated with each long-lived asset, the effects of changes in assumptions cannot be generalized.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements and Management's Discussion - NEER: Results of Operations - Gas Infrastructure.

Decommissioning and Dismantlement

The components of NEE's and FPL's decommissioning of nuclear plants, dismantlement of plants and other accrued asset removal costs are as follows:

	FPL						NEECH ^(a)		NEE	
	Nuclear Decommissioning		Fossil/Solar Dismantlement		Interim Removal Costs and Other		December 31,		December 31,	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(millions)									
AROs	\$ 1,764	\$ 1,303	\$ 53	\$ 48	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 647	\$ 631	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,986
Less capitalized ARO asset net of accumulated depreciation	375	—	38	18	—	—	—	—	413	18
Accrued asset removal costs ^(b)	279	280	315	311	1,327	1,307	9	6	1,930	1,904
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference ^(b)	2,147	2,239	37	20	(2)	(2)	—	—	2,182	2,257
Accrued decommissioning, dismantlement and other accrued asset removal costs	\$ 3,815 ^(c)	\$ 3,822 ^(c)	\$ 367 ^(c)	\$ 361 ^(c)	\$ 1,330 ^(c)	\$ 1,309 ^(c)	\$ 656	\$ 637	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,129

(a) Primarily NEER.

(b) Regulatory liability on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

(c) Represents total amount accrued for ratemaking purposes.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

The calculation of the future cost of retiring long-lived assets, including nuclear decommissioning and plant dismantlement costs, involves estimating the amount and timing of future expenditures and making judgments concerning whether or not such costs are considered a legal obligation. Estimating the amount and timing of future expenditures includes, among other things, making projections of when assets will be retired and ultimately decommissioned and how costs will escalate with inflation. In addition, NEE and FPL also make interest rate and rate of return projections on their investments in determining recommended funding requirements for nuclear decommissioning costs. Periodically, NEE and FPL are required to update these estimates and projections which can affect the annual expense amounts recognized, the liabilities recorded and the annual funding requirements for nuclear decommissioning costs. For example, an increase of 0.25% in the assumed escalation rates for nuclear decommissioning costs would increase NEE's and FPL's asset retirement obligations and conditional asset retirement obligations (collectively, AROs) as of December 31, 2015 by \$191 million and \$149 million, respectively.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

NEE and FPL each account for AROs under accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if it can be reasonably estimated, with the offsetting associated asset retirement costs capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets.

FPL - For ratemaking purposes, FPL accrues and funds for nuclear plant decommissioning costs over the expected service life of each unit based on studies that are filed with the FPSC. The studies reflect, among other things, the expiration dates of the operating licenses for FPL's nuclear units. The most recent studies, filed in 2015, indicate that FPL's portion of the future cost of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under the spent fuel settlement agreement, is approximately \$7.5 billion, or \$2.9 billion expressed in 2015 dollars.

FPL accrues the cost of dismantling its fossil and solar plants over the expected service life of each unit based on studies filed with the FPSC. Unlike nuclear decommissioning, dismantlement costs are not funded. The most recent studies became effective January 1, 2010. At December 31, 2015, FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil and solar units is approximately \$752 million, or \$411 million expressed in 2015 dollars. The majority of the dismantlement costs are not considered AROs. FPL accrues for interim removal costs over the life of the related assets based on depreciation studies approved by the FPSC. Any differences between the ARO amount recorded and the amount recorded for ratemaking purposes are reported as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting.

NEER - NEER records a liability for the present value of its expected decommissioning costs which is determined using various internal and external data and applying a probability percentage to a variety of scenarios regarding the life of the plant and timing of decommissioning. The liability is being accreted using the interest method through the date decommissioning activities are expected to be complete. At December 31, 2015, the ARO for nuclear decommissioning of NEER's nuclear plants totaled approximately \$423 million. NEER's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its nuclear plants, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under the spent fuel settlement agreement, is estimated to be approximately \$11.8 billion, or \$1.9 billion expressed in 2015 dollars.

See Note 1 - Asset Retirement Obligations and - Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs and Note 13.

Regulatory Accounting

NEE's and FPL's regulatory assets and liabilities are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(millions)			
Regulatory assets:				
Current:				
Deferred clause and franchise expenses	\$ 75	\$ 268	\$ 75	\$ 268
Derivatives	\$ 218	\$ 364	\$ 218	\$ 364
Other	\$ 210	\$ 116	\$ 209	\$ 111
Noncurrent:				
Purchased power agreement termination	\$ 726	\$ —	\$ 726	\$ —
Securitized storm-recovery costs	\$ 208	\$ 294	\$ 208	\$ 294
Other	\$ 844	\$ 657	\$ 579	\$ 468
Regulatory liabilities:				
Current, included in other current liabilities	\$ 14	\$ 26	\$ 12	\$ 24
Noncurrent:				
Accrued asset removal costs	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,921	\$ 1,898
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference	\$ 2,182	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,182	\$ 2,257
Other	\$ 494	\$ 476	\$ 492	\$ 476

Nature of Accounting Estimates

Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process. Regulatory assets and liabilities are included in rate base or otherwise earn (pay) a return on investment during the recovery period.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Accounting guidance allows regulators to create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by non-rate regulated entities. If NEE's rate-regulated entities, primarily FPL, were no longer subject to cost-based rate regulation, the existing regulatory assets and liabilities would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. In addition, the regulators, including the FPSC for FPL, have the authority to disallow recovery of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. Such costs may include, among others, fuel and O&M expenses, the cost of replacing power lost when fossil and nuclear units are unavailable, storm restoration costs and costs associated with the construction or acquisition of new facilities. The continued applicability of regulatory accounting is assessed at each reporting period.

ENERGY MARKETING AND TRADING AND MARKET RISK SENSITIVITY

NEE and FPL are exposed to risks associated with adverse changes in commodity prices, interest rates and equity prices. Financial instruments and positions affecting the financial statements of NEE and FPL described below are held primarily for purposes other than trading. Market risk is measured as the potential loss in fair value resulting from hypothetical reasonably possible changes in commodity prices, interest rates or equity prices over the next year. Management has established risk management policies to monitor and manage such market risks, as well as credit risks.

Commodity Price Risk

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity. In addition, NEE, through NEER, uses derivatives to optimize the value of power generation and gas infrastructure assets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Note 3.

During 2014 and 2015, the changes in the fair value of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries' energy contract derivative instruments were as follows:

	Hedges on Owned Assets			NEE Total
	Trading	Non- Qualifying	FPL Cost Recovery Clauses	
			(millions)	
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2013	\$ 301	\$ 563	\$ 46	\$ 910
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(51)	58	(121)	(114)
Inception value of new contracts	(4)	—	—	(4)
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	(65)	2	—	(63)
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	139	275	(288)	126
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014	320	898	(363)	855
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(227)	(359)	471	(115)
Inception value of new contracts	18	3	—	21
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	(45)	3	—	(42)
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	293	640	(326)	607
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2015	359	1,185	(218)	1,326
Net margin cash collateral paid (received)				(371)
Total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 359</u>	<u>\$ 1,185</u>	<u>\$ (218)</u>	<u>\$ 955</u>

NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2015 shown above are included on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	December 31, 2015 (millions)
Current derivative assets	\$ 695
Assets held for sale	57
Noncurrent derivative assets	1,185
Current derivative liabilities	(694)
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	(16)
Noncurrent derivative liabilities	(272)
NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets	<u>\$ 955</u>

The sources of fair value estimates and maturity of energy contract derivative instruments at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Maturity						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
	(millions)						
Trading:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	\$ (25)	\$ 23	\$ 8	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10
Significant other observable inputs	28	18	15	(5)	1	(17)	40
Significant unobservable inputs	160	79	17	19	11	23	309
Total	163	120	40	18	12	6	359
Owned Assets - Non-Qualifying:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	12	—	8	4	—	—	24
Significant other observable inputs	293	206	117	78	62	75	831
Significant unobservable inputs	43	34	35	25	20	173	330
Total	348	240	160	107	82	248	1,185
Owned Assets - FPL Cost Recovery Clauses:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant other observable inputs	(218)	—	—	—	—	—	(218)
Significant unobservable inputs	(1)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(219)	1	—	—	—	—	(218)
Total sources of fair value	\$ 292	\$ 361	\$ 200	\$ 125	\$ 94	\$ 254	\$ 1,326

With respect to commodities, NEE's Exposure Management Committee (EMC), which is comprised of certain members of senior management, and NEE's chief executive officer are responsible for the overall approval of market risk management policies and the delegation of approval and authorization levels. The EMC and NEE's chief executive officer receive periodic updates on market positions and related exposures, credit exposures and overall risk management activities.

NEE uses a value-at-risk (VaR) model to measure commodity price market risk in its trading and mark-to-market portfolios. The VaR is the estimated nominal loss of market value based on a one-day holding period at a 95% confidence level using historical simulation methodology. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the VaR figures are as follows:

	Trading			Non-Qualifying Hedges and Hedges in FPL Cost Recovery Clauses ^(a)			Total		
	FPL	NEER	NEE	FPL	NEER	NEE	FPL	NEER	NEE
	(millions)								
December 31, 2014	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 65	\$ 62	\$ 24	\$ 65	\$ 64	\$ 24
December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 51	\$ 44	\$ 23	\$ 51	\$ 46	\$ 25
Average for the year ended December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 24	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 23

(a) Non-qualifying hedges are employed to reduce the market risk exposure to physical assets or contracts which are not marked to market. The VaR figures for the non-qualifying hedges and hedges in FPL cost recovery clauses category do not represent the economic exposure to commodity price movements.

Interest Rate Risk

NEE's and FPL's financial results are exposed to risk resulting from changes in interest rates as a result of their respective issuances of debt, investments in special use funds and other investments. NEE and FPL manage their respective interest rate exposure by monitoring current interest rates, entering into interest rate contracts and using a combination of fixed rate and variable rate debt. Interest rate contracts are used to mitigate and adjust interest rate exposure when deemed appropriate based upon market conditions or when required by financing agreements.

The following are estimates of the fair value of NEE's and FPL's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(millions)				
NEE:				
Fixed income securities:				
Special use funds	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,789 ^(a)	\$ 1,965	\$ 1,965 ^(a)
Other investments:				
Debt securities	\$ 124	\$ 124 ^(a)	\$ 124	\$ 124 ^(a)
Primarily notes receivable	\$ 512	\$ 722 ^(b)	\$ 525	\$ 679 ^(b)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 28,897	\$ 30,412 ^(c)	\$ 27,876	\$ 30,337 ^(c)
Interest rate contracts - net unrealized losses	\$ (285)	\$ (285) ^(d)	\$ (216)	\$ (216) ^(d)
FPL:				
Fixed income securities - special use funds	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,378 ^(a)	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,568 ^(a)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 10,020	\$ 11,028 ^(c)	\$ 9,473	\$ 11,105 ^(c)

(a) Primarily estimated using quoted market prices for these or similar issues.

(b) Primarily estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation technique based on certain observable yield curves and indices considering the credit profile of the borrower.

(c) Estimated using either quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or discounted cash flow valuation technique, considering the current credit spread of the debtor.

(d) Modeled internally using discounted cash flow valuation technique and applying a credit valuation adjustment.

The special use funds of NEE and FPL consist of restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage for FPL and for the decommissioning of NEE's and FPL's nuclear power plants. A portion of these funds is invested in fixed income debt securities primarily carried at estimated fair value. At FPL, changes in fair value, including any OTTI losses, result in a corresponding adjustment to the related liability accounts based on current regulatory treatment. The changes in fair value of NEE's non-rate regulated operations result in a corresponding adjustment to OCI, except for impairments deemed to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are reported in current period earnings. Because the funds set aside by FPL for storm damage could be needed at any time, the related investments are generally more liquid and, therefore, are less sensitive to changes in interest rates. The nuclear decommissioning funds, in contrast, are generally invested in longer-term securities, as decommissioning activities are not scheduled to begin until at least 2030 (2032 at FPL).

As of December 31, 2015, NEE had interest rate contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$8.3 billion related to long-term debt issuances, of which \$2.2 billion are fair value hedges at NEECH that effectively convert fixed-rate debt to a variable-rate instrument. The remaining \$6.1 billion of notional amount of interest rate contracts relate to cash flow hedges to manage exposure to the variability of cash flows associated with variable-rate debt instruments, which primarily relate to NEER debt issuances. At December 31, 2015, the estimated fair value of NEE's fair value hedges and cash flow hedges was approximately \$(14) million and \$(271) million, respectively. See Note 3.

Based upon a hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates, which is a reasonable near-term market change, the net fair value of NEE's net liabilities would increase by approximately \$1,009 million (\$506 million for FPL) at December 31, 2015.

Equity Price Risk

NEE and FPL are exposed to risk resulting from changes in prices for equity securities. For example, NEE's nuclear decommissioning reserve funds include marketable equity securities primarily carried at their market value of approximately \$2,674 million and \$2,634 million (\$1,598 million and \$1,561 million for FPL) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At December 31, 2015, a hypothetical 10% decrease in the prices quoted by stock exchanges, which is a reasonable near-term market change, would result in a \$246 million (\$146 million for FPL) reduction in fair value. For FPL, a corresponding adjustment would be made to the related liability accounts based on current regulatory treatment, and for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, a corresponding adjustment would be made to OCI to the extent the market value of the securities exceeded amortized cost and to OTTI loss to the extent the market value is below amortized cost.

Credit Risk

NEE and its subsidiaries are also exposed to credit risk through their energy marketing and trading operations. Credit risk is the risk that a financial loss will be incurred if a counterparty to a transaction does not fulfill its financial obligation. NEE manages counterparty credit risk for its subsidiaries with energy marketing and trading operations through established policies, including counterparty credit limits, and in some cases credit enhancements, such as cash prepayments, letters of credit, cash and other collateral and guarantees.

Credit risk is also managed through the use of master netting agreements. NEE's credit department monitors current and forward credit exposure to counterparties and their affiliates, both on an individual and an aggregate basis. For all derivative and contractual transactions, NEE's energy marketing and trading operations, which include FPL's energy marketing and trading division, are exposed to losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to these transactions. Some relevant considerations when assessing NEE's energy marketing and trading operations' credit risk exposure include the following:

- Operations are primarily concentrated in the energy industry.
- Trade receivables and other financial instruments are predominately with energy, utility and financial services related companies, as well as municipalities, cooperatives and other trading companies in the U.S.
- Overall credit risk is managed through established credit policies and is overseen by the EMC.
- Prospective and existing customers are reviewed for creditworthiness based upon established standards, with customers not meeting minimum standards providing various credit enhancements or secured payment terms, such as letters of credit or the posting of margin cash collateral.
- Master netting agreements are used to offset cash and non-cash gains and losses arising from derivative instruments with the same counterparty. NEE's policy is to have master netting agreements in place with significant counterparties.

Based on NEE's policies and risk exposures related to credit, NEE and FPL do not anticipate a material adverse effect on their financial statements as a result of counterparty nonperformance. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 94% of NEE's and 100% of FPL's energy marketing and trading counterparty credit risk exposure is associated with companies that have investment grade credit ratings.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See Management's Discussion – Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

NextEra Energy, Inc.'s (NEE) and Florida Power & Light Company's (FPL) management are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The consolidated financial statements, which in part are based on informed judgments and estimates made by management, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

To aid in carrying out this responsibility, we, along with all other members of management, maintain a system of internal accounting control which is established after weighing the cost of such controls against the benefits derived. In the opinion of management, the overall system of internal accounting control provides reasonable assurance that the assets of NEE and FPL and their subsidiaries are safeguarded and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and are properly recorded for the preparation of financial statements. In addition, management believes the overall system of internal accounting control provides reasonable assurance that material errors or irregularities would be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of their duties. Any system of internal accounting control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility that controls can be circumvented or overridden and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control will provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and reporting.

The system of internal accounting control is supported by written policies and guidelines, the selection and training of qualified employees, an organizational structure that provides an appropriate division of responsibility and a program of internal auditing. NEE's written policies include a Code of Business Conduct & Ethics that states management's policy on conflicts of interest and ethical conduct. Compliance with the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics is confirmed annually by key personnel.

The Board of Directors pursues its oversight responsibility for financial reporting and accounting through its Audit Committee. This Committee, which is comprised entirely of independent directors, meets regularly with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors to make inquiries as to the manner in which the responsibilities of each are being discharged. The independent auditors and the internal audit staff have free access to the Committee without management's presence to discuss auditing, internal accounting control and financial reporting matters.

In accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's published guidance, we have excluded from our current assessment the internal control over financial reporting for NET Holdings Management, LLC, which was acquired on October 1, 2015 and whose financial statements reflect total assets and operating revenues consisting of approximately three percent and less than one percent, respectively, of NextEra Energy's consolidated total assets and operating revenues as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015. NextEra Energy will include NET Holdings Management, LLC in its assessment as of December 31, 2016.

Management assessed the effectiveness of NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on this assessment, management believes that NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

NEE's and FPL's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, is engaged to express an opinion on NEE's and FPL's consolidated financial statements and an opinion on NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting. Their reports are based on procedures believed by them to provide a reasonable basis to support such opinions. These reports appear on the following pages.

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NEE and
Chairman of FPL

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst
Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, and Executive
Vice President - Finance of NEE and Executive Vice
President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of FPL

CHRIS N. FROGGATT

Chris N. Froggatt
Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
of NEE

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL

Kimberly Ousdahl
Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of
FPL

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NextEra Energy) and Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL) as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment of NextEra Energy the internal control over financial reporting at NET Holdings Management, LLC, which was acquired on October 1, 2015 and whose financial statements constitute three percent of total assets and less than one percent of operating revenues of NextEra Energy's consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at NET Holdings Management, LLC. NextEra Energy's and FPL's management are responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for their assessments of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, NextEra Energy and FPL maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 of NextEra Energy and FPL and our report dated February 19, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph regarding NextEra Energy's and FPL's adoption of a new accounting standard in 2015.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 19, 2016

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company:

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

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, NextEra Energy and FPL have changed their classification and presentation of deferred taxes in 2015 due to the adoption of FASB ASU 2015-17, *Income Taxes – Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 was applied prospectively.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 19, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 19, 2016

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(millions, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 17,486	\$ 17,021	\$ 15,136
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	5,327	5,602	4,958
Other operations and maintenance	3,269	3,149	3,194
Impairment charges	2	11	300
Merger-related	26	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	2,831	2,551	2,163
Taxes other than income taxes and other	1,399	1,324	1,280
Total operating expenses	12,854	12,637	11,895
OPERATING INCOME	4,632	4,384	3,241
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Interest expense	(1,211)	(1,261)	(1,121)
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	216	199	165
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	107	93	25
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	70	37	63
Interest income	86	80	78
Gains on disposal of assets - net	90	105	54
Gain (loss) associated with Maine fossil	—	21	(67)
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds	(40)	(13)	(11)
Other - net	40	—	27
Total other deductions - net	(642)	(739)	(787)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,990	3,645	2,454
INCOME TAXES	1,228	1,176	777
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	2,762	2,469	1,677
GAIN FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF INCOME TAXES	—	—	231
NET INCOME	2,762	2,469	1,908
LESS NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	10	4	—
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,908
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic:			
Continuing operations	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 3.95
Discontinued operations	—	—	0.55
Total	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 4.50
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution:			
Continuing operations	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 3.93
Discontinued operations	—	—	0.54
Total	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.47
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	450.5	434.4	424.2
Assuming dilution	454.0	440.1	427.0

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 2,762</u>	<u>\$ 2,469</u>	<u>\$ 1,908</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:			
Effective portion of net unrealized gains (losses) (net of \$37 and \$80 tax benefit and \$45 tax expense, respectively)	(88)	(141)	84
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income (net of \$25, \$57 and \$38 tax expense, respectively)	63	98	67
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities:			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities still held (net of \$8 tax benefit, \$45 and \$84 tax expense, respectively)	(7)	62	118
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income (net of \$33, \$26 and \$10 tax benefit, respectively)	(37)	(41)	(17)
Defined benefit pension and other benefits plans (net of \$26 and \$27 tax benefit and \$61 tax expense, respectively)	(42)	(43)	97
Net unrealized losses on foreign currency translation (net of \$2, \$12 and \$22 tax benefit, respectively)	(27)	(25)	(45)
Other comprehensive income (loss) related to equity method investee (net of \$5 tax benefit and \$5 tax expense, respectively)	—	(8)	7
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(138)	(98)	311
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>2,624</u>	<u>2,371</u>	<u>2,219</u>
LESS COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	(1)	2	—
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,369</u>	<u>\$ 2,219</u>

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(millions, except par value)

	December 31,	
	2015	2014 *
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 72,606	\$ 68,042
Nuclear fuel	2,067	2,006
Construction work in progress	5,657	3,591
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(18,944)	(17,934)
Total property, plant and equipment - net (\$7,966 and \$6,414 related to VIEs, respectively)	61,386	55,705
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	571	577
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$13 and \$27, respectively	1,784	1,805
Other receivables	481	354
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	1,259	1,292
Regulatory assets:		
Deferred clause and franchise expenses	75	268
Derivatives	218	364
Other	210	116
Derivatives	712	990
Deferred income taxes	—	739
Assets held for sale	1,009	—
Other	476	439
Total current assets	6,795	6,944
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	5,138	5,166
Other investments	1,786	1,399
Prepaid benefit costs	1,155	1,244
Regulatory assets:		
Purchased power agreement termination	726	—
Securitized storm-recovery costs (\$128 and \$180 related to a VIE, respectively)	208	294
Other	844	657
Derivatives	1,202	1,009
Other	3,239	2,187
Total other assets	14,298	11,956
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 82,479	\$ 74,605
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, authorized shares - 800; outstanding shares - 461 and 443, respectively)	\$ 5	\$ 4
Additional paid-in capital	8,596	7,179
Retained earnings	14,140	12,773
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(167)	(40)
Total common shareholders' equity	22,574	19,916
Noncontrolling interests	538	252
Total equity	23,112	20,168
Long-term debt (\$684 and \$1,077 related to VIEs, respectively)	26,681	24,044
Total capitalization	49,793	44,212
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	374	1,142
Notes payable	412	—
Current maturities of long-term debt	2,220	3,515
Accounts payable	2,529	1,354
Customer deposits	473	462
Accrued interest and taxes	449	474
Derivatives	882	1,289
Accrued construction-related expenditures	921	676
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	992	—
Other	855	751
Total current liabilities	10,107	9,663
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	2,469	1,986
Deferred income taxes	9,827	9,261
Regulatory liabilities:		
Accrued asset removal costs	1,930	1,904
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference	2,182	2,257
Other	494	476
Derivatives	530	466
Deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs	3,142	2,704
Other	2,005	1,676
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	22,579	20,730
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 82,479	\$ 74,605

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

*Prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 1 - Debt Issuance Costs.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,908
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2,831	2,551	2,163
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	372	345	358
Impairment charges	2	11	300
Unrealized gains on marked to market energy contracts	(337)	(411)	(10)
Deferred income taxes	1,162	1,205	853
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	176	(67)	(166)
Purchased power agreement termination	(521)	—	—
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	(216)	(199)	(165)
Gain from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	—	(231)
Other - net	(23)	134	144
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Customer and other receivables	90	(7)	(268)
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	17	(135)	(81)
Other current assets	(34)	(30)	8
Other assets	(106)	(220)	8
Accounts payable and customer deposits	(206)	110	122
Margin cash collateral	81	(59)	156
Income taxes	28	(75)	(56)
Other current liabilities	161	(110)	143
Other liabilities	(123)	(12)	(84)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,116	5,500	5,102
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures of FPL	(3,428)	(3,067)	(2,691)
Independent power and other investments of NEER	(4,505)	(3,588)	(3,478)
Cash grants under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	8	343	165
Nuclear fuel purchases	(361)	(287)	(371)
Other capital expenditures and other investments	(83)	(75)	(142)
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	52	307	165
Change in loan proceeds restricted for construction	(9)	(40)	228
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	4,851	4,621	4,405
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	(4,982)	(4,767)	(4,470)
Proceeds from the sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	345	438	—
Other - net	107	(246)	66
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,005)	(6,361)	(6,123)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of long-term debt	5,772	5,054	4,371
Retirements of long-term debt	(3,972)	(4,750)	(2,396)
Proceeds from differential membership investors	761	978	448
Payments to differential membership investors	(92)	(71)	(63)
Proceeds from notes payable	1,225	500	—
Repayments of notes payable	(813)	(500)	(200)
Net change in commercial paper	(768)	451	(520)
Issuances of common stock - net	1,298	633	842
Dividends on common stock	(1,385)	(1,261)	(1,122)
Other - net	(143)	(34)	(230)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,883	1,000	1,130
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	139	109
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	577	438	329
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 571	\$ 577	\$ 438
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 1,143	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,070
Cash paid (received) for income taxes - net	\$ 33	\$ 46	\$ (20)
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Accrued property additions	\$ 2,616	\$ 956	\$ 1,098
Sale of hydropower generation plants through assumption of debt by buyer	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 700
Assumption of debt and acquisition holdbacks in connection with the acquisition of the Texas pipeline business	\$ 1,078	\$ —	\$ —
Decrease (increase) in property, plant and equipment as a result of a settlement	\$ (45)	\$ 181	\$ —

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(millions)

	Common Stock				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Total Common Shareholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Aggregate Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Unearned ESOP Compensation		Retained Earnings			
Balances, December 31, 2012	424 ^(b)	\$ 4	\$ 5,575	\$ (39)	\$ (255)	\$ 10,783	\$ 16,068	\$ —	<u>\$ 16,068</u>
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,908	1,908	—	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	10	—	823	4	—	—	827	—	
Exercise of stock options and other incentive plan activity	1	—	74	—	—	—	74	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,122)	(1,122)	—	
Earned compensation under ESOP	—	—	37	9	—	—	46	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	311	—	311	—	
Premium on equity units	—	—	(62)	—	—	—	(62)	—	
Issuance costs of equity units	—	—	(10)	—	—	—	(10)	—	
Balances, December 31, 2013	435 ^(b)	4	6,437	(26)	56	11,569	18,040	—	<u>\$ 18,040</u>
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	2,465	2,465	4	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	7	—	604	3	—	—	607	—	
Exercise of stock options and other incentive plan activity	1	—	102	—	—	—	102	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,261)	(1,261)	—	
Earned compensation under ESOP	—	—	50	9	—	—	59	—	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(96)	—	(96)	(2)	
NEP acquisition of limited partner interest in NEP OpCo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	
Other changes in noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Balances, December 31, 2014	443 ^(b)	4	7,193	(14)	(40)	12,773	19,916	252	<u>\$ 20,168</u>
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	2,752	2,752	10	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	17	1	1,302	4	—	—	1,307	—	
Exercise of stock options and other incentive plan activity	1	—	56	—	—	—	56	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,385)	(1,385)	—	
Earned compensation under ESOP	—	—	54	9	—	—	63	—	
Premium on equity units	—	—	(80)	—	—	—	(80)	—	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(127)	—	(127)	(11)	
Issuance costs of equity units	—	—	(16)	—	—	—	(16)	—	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	88	—	—	—	88	252	
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	
Other changes in noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	
Balances, December 31, 2015	461 ^(b)	\$ 5	\$ 8,597	\$ (1)	\$ (167)	\$ 14,140	\$ 22,574	\$ 538	<u>\$ 23,112</u>

(a) Dividends per share were \$3.08, \$2.90 and \$2.64 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(b) Outstanding and unallocated shares held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) Trust totaled less than 1 million, approximately 1 million and 2 million at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively; the original number of shares purchased and held by the ESOP Trust was approximately 25 million shares.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,421	\$ 10,445
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	4,276	4,375	3,925
Other operations and maintenance	1,617	1,620	1,699
Depreciation and amortization	1,576	1,432	1,159
Taxes other than income taxes and other	1,205	1,166	1,123
Total operating expenses	8,674	8,593	7,906
OPERATING INCOME	2,977	2,828	2,539
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Interest expense	(445)	(439)	(415)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	68	36	55
Other - net	5	2	5
Total other deductions - net	(372)	(401)	(355)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	2,605	2,427	2,184
INCOME TAXES	957	910	835
NET INCOME ^(a)	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,349

(a) FPL's comprehensive income is the same as reported net income.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(millions, except share amount)

	December 31,	
	2015	2014 *
ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANT		
Plant in service and other property	\$ 41,227	\$ 39,027
Nuclear fuel	1,306	1,217
Construction work in progress	2,850	1,694
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,862)	(11,282)
Total electric utility plant - net	33,521	30,656
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	23	14
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$3 and \$5, respectively	849	773
Other receivables	123	136
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	826	848
Regulatory assets:		
Deferred clause and franchise expenses	75	268
Derivatives	218	364
Other	209	111
Other	184	120
Total current assets	2,507	2,634
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	3,504	3,524
Prepaid benefit costs	1,243	1,189
Regulatory assets:		
Purchased power agreement termination	726	—
Securitized storm-recovery costs (\$128 and \$180 related to a VIE, respectively)	208	294
Other	579	468
Other	235	457
Total other assets	6,495	5,932
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 42,523	\$ 39,222
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (no par value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding)	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,373
Additional paid-in capital	7,733	6,279
Retained earnings	6,447	5,499
Total common shareholder's equity	15,553	13,151
Long-term debt (\$210 and \$273 related to a VIE, respectively)	9,956	9,328
Total capitalization	25,509	22,479
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	56	1,142
Notes payable	100	—
Current maturities of long-term debt	64	60
Accounts payable	664	647
Customer deposits	469	458
Accrued interest and taxes	279	245
Derivatives	222	370
Accrued construction-related expenditures	240	233
Other	355	331
Total current liabilities	2,449	3,486
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	1,822	1,355
Deferred income taxes	7,730	6,835
Regulatory liabilities:		
Accrued asset removal costs	1,921	1,898
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference	2,182	2,257
Other	492	476
Other	418	436
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	14,565	13,257
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 42,523	\$ 39,222

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

*Prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 1 - Debt Issuance Costs.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,349
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,576	1,432	1,159
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	209	201	184
Deferred income taxes	504	601	617
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	176	(67)	(166)
Purchased power agreement termination	(521)	—	—
Other - net	(56)	94	46
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Customer and other receivables	(79)	(10)	(5)
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	22	(106)	(16)
Other current assets	(32)	(9)	15
Other assets	(53)	(103)	(12)
Accounts payable and customer deposits	(72)	28	(1)
Income taxes	14	(34)	384
Other current liabilities	98	(64)	11
Other liabilities	(41)	(26)	(7)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,393	3,454	3,558
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(3,428)	(3,067)	(2,691)
Nuclear fuel purchases	(205)	(174)	(212)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds	3,731	3,349	3,342
Purchases of securities in special use funds	(3,792)	(3,414)	(3,389)
Other - net	19	(268)	30
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,675)	(3,574)	(2,920)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of long-term debt	1,084	997	497
Retirements of long-term debt	(551)	(355)	(453)
Proceeds from notes payable	100	—	—
Net change in commercial paper	(1,086)	938	99
Capital contributions from NEE	1,454	100	275
Dividends to NEE	(700)	(1,550)	(1,070)
Other - net	(10)	(15)	(7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	291	115	(659)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9	(5)	(21)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14	19	40
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 23	\$ 14	\$ 19
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 435	\$ 417	\$ 410
Cash paid (received) for income taxes - net	\$ 439	\$ 342	\$ (166)
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Accrued property additions	\$ 474	\$ 404	\$ 386

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
(millions)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Common Shareholder's Equity
Balances, December 31, 2012	\$ 1,373	\$ 5,903	\$ 5,254	<u>\$ 12,530</u>
Net income	—	—	1,349	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	275	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(1,070)	
Other	—	1	(1)	
Balances, December 31, 2013	<u>1,373</u>	<u>6,179</u>	<u>5,532</u>	<u>\$ 13,084</u>
Net income	—	—	1,517	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	100	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(1,550)	
Balances, December 31, 2014	<u>1,373</u>	<u>6,279</u>	<u>5,499</u>	<u>\$ 13,151</u>
Net income	—	—	1,648	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	1,454	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(700)	
Balances, December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,373</u>	<u>\$ 7,733</u>	<u>\$ 6,447</u>	<u>\$ 15,553</u>

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
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Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

1. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Basis of Presentation - The operations of NextEra Energy, Inc. (NEE) are conducted primarily through its wholly owned subsidiary Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) and its wholly owned indirect subsidiary NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (NEER). FPL, a rate-regulated electric utility, supplies electric service to approximately 4.8 million customer accounts throughout most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida. NEER invests in independent power projects through both controlled and consolidated entities and noncontrolling ownership interests in joint ventures essentially all of which are accounted for under the equity method. NEER also participates in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production through non-operating ownership interests and in pipeline infrastructure through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests. See Note 15 for a discussion of the movement of the natural gas pipeline projects to the NEER segment from Corporate and Other.

The consolidated financial statements of NEE and FPL include the accounts of their respective majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Amounts included in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying Notes have been adjusted to reflect the retrospective application of a Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) accounting standard update related to the presentation of debt issuance costs in the financial statements. See Debt Issuance Costs below. In addition, certain amounts included in prior years' consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NextEra Energy Partners, LP - NEE, through NEER, formed NextEra Energy Partners, LP (NEP) to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP (NEP OpCo). On July 1, 2014, NEP closed its initial public offering (IPO) by issuing 18,687,500 common units representing limited partner interests. The proceeds from the sale of the common units, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and structuring fees, were approximately \$438 million. NEP used such proceeds to purchase 18,687,500 common units of NEP OpCo, of which approximately \$288 million was used to purchase common units from an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE and \$150 million was used to purchase common units from NEP OpCo. Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE retained 74,440,000 units of NEP OpCo representing a 79.9% interest in NEP's operating projects. Additionally, NEE owns a controlling general partner interest in NEP and consolidates this entity for financial reporting purposes and presents NEP's limited partner interest as a noncontrolling interest in NEE's consolidated financial statements. Certain equity and asset transactions between NEP, NEER and NEP OpCo involve the exchange of cash, energy projects and ownership interests in NEP OpCo. These exchanges are accounted for under the profit sharing method and resulted in a profit sharing liability of approximately \$447 million and \$299 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which is reflected in noncurrent other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. The profit sharing liability will be amortized into income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the underlying energy projects held by NEP OpCo. During the purchase price adjustment period associated with the IPO, which is expected to extend into the fourth quarter of 2016, approximately \$288 million of the profit sharing liability is subject to potential adjustment and will not be amortized.

During 2015, NEP sold an additional 11,857,925 common units and purchased an additional 11,857,925 NEP OpCo common units. Also, in 2015, a subsidiary of NEE purchased 27,000,000 of NEP OpCo's common units. After giving effect to these transactions, NEE's interest in NEP's operating projects is approximately 76.8% as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, NEP, through NEER's contribution of energy projects to NEP OpCo, owns a portfolio of 19 wind and solar projects with generating capacity totaling approximately 2,210 megawatts (MW), as well as a portfolio of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas.

Rate Regulation - FPL is subject to rate regulation by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Its rates are designed to recover the cost of providing electric service to its customers including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. As a result of this cost-based regulation, FPL follows the accounting guidance that allows regulators to create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by non-rate regulated entities. Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process.

Cost recovery clauses, which are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets allowed to be recovered through various clauses, include substantially all fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, certain construction-related costs for FPL's planned additional nuclear units at Turkey Point and FPL's solar generation facilities, and conservation and certain environmental-related costs. Revenues from cost recovery clauses are recorded when billed; FPL achieves matching of costs and related revenues by deferring the net underrecovery or overrecovery. Any underrecovered costs or overrecovered revenues are collected from or returned to customers in subsequent periods.

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In September 2015, FPL assumed ownership of a 250 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Jacksonville, Florida (Cedar Bay) and terminated its long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy for a purchase price of approximately \$521 million. The FPSC approved a stipulation and settlement between the State of Florida Office of Public Counsel and FPL regarding issues relating to the ratemaking treatment for Cedar Bay. Key elements of the settlement included, among other things, the following:

- FPL will recover the purchase price and associated income tax gross-up as a regulatory asset which will be amortized over approximately nine years. Approximately \$709 million will be recovered through the capacity clause with a return on the portion of the unamortized balance associated with the purchase price and \$138 million will be recovered through base rates until FPL's next test year for a general base rate proceeding, at which time the unamortized balance will be transferred to the capacity clause for continued recovery until fully amortized. At December 31, 2015, the regulatory assets, net of amortization, totaled approximately \$817 million and are included in purchased power agreement termination and current other regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.
- The reserve amount that is available for amortization under the 2012 rate agreement, which is effective through December 2016, was reduced by \$30 million to \$370 million, unless FPL needs the entire \$400 million reserve to maintain a minimum regulatory ROE of 9.50%. See Revenues and Rates - FPL Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 below.

In October 2015, the Florida Industrial Power Users Group filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's approval of this settlement, which is pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

If FPL were no longer subject to cost-based rate regulation, the existing regulatory assets and liabilities would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. In addition, the FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. The continued applicability of regulatory accounting is assessed at each reporting period.

Revenues and Rates - FPL's retail and wholesale utility rate schedules are approved by the FPSC and the FERC, respectively. FPL records unbilled base revenues for the estimated amount of energy delivered to customers but not yet billed. FPL's unbilled base revenues are included in customer receivables on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and amounted to approximately \$246 million and \$223 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. FPL's operating revenues also include amounts resulting from cost recovery clauses (see Rate Regulation above), franchise fees, gross receipts taxes and surcharges related to storm-recovery bonds (see Note 9 - FPL). Franchise fees and gross receipts taxes are imposed on FPL; however, the FPSC allows FPL to include in the amounts charged to customers the amount of the gross receipts tax for all customers and the franchise amount for those customers located in the jurisdiction that imposes the fee. Accordingly, franchise fees and gross receipts taxes are reported gross in operating revenues and taxes other than income taxes and other in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income and were approximately \$722 million, \$716 million and \$680 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The revenues from the surcharges related to storm-recovery bonds included in operating revenues in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income were approximately \$115 million, \$109 million and \$108 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. FPL also collects municipal utility taxes which are reported gross in customer receivables and accounts payable on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

FPL Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 - In January 2013, the FPSC issued a final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement). Key elements of the 2012 rate agreement, which is effective from January 2013 through December 2016, include, among other things, the following:

- New retail base rates and charges were established in January 2013 resulting in an increase in retail base revenues of \$350 million on an annualized basis.
- FPL's allowed regulatory return on common equity (ROE) is 10.50%, with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points. If FPL's earned regulatory ROE falls below 9.50%, FPL may seek retail base rate relief. If the earned regulatory ROE rises above 11.50%, any party to the 2012 rate agreement other than FPL may seek a review of FPL's retail base rates.
- Retail base rates will be increased by the annualized base revenue requirements for FPL's three modernization projects (Cape Canaveral, Riviera Beach and Port Everglades) as each of the modernized power plants becomes operational. (Cape Canaveral and Riviera Beach became operational in April 2013 and April 2014, respectively, and Port Everglades is expected to be operational by April 2016.)
- Cost recovery of FPL's West County Energy Center (WCEC) Unit No. 3 will continue to occur through the capacity cost recovery clause (capacity clause) (reported as retail base revenues).
- Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2012 rate agreement, a depreciation reserve surplus remaining at the end of 2012 under a previous rate agreement (approximately \$224 million) and may amortize a portion of FPL's fossil dismantlement reserve up to a maximum of \$176 million (collectively, the reserve), provided that in any year of the 2012 rate agreement, FPL must amortize at least enough reserve to maintain a 9.50% earned regulatory ROE but may not amortize any reserve that would result in an earned regulatory ROE in excess of 11.50%. See Rate Regulation above regarding a subsequent reduction in the reserve amount.
- Future storm restoration costs would be recoverable on an interim basis beginning 60 days from the filing of a cost recovery petition, but capped at an amount that could produce a surcharge of no more than \$4 for every 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of

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usage on residential bills during the first 12 months of cost recovery. Any additional costs would be eligible for recovery in subsequent years. If storm restoration costs exceed \$800 million in any given calendar year, FPL may request an increase to the \$4 surcharge to recover the amount above \$800 million.

- An incentive mechanism whereby customers will receive 100% of certain gains, including but not limited to, gains from the purchase and sale of electricity and natural gas (including transportation and storage), up to a specified threshold. The gains exceeding that specified threshold will be shared by FPL and its customers.

2016 Base Rate Proceeding - In January 2016, FPL filed a formal notification with the FPSC indicating its intent to initiate a base rate proceeding, consisting of a four-year rate plan that would begin in January 2017 following the expiration of the 2012 rate agreement at the end of 2016. The notification stated that, based on preliminary estimates, FPL expects to request an increase to base annual revenue requirements of (i) approximately \$860 million effective January 2017, (ii) approximately \$265 million effective January 2018, and (iii) approximately \$200 million effective when the proposed natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida becomes operational, which is expected to occur in mid-2019 assuming it receives approval by the Siting Board (comprised of the governor and cabinet) under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. Under the proposed rate plan, FPL commits that if its requested adjustments to base annual revenue requirements are approved, it will not request further adjustments for 2020. In addition, FPL expects to propose an allowed regulatory return on common equity midpoint of 11.50%, which includes a 50 basis point performance adder. FPL expects to file its formal request to initiate a base rate proceeding in March 2016.

NEER's revenue is recorded on the basis of commodities delivered, contracts settled or services rendered and includes estimated amounts yet to be billed to customers. Certain commodity contracts for the purchase and sale of power that meet the definition of a derivative are recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized as revenue. See Energy Trading below and Note 3.

In May 2014, the FASB issued a new accounting standard which provides guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and requires additional disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from an entity's contracts with customers. The standard will be effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2018 and may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of initial application. NEE and FPL are currently evaluating the effect the adoption of this standard will have, if any, on their consolidated financial statements.

Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization - The cost of additions to units of property of FPL and NEER is added to electric plant in service. In accordance with regulatory accounting, the cost of FPL's units of utility property retired, less estimated net salvage value, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs of property as well as replacements and renewals of items determined to be less than units of utility property are charged to other operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses. At December 31, 2015, the electric generation, transmission, distribution and general facilities of FPL represented approximately 50%, 11%, 33% and 6%, respectively, of FPL's gross investment in electric utility plant in service and other property. Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage, which secures most debt securities issued by FPL. A number of NEER's generation and pipeline facilities are encumbered by liens securing various financings. The net book value of NEER's assets serving as collateral was approximately \$13.9 billion at December 31, 2015. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended (Recovery Act), provided for an option to elect a cash grant (convertible investment tax credits (ITCs)) for certain renewable energy property (renewable property). Convertible ITCs are recorded as a reduction in property, plant and equipment on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and are amortized as a reduction to depreciation and amortization expense over the estimated life of the related property. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, convertible ITCs, net of amortization, were approximately \$1.8 billion (\$153 million at FPL) and \$1.6 billion (\$159 million at FPL). At December 31, 2015 and 2014, approximately \$207 million and \$1 million, respectively, of such convertible ITCs are included in other receivables on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

Depreciation of FPL's electric property is primarily provided on a straight-line average remaining life basis. FPL includes in depreciation expense a provision for fossil and solar plant dismantlement, interim asset removal costs, accretion related to asset retirement obligations (see Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs below), storm recovery amortization and amortization of pre-construction costs associated with planned nuclear units recovered through a cost recovery clause. For substantially all of FPL's property, depreciation studies are typically performed and filed with the FPSC at least every four years. As part of a previous rate agreement, the FPSC approved new depreciation rates which became effective January 1, 2010. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL is not required to file depreciation studies during the effective period of the agreement and the previously approved depreciation rates remain in effect. As discussed in Revenues and Rates above, the use of reserve amortization is permitted under the 2012 rate agreement. FPL files a twelve-month forecast with the FPSC each year which contains a regulatory ROE intended to be earned based on the best information FPL has at that time assuming normal weather. This forecast establishes a fixed targeted regulatory ROE. In order to earn the targeted regulatory ROE in each reporting period under the 2012 rate agreement, reserve amortization is calculated using a trailing thirteen-month average of retail rate base and capital structure in conjunction with the trailing twelve months regulatory retail base net operating income, which primarily includes the retail base portion of base and other revenues net of O&M, depreciation and amortization, interest and tax expenses. In general, the net impact of these income statement line items is adjusted, in part, by reserve amortization or its reversal to earn the targeted regulatory ROE. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL recorded approximately \$(15) million, \$(33) million and \$155 million of reserve (reversal) amortization in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The reserve is

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amortized as a reduction of (or reversed as an increase to) regulatory liabilities - accrued asset removal costs on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. The weighted annual composite depreciation and amortization rate for FPL's electric utility plant in service, including capitalized software, but excluding the effects of decommissioning, dismantlement and the depreciation adjustments discussed above, was approximately 3.3%, 3.3% and 3.4% for 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

NEER's electric plant in service less salvage value, if any, are depreciated primarily using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, wind, nuclear, natural gas and solar plants represented approximately 62% and 63%, 11% and 12%, 3% and 8%, and 9% and 7%, respectively, of NEER's depreciable electric plant in service and other property. The estimated useful lives of NEER's plants range primarily from 25 to 30 years for wind, natural gas and solar plants and from 25 to 47 years for nuclear plants. NEER reviews the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets on an ongoing basis. NEER's oil and gas production assets, representing approximately 7% and 6%, respectively, of NEER's depreciable electric plant in service and other property at December 31, 2015 and 2014, are accounted for under the successful efforts method. Depletion expenses for the acquisition of reserve rights and development costs are recognized using the unit of production method.

Nuclear Fuel - FPL and NEER have several contracts for the supply of uranium, conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel. See Note 14 - Contracts. FPL's and NEER's nuclear fuel costs are charged to fuel expense on a unit of production method.

Construction Activity - Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) is a non-cash item which represents the allowed cost of capital, including an ROE, used to finance FPL construction projects. The portion of AFUDC attributable to borrowed funds is recorded as a reduction of interest expense and the remainder is recorded as other income. FPSC rules limit the recording of AFUDC to projects that have an estimated cost in excess of 0.5% of a utility's plant in service balance and require more than one year to complete. FPSC rules allow construction projects below the 0.5% threshold as a component of rate base. During 2015, 2014 and 2013, FPL capitalized AFUDC at a rate of 6.34%, 6.34% and 6.52%, respectively, which amounted to approximately \$88 million, \$50 million and \$81 million, respectively. See Note 14 - Commitments.

FPL's construction work in progress includes construction materials, progress payments on major equipment contracts, engineering costs, AFUDC and other costs directly associated with the construction of various projects. Upon completion of the projects, these costs are transferred to electric utility plant in service and other property. Capitalized costs associated with construction activities are charged to O&M expenses when recoverability is no longer probable. See Rate Regulation above for information on recovery of costs associated with new nuclear capacity and solar generation facilities.

NEER capitalizes project development costs once it is probable that such costs will be realized through the ultimate construction of a power plant or sale of development rights. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEER's capitalized development costs totaled approximately \$133 million and \$122 million, respectively, which are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. These costs include land rights and other third-party costs directly associated with the development of a new project. Upon commencement of construction, these costs either are transferred to construction work in progress or remain in other assets, depending upon the nature of the cost. Capitalized development costs are charged to O&M expenses when it is no longer probable that these costs will be realized.

NEER's construction work in progress includes construction materials, progress payments on major equipment contracts, third-party engineering costs, capitalized interest and other costs directly associated with the construction and development of various projects. Interest capitalized on construction projects amounted to approximately \$100 million, \$104 million and \$109 million during 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Interest expense allocated from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (NEECH) to NEER is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. Upon commencement of plant operation, costs associated with construction work in progress are transferred to electric plant in service and other property.

Asset Retirement Obligations - NEE and FPL each account for asset retirement obligations and conditional asset retirement obligations (collectively, AROs) under accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if it can be reasonably estimated, with the offsetting associated asset retirement costs capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense, for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and regulatory liability, for FPL, using a systematic and rational method over the asset's estimated useful life. Changes in the ARO resulting from the passage of time are recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the liability and as accretion expense, which is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of income for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and ARO and regulatory liability, in the case of FPL. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or amount of the original estimate of cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease in the asset retirement cost, or income when asset retirement cost is depleted, in the case of NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and ARO and regulatory liability, in the case of FPL. See Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs below and Note 13.

Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs - For ratemaking purposes, FPL accrues for the cost of end of life retirement and disposal of its nuclear, fossil and solar plants over the expected service life of each unit based on nuclear decommissioning and fossil and solar dismantlement studies periodically filed with the FPSC. In addition, FPL accrues for interim removal costs over the life of the related assets based on depreciation studies approved by the

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FPSC. As approved by the FPSC, FPL previously suspended its annual decommissioning accrual. For financial reporting purposes, FPL recognizes decommissioning and dismantlement liabilities in accordance with accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. Any differences between expense recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amount recovered through rates are reported as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting. See Revenues and Rates, Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization, Asset Retirement Obligations above and Note 13.

Nuclear decommissioning studies are performed at least every five years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. FPL filed updated nuclear decommissioning studies with the FPSC in December 2015. These studies reflect FPL's current plans, under the operating licenses, for prompt dismantlement of Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 following the end of plant operation with decommissioning activities commencing in 2032 and 2033, respectively, and provide for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be mothballed beginning in 2036 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 in 2043. These studies also assume that FPL will be storing spent fuel on site pending removal to a United States (U.S.) government facility. The studies indicate FPL's portion of the ultimate costs of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under a spent fuel settlement agreement, to be approximately \$7.5 billion, or \$2.9 billion expressed in 2015 dollars.

Restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission FPL's nuclear units are included in nuclear decommissioning reserve funds, which are included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. Marketable securities held in the decommissioning funds are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. See Note 4. FPL does not currently make contributions to the decommissioning funds, other than the reinvestment of dividends and interest. Fund earnings, consisting of dividends, interest and realized gains and losses, as well as any changes in unrealized gains and losses are not recognized in income and are reflected as a corresponding offset in the related regulatory liability accounts. During 2015, 2014 and 2013 fund earnings on decommissioning funds were approximately \$96 million, \$91 million and \$167 million, respectively. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes.

Fossil and solar plant dismantlement studies are typically performed at least every four years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. FPL's latest fossil and solar plant dismantlement studies became effective January 1, 2010 and resulted in an annual expense of \$18 million which is recorded in depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2015, FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil and solar units is approximately \$752 million, or \$411 million expressed in 2015 dollars. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL is not required to file fossil and solar dismantlement studies during the effective period of the agreement.

NEER records nuclear decommissioning liabilities for Seabrook Station (Seabrook), Duane Arnold Energy Center (Duane Arnold) and Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant (Point Beach) in accordance with accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The liability is being accreted using the interest method through the date decommissioning activities are expected to be complete. See Note 13. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEER's ARO related to nuclear decommissioning was approximately \$423 million and \$462 million, respectively, and was determined using various internal and external data and applying a probability percentage to a variety of scenarios regarding the life of the plant and timing of decommissioning. NEER's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its nuclear plants, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under a spent fuel settlement agreement, is estimated to be approximately \$11.8 billion, or \$1.9 billion expressed in 2015 dollars.

Seabrook files a comprehensive nuclear decommissioning study with the New Hampshire Nuclear Decommissioning Financing Committee (NDFC) every four years; the most recent study was filed in 2015. Seabrook's decommissioning funding plan is also subject to annual review by the NDFC. Currently, there are no ongoing decommissioning funding requirements for Seabrook, Duane Arnold and Point Beach, however, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and in the case of Seabrook, the NDFC, has the authority to require additional funding in the future. NEER's portion of Seabrook's, Duane Arnold's and Point Beach's restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission these plants is included in nuclear decommissioning reserve funds, which are included in special use funds on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Marketable securities held in the decommissioning funds are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. Market adjustments result in a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive income (OCI), except for unrealized losses associated with marketable securities considered to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are recognized as other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Fund earnings are recognized in income and are reinvested in the funds. See Note 4. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes.

Major Maintenance Costs - FPL recognizes costs associated with planned major nuclear maintenance in accordance with regulatory treatment and records the related accrual as a regulatory liability. FPL expenses costs associated with planned fossil maintenance as incurred. FPL's estimated nuclear maintenance costs for each nuclear unit's next planned outage are accrued over the period from the end of the last outage to the end of the next planned outage. Any difference between the estimated and actual costs is included in O&M expenses when known. The accrued liability for nuclear maintenance costs at December 31, 2015 and 2014 totaled approximately \$48 million and \$50 million, respectively, and is included in regulatory liabilities - other on NEE's and FPL's consolidated

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balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, FPL recognized approximately \$90 million, \$76 million and \$92 million, respectively, in nuclear maintenance costs which are primarily included in O&M expenses in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

NEER uses the deferral method to account for certain planned major maintenance costs. NEER's major maintenance costs for its nuclear generation units and combustion turbines are capitalized and amortized on a unit of production method over the period from the end of the last outage to the beginning of the next planned outage. NEER's capitalized major maintenance costs, net of accumulated amortization, totaled approximately \$97 million and \$141 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, NEER amortized approximately \$79 million, \$81 million and \$93 million in major maintenance costs which are included in O&M expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash - At December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEE had approximately \$244 million (\$75 million for FPL) and \$228 million (\$38 million for FPL), respectively, of restricted cash included in other current assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets, which was primarily related to margin cash collateral requirements, debt service payments and bond proceeds held for construction at FPL. Where offsetting positions exist, restricted cash related to margin cash collateral is netted against derivative instruments. See Note 3.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - FPL maintains an accumulated provision for uncollectible customer accounts receivable that is estimated using a percentage, derived from historical revenue and write-off trends, of the previous five months of revenue. Additional amounts are included in the provision to address specific items that are not considered in the calculation described above. NEER regularly reviews collectibility of its receivables and establishes a provision for losses estimated as a percentage of accounts receivable based on the historical bad debt write-off trends for its retail electricity provider operations and, when necessary, using the specific identification method for all other receivables.

Inventory - FPL values materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory using a weighted-average cost method. NEER's materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventories are carried at the lower of weighted-average cost or market, unless evidence indicates that the weighted-average cost (even if in excess of market) will be recovered with a normal profit upon sale in the ordinary course of business.

Energy Trading - NEE provides full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, which include load-following services and various ancillary services, in certain markets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to optimize the value of electricity and fuel contracts, generation facilities and gas infrastructure assets, as well as to take advantage of projected favorable commodity price movements. Trading contracts that meet the definition of a derivative are accounted for at fair value and realized gains and losses from all trading contracts, including those where physical delivery is required, are recorded net for all periods presented. See Note 3.

Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve - In connection with the 2007 storm-recovery bond financing (see Note 9 - FPL), the net proceeds to FPL from the sale of the storm-recovery property were used primarily to reimburse FPL for its estimated net of tax deficiency in its storm and property insurance reserve (storm reserve) and provide for a storm and property insurance reserve fund (storm fund). Upon the issuance of the storm-recovery bonds, the storm reserve deficiency was reclassified to securitized storm-recovery costs and is recorded as a regulatory asset on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. As storm-recovery charges are billed to customers, the securitized storm-recovery costs are amortized and included in depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. Marketable securities held in the storm fund are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value with market adjustments, including any other than temporary impairment losses, resulting in a corresponding adjustment to the storm reserve. Fund earnings, net of taxes, are reinvested in the fund. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes. The storm fund is included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and was approximately \$74 million and \$75 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See Note 4.

The storm reserve that was reestablished in an FPSC financing order related to the issuance of the storm-recovery bonds was not initially reflected on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets because the associated regulatory asset did not meet the specific recognition criteria under the accounting guidance for certain regulated entities. As a result, the storm reserve will be recognized as a regulatory liability as the storm-recovery charges are billed to customers and charged to depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. Furthermore, the storm reserve will be reduced as storm costs are reimbursed. As of December 31, 2015, FPL had the capacity to absorb up to approximately \$119 million in future prudently incurred storm restoration costs without seeking recovery through a rate adjustment from the FPSC or filing a petition with the FPSC.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets - NEE evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the

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amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets - NEE's goodwill and other intangible assets are as follows:

	Weighted-Average Useful Lives	December 31,	
		2015	2014
	(years)	(millions)	
Goodwill (by reporting unit):			
NEER segment:			
Gas infrastructure, primarily Texas pipelines		\$ 635	\$ —
Customer supply		72	72
Generation assets		43	47
Other		28	28
Total goodwill		\$ 778	\$ 147
Other intangible assets not subject to amortization, primarily land easements		\$ 143	\$ 143
Other intangible assets subject to amortization:			
Customer relationships associated with gas infrastructure	40	\$ 720	\$ —
Purchased power agreements	22	328	348
Other, primarily transmission and development rights and customer lists	22	136	139
Total		1,184	487
Accumulated amortization		(120)	(125)
Total other intangible assets subject to amortization - net		\$ 1,064	\$ 362

NEE's goodwill relates to various acquisitions which were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Other intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized, primarily on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, amortization expense was approximately \$17 million, \$15 million and \$13 million, respectively, and is expected to be approximately \$38 million, \$37 million, \$36 million, \$35 million and \$35 million for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Goodwill and other intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually by applying a fair value-based analysis. Other intangible assets subject to amortization are periodically reviewed when impairment indicators are present to assess recoverability from future operations using undiscounted future cash flows.

Debt Issuance Costs - Effective December 31, 2015, NEE and FPL retrospectively adopted an accounting standard update which changed the presentation of debt issuance costs in the consolidated financial statements. This standard update requires that debt issuance costs be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs was not affected by this standard update. Upon adoption, NEE reclassified debt issuance costs of \$324 million (\$85 million for FPL) as of December 31, 2014 from noncurrent other assets to long-term debt.

Pension Plan - NEE allocates net periodic pension income to its subsidiaries based on the pensionable earnings of the subsidiaries' employees. Accounting guidance requires recognition of the funded status of the pension plan in the balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized in other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity in the year in which the changes occur. Since NEE is the plan sponsor, and its subsidiaries do not have separate rights to the plan assets or direct obligations to their employees, this accounting guidance is reflected at NEE and not allocated to the subsidiaries. The portion of previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are estimated to be allocable to FPL as net periodic (income) cost in future periods and that otherwise would be recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) are classified as regulatory assets and liabilities at NEE in accordance with regulatory treatment.

Stock-Based Compensation - NEE accounts for stock-based payment transactions based on grant-date fair value. Compensation costs for awards with graded vesting are recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. See Note 11 - Stock-Based Compensation.

Income Taxes - Deferred income taxes are recognized on all significant temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. In connection with the tax sharing agreement between NEE and its subsidiaries, the income tax provision at each subsidiary reflects the use of the "separate return method," except that tax benefits that could not be used on a

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separate return basis, but are used on the consolidated tax return, are recorded by the subsidiary that generated the tax benefits. Any remaining consolidated income tax benefits or expenses are recorded at the corporate level. Included in other regulatory assets and other regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets is the revenue equivalent of the difference in deferred income taxes computed under accounting rules, as compared to regulatory accounting rules. The net regulatory asset totaled \$283 million (\$268 million for FPL) and \$250 million (\$236 million for FPL) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is being amortized in accordance with the regulatory treatment over the estimated lives of the assets or liabilities for which the deferred tax amount was initially recognized.

NEER recognizes ITCs as a reduction to income tax expense when the related energy property is placed into service. Production tax credits (PTCs) are recognized as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes and are recorded as a reduction of current income taxes payable, unless limited by tax law in which instance they are recorded as deferred tax assets. NEE and FPL record a deferred income tax benefit created by the convertible ITCs on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of renewable property. For NEER, this deferred income tax benefit is recorded in income tax expense in the year that the renewable property is placed in service. For FPL, this deferred income tax benefit is offset by a regulatory liability, which is amortized as a reduction of depreciation expense over the approximate lives of the related renewable property in accordance with the regulatory treatment. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the net deferred income tax benefits associated with FPL's convertible ITCs were approximately \$48 million and \$50 million, respectively, and are included in other regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. NEE recognizes interest income (expense) related to unrecognized tax benefits (liabilities) in interest income and interest expense, respectively, net of the amount deferred at FPL. At FPL, the offset to accrued interest receivable (payable) on income taxes is classified as a regulatory liability (regulatory asset) which will be amortized to income (expense) over a five-year period upon settlement in accordance with regulatory treatment. All tax positions taken by NEE in its income tax returns that are recognized in the financial statements must satisfy a more-likely-than-not threshold. See Note 5.

In November 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update which simplifies the classification of deferred taxes by eliminating the requirement to separate deferred tax assets and liabilities between current and noncurrent amounts, and instead requires deferred taxes to be presented as noncurrent on the balance sheet. NEE and FPL decided to early adopt this standard update effective for the year ended December 31, 2015, and to apply it prospectively.

Sale of Differential Membership Interests - Certain subsidiaries of NEER sold their Class B membership interest in entities that have ownership interests in wind facilities, with generating capacity totaling approximately 5,272 MW at December 31, 2015, to third-party investors. In exchange for the cash received, the holders of the Class B membership interests will receive a portion of the economic attributes of the facilities, including income tax attributes, for variable periods. The transactions are not treated as a sale under the accounting rules and the proceeds received are deferred and recorded as a liability in deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. The deferred amount is being recognized in benefits associated with differential membership interests - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income as the Class B members receive their portion of the economic attributes. NEE continues to operate and manage the wind facilities, and consolidates the entities that own the wind facilities.

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) - An entity is considered to be a VIE when its total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or its equity investors, as a group, lack the characteristics of having a controlling financial interest. A reporting company is required to consolidate a VIE as its primary beneficiary when it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. NEE and FPL evaluate whether an entity is a VIE whenever reconsideration events as defined by the accounting guidance occur. See Note 9.

In February 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update that will modify current consolidation guidance. The standard makes changes to both the variable interest entity model and the voting interest entity model, including modifying the evaluation of whether limited partnerships or similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities and amending the guidance for assessing how relationships of related parties affect the consolidation analysis of VIEs. The standard is effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2016. NEE and FPL continue to evaluate the effect the adoption of this standard will have on their consolidated financial statements.

Proposed Merger - In 2014, NEE and Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the merger agreement) pursuant to which Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., HEI's wholly owned electric utility subsidiary, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of NEE and each outstanding share of HEI common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.2413 shares of NEE common stock. Completion of the merger and the actual closing date remain subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including Hawaii Public Utilities Commission approval. The merger agreement contains certain termination rights and provides that, upon termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances, HEI or NEE, as the case may be, would be required to pay to the other party a termination fee of \$90 million and reimburse the other party for up to \$5 million of its documented out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement.

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Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale - In November 2015, a subsidiary of NEER entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interest in its merchant natural gas generation facilities located in Texas, which have a total generating capacity of 2,884 MW at December 31, 2015. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2016, pending the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals and satisfaction of other customary closing conditions. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to the facilities that were classified as held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets primarily represent property, plant and equipment and the related long-term debt.

2. Employee Retirement Benefits

Employee Pension Plan and Other Benefits Plans - NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. NEE also has a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP), which includes a non-qualified supplemental defined benefit pension component that provides benefits to a select group of management and highly compensated employees, and sponsors a contributory postretirement plan for other benefits for retirees of NEE and its subsidiaries meeting certain eligibility requirements. The total accrued benefit cost of the SERP and postretirement plans is approximately \$321 million (\$230 million for FPL) and \$355 million (\$237 million for FPL) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Plan Assets, Benefit Obligations and Funded Status - The changes in assets, benefit obligations and the funded status of the pension plan are as follows:

	2015	2014
	(millions)	(millions)
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 3,698	\$ 3,692
Actual return on plan assets	(8)	203
Benefit payments	(127)	(197)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ 3,563</u>	<u>\$ 3,698</u>
Change in benefit obligation:		
Obligation at January 1	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,236
Service cost	70	61
Interest cost	97	101
Plan amendments	—	(9)
Actuarial losses (gains) - net	(86)	262
Benefit payments	(127)	(197)
Obligation at December 31 ^(a)	<u>\$ 2,408</u>	<u>\$ 2,454</u>
Funded status:		
Prepaid benefit costs at NEE at December 31	<u>\$ 1,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,244</u>
Prepaid benefit costs at FPL at December 31	<u>\$ 1,243</u>	<u>\$ 1,189</u>

(a) NEE's accumulated pension benefit obligation, which includes no assumption about future salary levels, at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$2,366 million and \$2,400 million, respectively.

NEE's unrecognized amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) yet to be recognized as components of prepaid pension cost are as follows:

	2015	2014
	(millions)	(millions)
Components of AOCI:		
Unrecognized prior service cost (net of \$1 and \$1 tax benefit, respectively)	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Unrecognized losses (net of \$38 and \$10 tax benefit, respectively)	(60)	(16)
Total	<u>\$ (62)</u>	<u>\$ (18)</u>

NEE's unrecognized amounts included in regulatory assets yet to be recognized as components of net prepaid pension cost are as follows:

	2015	2014
	(millions)	(millions)
Unrecognized prior service cost	\$ 9	\$ 10
Unrecognized losses	232	128
Total	<u>\$ 241</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>

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The following table provides the assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation for the pension plan. These rates are used in determining net periodic income in the following year.

	2015	2014
Discount rate	4.35%	3.95%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%

NEE's investment policy for the pension plan recognizes the benefit of protecting the plan's funded status, thereby avoiding the necessity of future employer contributions. Its broad objectives are to achieve a high rate of total return with a prudent level of risk taking while maintaining sufficient liquidity and diversification to avoid large losses and preserve capital over the long term.

The NEE pension plan fund's current target asset allocation, which is expected to be reached over time, is 45% equity investments, 32% fixed income investments, 13% alternative investments and 10% convertible securities. The pension fund's investment strategy emphasizes traditional investments, broadly diversified across the global equity and fixed income markets, using a combination of different investment styles and vehicles. The pension fund's equity and fixed income holdings consist of both directly held securities as well as commingled investment arrangements such as common and collective trusts, pooled separate accounts, registered investment companies and limited partnerships. The pension fund's convertible security assets are principally direct holdings of convertible securities and includes a convertible security oriented limited partnership. The pension fund's alternative investment holdings consist of absolute return oriented limited partnerships that use a broad range of investment strategies on a global basis as well as other alternative investments, such as private equity, income and real estate oriented investments in limited partnerships.

The fair value measurements of NEE's pension plan assets by fair value hierarchy level are as follows:

December 31, 2015 ^(a)				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions)			
Equity securities ^(b)	\$ 910	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$ 932
Equity commingled vehicles ^(c)	—	792	—	792
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	110	13	—	123
Corporate debt securities ^(d)	2	277	1	280
Asset-backed securities	—	167	—	167
Debt security commingled vehicles	—	21	—	21
Convertible securities ^(e)	16	258	—	274
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 1,038</u>	<u>\$ 1,549</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>2,589</u>
Total investments measured at net asset value ^(f)				974
Total fair value of plan assets				<u>\$ 3,563</u>

(a) See Note 4 for discussion of fair value measurement techniques and inputs.

(b) Includes foreign investments of \$384 million.

(c) Includes foreign investments of \$249 million.

(d) Includes foreign investments of \$68 million.

(e) Includes foreign investments of \$23 million.

(f) Includes foreign investments of \$283 million. Reflects the adoption of an accounting standard update in 2015 whereby certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient are excluded from the fair value hierarchy.

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December 31, 2014^(a)

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions)			
Equity securities ^(b)	\$ 984	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 1,015
Equity commingled vehicles ^(c)	—	767	—	767
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	144	20	—	164
Corporate debt securities ^(d)	—	355	—	355
Asset-backed securities	—	223	—	223
Debt security commingled vehicles	—	21	—	21
Convertible securities	45	229	—	274
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,646	\$ —	2,819
Total investments measured at net asset value ^(e)				879
Total fair value of plan assets				\$ 3,698

(a) See Note 4 for discussion of fair value measurement techniques and inputs.

(b) Includes foreign investments of \$321 million.

(c) Includes foreign investments of \$306 million.

(d) Includes foreign investments of \$88 million.

(e) Includes foreign investments of \$200 million. Reflects the retrospective application of an accounting standard update in 2015 whereby certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient are excluded from the fair value hierarchy.

Expected Cash Flows - The following table provides information about benefit payments expected to be paid by the pension plan for each of the following calendar years (in millions):

2016	\$ 144
2017	\$ 150
2018	\$ 155
2019	\$ 160
2020	\$ 163
2021 - 2025	\$ 865

Net Periodic (Income) Cost - The components of net periodic (income) cost for the plans is as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)					
Service cost	\$ 70	\$ 61	\$ 72	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4
Interest cost	97	101	94	13	16	14
Expected return on plan assets	(253)	(241)	(238)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Amortization of prior service cost (benefit)	1	5	7	(3)	(3)	(2)
Amortization of losses	—	—	2	2	—	2
Special termination benefits	—	—	46	—	—	—
Net periodic (income) cost at NEE	\$ (85)	\$ (74)	\$ (17)	\$ 14	\$ 15	\$ 17
Net periodic (income) cost at FPL	\$ (55)	\$ (47)	\$ (7)	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 13

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Other Comprehensive Income - The components of net periodic income (cost) recognized in OCI for the pension plan is as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)		
Prior service benefit (net of \$3 tax expense)	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —
Net gains (losses) (net of \$27 and \$29 tax benefit and \$58 tax expense, respectively)	(44)	(45)	91
Amortization of prior service benefit	—	1	2
Total	<u>\$ (44)</u>	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>

Regulatory Assets (Liabilities) - The components of net periodic (income) cost recognized during the year in regulatory assets (liabilities) for the pension plan is as follows:

	2015	2014
	(millions)	
Prior service benefit	\$ —	\$ (12)
Unrecognized losses	104	226
Amortization of prior service benefit	(1)	(3)
Total	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 211</u>

The assumptions used to determine net periodic income for the pension plan are as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Discount rate	3.95%	4.80%	4.00%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return ^{(a)(b)}	7.35%	7.75%	7.75%

- (a) In developing the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption for its pension plan, NEE evaluated input, including other qualitative and quantitative factors, from its actuaries and consultants, as well as information available in the marketplace. NEE considered different models, capital market return assumptions and historical returns for a portfolio with an equity/bond asset mix similar to its pension fund. NEE also considered its pension fund's historical compounded returns.
- (b) In 2015, an expected long-term rate of return of 7.75% is presented net of investment management fees.

Employee Contribution Plans - NEE offers employee retirement savings plans which allow eligible participants to contribute a percentage of qualified compensation through payroll deductions. NEE makes matching contributions to participants' accounts. Defined contribution expense pursuant to these plans was approximately \$63 million, \$59 million and \$46 million for NEE (\$40 million, \$37 million and \$30 million for FPL) for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See Note 11 - Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

3. Derivative Instruments

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated primarily with outstanding and forecasted debt issuances and borrowings, and to optimize the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets.

With respect to commodities related to NEE's competitive energy business, NEER employs risk management procedures to conduct its activities related to optimizing the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets, providing full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, and engaging in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements and changes in the expected volatility of prices in the energy markets. These risk management activities involve the use of derivative instruments executed within prescribed limits to manage the risk associated with fluctuating commodity prices. Transactions in derivative instruments are executed on recognized exchanges or via the over-the-counter (OTC) markets, depending on the most favorable credit terms and market execution factors. For NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets, derivative instruments are used to hedge the commodity price risk associated with the fuel requirements of the assets, where applicable, as well as to hedge all or a portion of the expected output of these assets. These hedges are designed to reduce the effect of adverse changes in the wholesale forward commodity markets associated with NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets. With regard to full energy and capacity requirements services, NEER is required to vary the quantity of energy and related services based on the load demands of the customers served. For this type of transaction, derivative instruments are used to hedge the anticipated electricity quantities required to serve these customers and reduce the effect of unfavorable changes in the forward energy markets. Additionally, NEER takes positions in the energy markets based on differences between actual forward market levels and management's view of fundamental market conditions, including supply/demand imbalances, changes in traditional flows of energy, changes in short- and long-term weather patterns and anticipated

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regulatory and legislative outcomes. NEER uses derivative instruments to realize value from these market dislocations, subject to strict risk management limits around market, operational and credit exposure.

Derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. At FPL, substantially all changes in the derivatives' fair value are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause (fuel clause). For NEE's non-rate regulated operations, predominantly NEER, essentially all changes in the derivatives' fair value for power purchases and sales, fuel sales and trading activities are recognized on a net basis in operating revenues; fuel purchases used in the production of electricity are recognized in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense; and the equity method investees' related activity is recognized in equity in earnings of equity method investees in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Settlement gains and losses are included within the line items in the consolidated statements of income to which they relate. Transactions for which physical delivery is deemed not to have occurred are presented on a net basis in the consolidated statements of income. For commodity derivatives, NEE believes that, where offsetting positions exist at the same location for the same time, the transactions are considered to have been netted and therefore physical delivery has been deemed not to have occurred for financial reporting purposes. Settlements related to derivative instruments are primarily recognized in net cash provided by operating activities in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of cash flows.

While most of NEE's derivatives are entered into for the purpose of managing commodity price risk, optimizing the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets, reducing the impact of volatility in interest rates on outstanding and forecasted debt issuances and borrowings and managing foreign currency exchange risk, hedge accounting is only applied where specific criteria are met and it is practicable to do so. In order to apply hedge accounting, the transaction must be designated as a hedge and it must be highly effective in offsetting the hedged risk. Additionally, for hedges of forecasted transactions, the forecasted transactions must be probable. For interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, generally NEE assesses a hedging instrument's effectiveness by using nonstatistical methods including dollar value comparisons of the change in the fair value of the derivative to the change in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. Hedge effectiveness is tested at the inception of the hedge and on at least a quarterly basis throughout its life. The effective portion of the gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge is reported as a component of OCI and is reclassified into earnings in the period(s) during which the transaction being hedged affects earnings or when it becomes probable that a forecasted transaction being hedged would not occur. The ineffective portion of net unrealized gains (losses) on these hedges is reported in earnings in the current period. In April 2013, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for cash flow hedges related to interest rate swaps associated with the solar projects in Spain (see Note 14 - Spain Solar Projects). At December 31, 2015, NEE's AOCI included amounts related to interest rate cash flow hedges with expiration dates through October 2036 and foreign currency cash flow hedges with expiration dates through September 2030. Approximately \$50 million of net losses included in AOCI at December 31, 2015 is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months as principal and/or interest payments are made. Such amounts assume no change in interest rates, currency exchange rates or scheduled principal payments. In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for its cash flow and fair value hedges related to interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments.

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Fair Value of Derivative Instruments - The tables below present NEE's and FPL's gross derivative positions at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, as required by disclosure rules. However, the majority of the underlying contracts are subject to master netting agreements and generally would not be contractually settled on a gross basis. Therefore, the tables below also present the derivative positions on a net basis, which reflect the offsetting of positions of certain transactions within the portfolio, the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral (see Note 4 - Recurring Fair Value Measurements for netting information), as well as the location of the net derivative position on the consolidated balance sheets.

December 31, 2015							
	Fair Values of Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Fair Values of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Total Derivatives Combined - Net Basis		
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
	(millions)						
NEE:							
Commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,906	\$ 4,580	\$ 1,937	\$ 982	
Interest rate contracts	33	155	2	160	34	319	
Foreign currency swaps	—	132	—	—	—	127	
Total fair values	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	<u>\$ 5,908</u>	<u>\$ 4,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,428</u>	
FPL:							
Commodity contracts	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:							
Current derivative assets ^(a)					\$ 712		
Assets held for sale					57		
Noncurrent derivative assets ^(b)					1,202		
Current derivative liabilities ^(c)						\$ 882	
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale						16	
Noncurrent derivative liabilities ^(d)						530	
Total derivatives					<u>\$ 1,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,428</u>	
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:							
Current other assets					\$ 3		
Noncurrent other assets					1		
Current derivative liabilities						\$ 222	
Total derivatives					<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	

- (a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$279 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.
(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$151 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.
(c) Reflects the netting of approximately \$46 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.
(d) Reflects the netting of approximately \$13 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.

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	Fair Values of Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Fair Values of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Total Derivatives Combined - Net Basis	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	(millions)					
NEE:						
Commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,145	\$ 5,290	\$ 1,949	\$ 1,358
Interest rate contracts	35	126	—	125	50	266
Foreign currency swaps	—	131	—	—	—	131
Total fair values	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 257</u>	<u>\$ 6,145</u>	<u>\$ 5,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,999</u>	<u>\$ 1,755</u>
FPL:						
Commodity contracts	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 371</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:						
Current derivative assets ^(a)					\$ 990	
Noncurrent derivative assets ^(b)					1,009	
Current derivative liabilities ^(c)						\$ 1,289
Noncurrent derivative liabilities ^(d)						466
Total derivatives					<u>\$ 1,999</u>	<u>\$ 1,755</u>
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:						
Current other assets					\$ 6	
Noncurrent other assets					1	
Current derivative liabilities						\$ 370
Total derivatives					<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>

- (a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$197 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.
(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$97 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.
(c) Reflects the netting of approximately \$20 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.
(d) Reflects the netting of approximately \$10 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEE had approximately \$27 million and \$60 million (none at FPL), respectively, in margin cash collateral received from counterparties that was not offset against derivative assets in the above presentation. These amounts are included in current other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, at December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEE had approximately \$116 million and \$122 million (none at FPL), respectively, in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties that was not offset against derivative assets or liabilities in the above presentation. These amounts are included in current other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments - Gains (losses) related to NEE's cash flow hedges are recorded in NEE's consolidated financial statements (none at FPL) as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2014			Year Ended December 31, 2013		
	Interest Rate Contracts	Foreign Currency Swaps	Total	Interest Rate Contracts	Foreign Currency Swaps	Total	Interest Rate Contracts	Foreign Currency Swaps	Total
	(millions)								
Gains (losses) recognized in OCI	\$ (113)	\$ (12)	\$ (125)	\$ (132)	\$ (89)	\$ (221)	\$ 150	\$ (21)	\$ 129
Losses reclassified from AOCI to net income	\$ (73) ^(a)	\$ (15) ^(b)	\$ (88)	\$ (77) ^(a)	\$ (78) ^(b)	\$ (155)	\$ (61) ^(a)	\$ (44) ^(b)	\$ (105)

- (a) Included in interest expense.
(b) For 2015, 2014 and 2013, losses of approximately \$11 million, \$8 million and \$4 million, respectively, are included in interest expense and the balances are included in other - net.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, NEE recorded gains (losses) of approximately \$(4) million, \$20 million and \$(65) million, respectively, on fair value hedges which resulted in corresponding increases (decreases) in the related debt.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Gains (losses) related to NEE's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)		
Commodity contracts: ^(a)			
Operating revenues	\$ 932	\$ 420	\$ 76
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	8	1	—
Foreign currency swap - other - net	—	(1)	(72)
Interest rate contracts - interest expense	8	(64)	3
Total	\$ 948	\$ 356	\$ 7

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, FPL recorded gains (losses) of approximately \$(326) million, \$(289) million and \$81 million, respectively, related to commodity contracts as regulatory liabilities (assets) on its consolidated balance sheets.

Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments - The following table represents net notional volumes associated with derivative instruments that are required to be reported at fair value in NEE's and FPL's consolidated financial statements. The table includes significant volumes of transactions that have minimal exposure to commodity price changes because they are variably priced agreements. These volumes are only an indication of the commodity exposure that is managed through the use of derivatives. They do not represent net physical asset positions or non-derivative positions and their hedges, nor do they represent NEE's and FPL's net economic exposure, but only the net notional derivative positions that fully or partially hedge the related asset positions. NEE and FPL had derivative commodity contracts for the following net notional volumes:

Commodity Type	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)			
Power	(112) MWh ^(a)	—	(73) MWh ^(a)	—
Natural gas	1,321 MMBtu ^(b)	833 MMBtu ^(b)	1,436 MMBtu ^(b)	845 MMBtu ^(b)
Oil	(9) barrels	—	(11) barrels	—

(a) Megawatt-hours

(b) One million British thermal units

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEE had interest rate contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$8.3 billion and \$7.4 billion, respectively, and foreign currency swaps with notional amounts totaling \$715 million and \$661 million, respectively.

Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features - Certain derivative instruments contain credit-risk-related contingent features including, among other things, the requirement to maintain an investment grade credit rating from specified credit rating agencies and certain financial ratios, as well as credit-related cross-default and material adverse change triggers. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate fair value of NEE's derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position was approximately \$2.2 billion (\$224 million for FPL) and \$2.7 billion (\$369 million for FPL), respectively.

If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements and other commodity-related contracts were triggered, certain subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, could be required to post collateral or settle contracts according to contractual terms which generally allow netting of contracts in offsetting positions. Certain contracts contain multiple types of credit-related triggers. To the extent these contracts contain a credit ratings downgrade trigger, the maximum exposure is included in the following credit ratings collateral posting requirements. If FPL's and NEECH's credit ratings were downgraded to BBB/Baa2 (a two level downgrade for FPL and a one level downgrade for NEECH from the current lowest applicable rating), applicable NEE subsidiaries would be required to post collateral such that the total posted collateral would be approximately \$250 million (\$20 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2015 and \$700 million (\$130 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2014. If FPL's and NEECH's credit ratings were downgraded to below investment grade, applicable NEE subsidiaries would be required to post additional collateral such that the total posted collateral would be approximately \$2.5 billion (\$0.6 billion at FPL) and \$2.8 billion (\$0.7 billion at FPL) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Some contracts do not contain credit ratings downgrade triggers, but do contain provisions that require certain financial measures be maintained and/or have credit-related cross-default triggers. In the event these provisions were triggered, applicable NEE subsidiaries could be required to post additional collateral of up to approximately \$660 million (\$120 million at FPL) and \$850 million (\$200 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Collateral related to derivatives may be posted in the form of cash or credit support in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2015, applicable NEE subsidiaries have posted approximately \$123 million (\$3 million at FPL) in the form of letters of credit which

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could be applied toward the collateral requirements described above. At December 31, 2014, applicable NEE subsidiaries have posted approximately \$20 million (none at FPL) in cash and \$236 million (none at FPL), respectively, in the form of letters of credit which could be applied toward the collateral requirements described above. FPL and NEECH have credit facilities generally in excess of the collateral requirements described above that would be available to support, among other things, derivative activities. Under the terms of the credit facilities, maintenance of a specific credit rating is not a condition to drawing on these credit facilities, although there are other conditions to drawing on these credit facilities.

Additionally, some contracts contain certain adequate assurance provisions where a counterparty may demand additional collateral based on subjective events and/or conditions. Due to the subjective nature of these provisions, NEE and FPL are unable to determine an exact value for these items and they are not included in any of the quantitative disclosures above.

4. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of assets and liabilities are determined using either unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) or pricing inputs that are observable (Level 2) whenever that information is available and using unobservable inputs (Level 3) to estimate fair value only when relevant observable inputs are not available. NEE and FPL use several different valuation techniques to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities, relying primarily on the market approach of using prices and other market information for identical and/or comparable assets and liabilities for those assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. NEE's and FPL's assessment of the significance of any particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. Non-performance risk, including the consideration of a credit valuation adjustment, is also considered in the determination of fair value for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash - NEE primarily holds investments in money market funds. The fair value of these funds is calculated using current market prices.

Special Use Funds and Other Investments - NEE and FPL hold primarily debt and equity securities directly, as well as indirectly through commingled funds. Substantially all directly held equity securities are valued at their quoted market prices. For directly held debt securities, multiple prices and price types are obtained from pricing vendors whenever possible, which enables cross-provider validations. A primary price source is identified based on asset type, class or issue of each security. Commingled funds, which are similar to mutual funds, are maintained by banks or investment companies and hold certain investments in accordance with a stated set of objectives. The fair value of commingled funds is primarily derived from the quoted prices in active markets of the underlying securities. Because the fund shares are offered to a limited group of investors, they are not considered to be traded in an active market.

Derivative Instruments - NEE and FPL measure the fair value of commodity contracts using prices observed on commodities exchanges and in the OTC markets, or through the use of industry-standard valuation techniques, such as option modeling or discounted cash flows techniques, incorporating both observable and unobservable valuation inputs. The resulting measurements are the best estimate of fair value as represented by the transfer of the asset or liability through an orderly transaction in the marketplace at the measurement date.

Most exchange-traded derivative assets and liabilities are valued directly using unadjusted quoted prices. For exchange-traded derivative assets and liabilities where the principal market is deemed to be inactive based on average daily volumes and open interest, the measurement is established using settlement prices from the exchanges, and therefore considered to be valued using other observable inputs.

NEE, through its subsidiaries, including FPL, also enters into OTC commodity contract derivatives. The majority of these contracts are transacted at liquid trading points, and the prices for these contracts are verified using quoted prices in active markets from exchanges, brokers or pricing services for similar contracts.

NEE, through NEER, also enters into full requirements contracts, which, in most cases, meet the definition of derivatives and are measured at fair value. These contracts typically have one or more inputs that are not observable and are significant to the valuation of the contract. In addition, certain exchange and non-exchange traded derivative options at NEE have one or more significant inputs that are not observable, and are valued using industry-standard option models.

In all cases where NEE and FPL use significant unobservable inputs for the valuation of a commodity contract, consideration is given to the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. The primary input to the valuation models for commodity contracts is the forward commodity curve for the respective instruments. Other inputs include, but are not limited to, assumptions about market liquidity, volatility, correlation and contract duration as more fully described below in Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Fair Value Measurements. In instances where the reference markets are deemed to be inactive or do not have transactions for a similar contract, the derivative assets and liabilities may be valued using significant other observable inputs and potentially significant unobservable inputs. In such instances, the valuation for these contracts is established using techniques including extrapolation from or interpolation between actively traded contracts, or estimated basis adjustments from liquid trading points. NEE and FPL regularly evaluate and validate the inputs used to determine fair value by a number of

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methods, consisting of various market price verification procedures, including the use of pricing services and multiple broker quotes to support the market price of the various commodities. In all cases where there are assumptions and models used to generate inputs for valuing derivative assets and liabilities, the review and verification of the assumptions, models and changes to the models are undertaken by individuals that are independent of those responsible for estimating fair value.

NEE uses interest rate contracts and foreign currency swaps to mitigate and adjust interest rate and foreign currency exchange exposure related primarily to certain outstanding and forecasted debt issuances and borrowings when deemed appropriate based on market conditions or when required by financing agreements. NEE estimates the fair value of these derivatives using a discounted cash flows valuation technique based on the net amount of estimated future cash inflows and outflows related to the agreements.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements - NEE's and FPL's financial assets and liabilities and other fair value measurements made on a recurring basis by fair value hierarchy level are as follows:

	December 31, 2015				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total
			(millions)		
Assets:					
Cash equivalents and restricted cash: ^(b)					
NEE - equity securities	\$ 312	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 312
FPL - equity securities	\$ 36	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 36
Special use funds: ^(c)					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,354 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 2,674
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 446	\$ 166	\$ —		\$ 612
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 713	\$ —		\$ 713
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 412	\$ —		\$ 412
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 52	\$ —		\$ 52
FPL:					
Equity securities	\$ 364	\$ 1,234 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 1,598
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 335	\$ 145	\$ —		\$ 480
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 531	\$ —		\$ 531
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 327	\$ —		\$ 327
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 40	\$ —		\$ 40
Other investments:					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 30	\$ 10	\$ —		\$ 40
Debt securities	\$ 39	\$ 132	\$ —		\$ 171
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,540	\$ 1,179	\$ (3,969)	\$ 1,937 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 34 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ (3)	\$ 4 ^(e)
Liabilities:					
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 2,153	\$ 1,887	\$ 540	\$ (3,598)	\$ 982 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 214	\$ 101	\$ 4	\$ 319 ^(e)
Foreign currency swaps	\$ —	\$ 132	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ 127 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 219	\$ 6	\$ (3)	\$ 222 ^(e)

- (a) Includes the effect of the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral payments and receipts. NEE and FPL also have contract settlement receivable and payable balances that are subject to the master netting arrangements but are not offset within the consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.
- (b) Includes restricted cash of approximately \$61 million (\$36 million for FPL) in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (c) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at the Carrying Amount below.
- (d) Primarily invested in commingled funds whose underlying securities would be Level 1 if those securities were held directly by NEE or FPL.
- (e) See Note 3 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

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	December 31, 2014				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total
	(millions)				
Assets:					
Cash equivalents:					
NEE - equity securities	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 32
Special use funds: ^(b)					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,417 ^(c)	\$ —		\$ 2,634
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 520	\$ 191	\$ —		\$ 711
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 704	\$ —		\$ 704
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 493	\$ —		\$ 493
Other debt securities	\$ 25	\$ 32	\$ —		\$ 57
FPL:					
Equity securities	\$ 324	\$ 1,237 ^(c)	\$ —		\$ 1,561
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 435	\$ 165	\$ —		\$ 600
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 501	\$ —		\$ 501
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 422	\$ —		\$ 422
Other debt securities	\$ 25	\$ 20	\$ —		\$ 45
Other investments:					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 35	\$ 1	\$ —		\$ 36
Debt securities	\$ 5	\$ 170	\$ —		\$ 175
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,801	\$ 3,177	\$ 1,167	\$ (4,196)	\$ 1,949 ^(d)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 50 ^(d)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ (1)	\$ 7 ^(d)
Liabilities:					
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,720	\$ 3,150	\$ 420	\$ (3,932)	\$ 1,358 ^(d)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 126	\$ 125	\$ 15	\$ 266 ^(d)
Foreign currency swaps	\$ —	\$ 131	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 131 ^(d)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 370	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 370 ^(d)

- (a) Includes the effect of the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral payments and receipts. NEE and FPL also have contract settlement receivable and payable balances that are subject to the master netting arrangements but are not offset within the consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.
- (b) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at the Carrying Amount below.
- (c) Primarily invested in commingled funds whose underlying securities would be Level 1 if those securities were held directly by NEE or FPL.
- (d) See Note 3 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Fair Value Measurements - The valuation of certain commodity contracts requires the use of significant unobservable inputs. All forward price, implied volatility, implied correlation and interest rate inputs used in the valuation of such contracts are directly based on third-party market data, such as broker quotes and exchange settlements, when that data is available. If third-party market data is not available, then industry standard methodologies are used to develop inputs that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs, including some forward prices, implied volatilities and interest rates used for determining fair value are updated daily to reflect the best available market information. Unobservable inputs which are related to observable inputs, such as illiquid portions of forward price or volatility curves, are updated daily as well, using industry standard techniques such as interpolation and extrapolation, combining observable forward inputs supplemented by historical market and other relevant data. Other unobservable inputs, such as implied correlations, customer migration rates from full requirements contracts and some implied volatility curves, are modeled using proprietary models based on historical data and industry standard techniques.

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Management group. The Trading Risk Management group performs a risk management function responsible for assessing credit, market and operational risk impact, reviewing valuation methodology and modeling, confirming transactions, monitoring approval processes and developing and monitoring trading limits. The Trading Risk Management group is separate from the transacting group. For markets where independent third-party data is readily available, validation is conducted daily by directly reviewing this market data against inputs utilized by the transacting group, and indirectly by critically reviewing daily risk reports. For markets where independent third-party data is not readily available, additional analytical reviews are performed on at least a quarterly basis. These analytical reviews are designed to ensure that all price and volatility curves used for fair valuing transactions are adequately validated each quarter, and are reviewed and approved by the Trading Risk Management group. In addition, other valuation assumptions such as implied correlations and customer migration rates are reviewed and approved by the Trading Risk Management group on a periodic basis. Newly created models used in the valuation process are also subject to testing and approval by the Trading Risk Management group prior to use and established models are reviewed annually, or more often as needed, by the Trading Risk Management group.

On a monthly basis, the Exposure Management Committee (EMC), which is comprised of certain members of senior management, meets with representatives from the Trading Risk Management group and the transacting group to discuss NEE's and FPL's energy risk profile and operations, to review risk reports and to discuss fair value issues as necessary. The EMC develops guidelines required for an appropriate risk management control infrastructure, which includes implementation and monitoring of compliance with Trading Risk Management policy. The EMC executes its risk management responsibilities through direct oversight and delegation of its responsibilities to the Trading Risk Management group, as well as to other corporate and business unit personnel.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of NEE's commodity contracts categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Transaction Type	Fair Value at December 31, 2015		Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range		
	Assets	Liabilities					
	(millions)						
Forward contracts - power	\$ 636	\$ 252	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$6	—	\$113
Forward contracts - gas	24	25	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MMBtu)	\$1	—	\$6
Forward contracts - other commodity related	16	6	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (various)	\$(18)	—	\$55
Options - power	68	58	Option models	Implied correlations	(5)%	—	99%
				Implied volatilities	1%	—	308%
Options - primarily gas	105	164	Option models	Implied correlations	(5)%	—	99%
				Implied volatilities	1%	—	195%
Full requirements and unit contingent contracts	330	35	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$(20)	—	\$239
				Customer migration rate ^(a)	—%	—	20%
Total	\$ 1,179	\$ 540					

(a) Applies only to full requirements contracts.

The sensitivity of NEE's fair value measurements to increases (decreases) in the significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

Significant Unobservable Input	Position	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Forward price	Purchase power/gas	Increase (decrease)
	Sell power/gas	Decrease (increase)
Implied correlations	Purchase option	Decrease (increase)
	Sell option	Increase (decrease)
Implied volatilities	Purchase option	Increase (decrease)
	Sell option	Decrease (increase)
Customer migration rate	Sell power ^(a)	Decrease (increase)

(a) Assumes the contract is in a gain position.

In addition, the fair value measurement of interest rate swap liabilities related to the solar projects in Spain of approximately \$101 million at December 31, 2015 includes a significant credit valuation adjustment. The credit valuation adjustment, considered an unobservable input, reflects management's assessment of non-performance risk of the subsidiaries related to the solar projects in Spain that are party to the swap agreements.

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The reconciliation of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are based on significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2015		2014		2013	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)					
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31 of prior year	\$ 622	\$ 5	\$ 622	\$ —	\$ 566	\$ 2
Realized and unrealized gains (losses):						
Included in earnings ^(a)	451	—	(77)	—	299	—
Included in other comprehensive income	11	—	18	—	—	—
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	3	3	7	7	—	—
Purchases	180	—	55	—	101	—
Settlements	(473)	(8)	194	(2)	(55)	(2)
Issuances	(202)	—	(122)	—	(173)	—
Transfers in ^(b)	(13)	—	80	—	(120)	—
Transfers out ^(b)	(41)	—	(155)	—	4	—
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31	\$ 538	\$ —	\$ 622	\$ 5	\$ 622	\$ —
The amount of gains (losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to derivatives still held at the reporting date ^(c)	\$ 277	\$ —	\$ 248	\$ —	\$ 329	\$ —

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2015, \$462 million of realized and unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is primarily reflected in interest expense. For the year December 31, 2014, \$79 million of realized and unrealized losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in interest expense and the balance is primarily reflected in operating revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2013, \$302 million of realized and unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is primarily reflected in interest expense.
- (b) Transfers into Level 3 were a result of decreased observability of market data and, in 2013, a significant credit valuation adjustment. Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 were a result of increased observability of market data. NEE's and FPL's policy is to recognize all transfers at the beginning of the reporting period.
- (c) For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, \$289 million, \$328 million, and \$330 million of unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is reflected in interest expense.

Contingent Consideration - NEE recorded a liability related to a contingent holdback as part of the acquisition of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas. See Note 8.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements - NEE tests long-lived assets for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In February 2013, the Spanish government enacted a new law that made further changes to the economic framework of renewable energy projects including, among other things, changes that negatively affect the projected economics of the 99.8 MW of solar thermal facilities that affiliates of NEER were constructing in Spain (Spain solar projects) (see Note 14 - Spain Solar Projects). Due to the February 2013 change in law, NEER performed a recoverability analysis, considering, among other things, working with lenders to restructure the financing agreements, abandoning the projects or selling the projects, and concluded that the undiscounted cash flows of the Spain solar projects were less than the carrying value of the projects. Accordingly, NEER performed a fair value analysis based on the income approach to determine the amount of the impairment. Based on the fair value analysis, property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of approximately \$800 million were written down to their estimated fair value of \$500 million as of March 31, 2013, resulting in an impairment of \$300 million (which is recorded as a separate line item in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2013) and other related charges (\$342 million after-tax, see Note 5).

The estimate of the fair value was based on the discounted cash flows which were determined using a market participant view of the Spain solar projects upon completion and final commissioning of the projects. As part of the valuation, NEER used observable inputs where available, including the revised renewable energy pricing under the February 2013 change in law. Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), including forecasts of generation, estimates of tariff escalation rates and estimated costs of debt and equity capital, were also used in the estimation of fair value. In addition, NEER made certain assumptions regarding the projected capital and maintenance expenditures based on the estimated costs to complete the Spain solar projects and ongoing capital and maintenance expenditures. An increase in the revenue and generation forecasts, a decrease in the projected capital and maintenance expenditures or a decrease in the weighted-average cost of capital each would result in an increased fair market value. Changes in the opposite direction of those unobservable inputs would result in a decreased fair market value. See Note 14 - Spain Solar Projects for a discussion of additional developments that could potentially impact the Spain solar projects.

In 2013, NEER initiated a plan and received internal authorization to pursue the sale of its ownership interests in oil-fired generation plants located in Maine (Maine fossil) with a total generating capacity of 796 MW. In connection with the decision to sell Maine fossil, a loss of approximately \$67 million (\$43 million after-tax) was originally reflected in net gain from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2013. The fair value measurement (Level 3) was based on the estimated sales price less the estimated costs to sell. The estimated sales price was estimated using

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an income approach based primarily on capacity revenue forecasts. In 2014, NEER decided not to pursue the sale of Maine fossil due to the divergence between the achievable sales price and management's view of the assets' value, which increased as a result of significant market changes. Accordingly, the Maine fossil assets were written-up to management's current estimate of fair value resulting in a gain of approximately \$21 million (\$12 million after-tax). The fair value measurement (Level 3) was estimated using an income approach based primarily on the updated capacity revenue forecasts. Based on NEER's decision to retain Maine fossil, the \$67 million loss recorded during the year ended December 31, 2013 was reclassified from discontinued operations to income from continuing operations and together with the \$21 million gain recorded during the year ended December 31, 2014 are included as a separate line item in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at the Carrying Amount - The carrying amounts of cash equivalents, commercial paper and notes payable approximate their fair values. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of other financial instruments, excluding those recorded at fair value and disclosed above in Recurring Fair Value Measurements, are as follows:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(millions)				
NEE:				
Special use funds ^(a)	\$ 675	\$ 675	\$ 567	\$ 567
Other investments - primarily notes receivable	\$ 512	\$ 722 ^(b)	\$ 525	\$ 679 ^(b)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 28,897 ^(c)	\$ 30,412 ^(d)	\$ 27,552	\$ 30,013 ^(d)
FPL:				
Special use funds ^(a)	\$ 528	\$ 528	\$ 395	\$ 395
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 10,020	\$ 11,028 ^(d)	\$ 9,388	\$ 11,020 ^(d)

- (a) Primarily represents investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.
- (b) Primarily classified as held to maturity. Fair values are primarily estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation technique based on certain observable yield curves and indices considering the credit profile of the borrower (Level 3). Notes receivable bear interest primarily at fixed rates and mature by 2029. Notes receivable are considered impaired and placed in non-accrual status when it becomes probable that all amounts due cannot be collected in accordance with the contractual terms of the agreement. The assessment to place notes receivable in non-accrual status considers various credit indicators, such as credit ratings and market-related information. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEE had no notes receivable reported in non-accrual status.
- (c) Excludes debt totaling \$938 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheet for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.
- (d) As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, for NEE, approximately \$18,031 million and \$19,973 million, respectively, is estimated using quoted market prices for the same or similar issues (Level 2); the balance is estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation technique, considering the current credit spread of the debtor (Level 3). For FPL, primarily estimated using quoted market prices for the same or similar issues (Level 2).

Special Use Funds - The special use funds noted above and those carried at fair value (see Recurring Fair Value Measurements above) consist of FPL's storm fund assets of approximately \$74 million and \$75 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and NEE's and FPL's nuclear decommissioning fund assets of \$5,064 million and \$5,091 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (\$3,430 million and \$3,449 million, respectively, for FPL). The investments held in the special use funds consist of equity and debt securities which are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at estimated fair value. The amortized cost of debt and equity securities is approximately \$1,823 million and \$1,505 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015 and \$1,906 million and \$1,366 million, respectively, at December 31, 2014 (\$1,409 million and \$732 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015 and \$1,519 million and \$664 million, respectively, at December 31, 2014 for FPL). For FPL's special use funds, consistent with regulatory treatment, changes in fair value, including any other than temporary impairment losses, result in a corresponding adjustment to the related regulatory liability accounts. For NEE's non-rate regulated operations, changes in fair value result in a corresponding adjustment to OCI, except for unrealized losses associated with marketable securities considered to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are recognized as other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Debt securities included in the nuclear decommissioning funds have a weighted-average maturity at December 31, 2015 of approximately eight years at both NEE and FPL. FPL's storm fund primarily consists of debt securities with a weighted-average maturity at December 31, 2015 of approximately three years. The cost of securities sold is determined using the specific identification method.

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Realized gains and losses and proceeds from the sale or maturity of available for sale securities are as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)					
Realized gains	\$ 194	\$ 211	\$ 246	\$ 70	\$ 120	\$ 182
Realized losses	\$ 87	\$ 115	\$ 88	\$ 43	\$ 94	\$ 59
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities	\$ 4,643	\$ 4,092	\$ 4,190	\$ 3,724	\$ 3,349	\$ 3,342

The unrealized gains on available for sale securities are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(millions)			
Equity securities	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,267	\$ 863	\$ 896
Debt securities	\$ 17	\$ 66	\$ 14	\$ 54

The unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities and the fair value of available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(millions)			
Unrealized losses ^(a)	\$ 51	\$ 7	\$ 45	\$ 5
Fair value	\$ 1,129	\$ 542	\$ 861	\$ 434

(a) Unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position for greater than twelve months at December 31, 2015 and 2014 were not material to NEE or FPL.

Regulations issued by the FERC and the NRC provide general risk management guidelines to protect nuclear decommissioning funds and to allow such funds to earn a reasonable return. The FERC regulations prohibit, among other investments, investments in any securities of NEE or its subsidiaries, affiliates or associates, excluding investments tied to market indices or mutual funds. Similar restrictions applicable to the decommissioning funds for NEER's nuclear plants are included in the NRC operating licenses for those facilities or in NRC regulations applicable to NRC licensees not in cost-of-service environments. With respect to the decommissioning fund for Seabrook, decommissioning fund contributions and withdrawals are also regulated by the NDFC pursuant to New Hampshire law.

The nuclear decommissioning reserve funds are managed by investment managers who must comply with the guidelines of NEE and FPL and the rules of the applicable regulatory authorities. The funds' assets are invested giving consideration to taxes, liquidity, risk, diversification and other prudent investment objectives.

Financial Instruments Accounting Standard Update - In January 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update which modifies current guidance for financial instruments. The standard requires that equity investments (except investments accounted for under the equity method and investments that are consolidated) be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income and provides an option for those equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values to be measured at cost minus impairment (plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes). The standard also makes certain changes to presentation and disclosure requirements of financial instruments. The standard is effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2018 and will be applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of initial application. NEE and FPL are currently evaluating the effect the adoption of this standard will have, if any, on their consolidated financial statements.

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5. Income Taxes

The components of income taxes are as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	(millions)					
Federal:						
Current	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ (145)	\$ 423	\$ 240	\$ 174
Deferred	1,194	1,077	853	399	542	540
Total federal	1,204	1,077	708	822	782	714
State:						
Current	31	(29)	69	58	68	44
Deferred	(7)	128	—	77	60	77
Total state	24	99	69	135	128	121
Total income taxes	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,176	\$ 777	\$ 957	\$ 910	\$ 835

A reconciliation between the effective income tax rates and the applicable statutory rate is as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) resulting from:						
State income taxes - net of federal income tax benefit	0.4	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	3.6
PTCs and ITCs - NEER	(4.1)	(5.1)	(8.5)	—	—	—
Convertible ITCs - NEER	(0.8)	(1.4)	(2.5)	—	—	—
Valuation allowance associated with Spain solar projects ^(a)	—	0.7	5.2	—	—	—
Charges associated with Canadian assets	—	1.3	—	—	—	—
Other - net	0.3	—	0.7	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.4)
Effective income tax rate	30.8%	32.3%	31.7%	36.7%	37.5%	38.2%

(a) Reflects a full valuation allowance on deferred tax assets associated with the Spain solar projects. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

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The income tax effects of temporary differences giving rise to consolidated deferred income tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(millions)			
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property-related	\$ 12,204	\$ 11,700	\$ 8,040	\$ 7,457
Pension	455	489	480	459
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	219	258	—	—
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	528	390	—	—
Investments in partnerships and joint ventures	403	291	—	—
Other	1,196	769	695	435
Total deferred tax liabilities	15,005	13,897	9,215	8,351
Deferred tax assets and valuation allowance:				
Decommissioning reserves	438	427	386	374
Postretirement benefits	141	154	95	99
Net operating loss carryforwards	604	1,070	4	—
Tax credit carryforwards	2,916	2,742	—	—
ARO and accrued asset removal costs	759	737	697	686
Other	836	820	303	318
Valuation allowance ^(a)	(223)	(323)	—	—
Net deferred tax assets	5,471	5,627	1,485	1,477
Net deferred income taxes	\$ 9,534	\$ 8,270	\$ 7,730	\$ 6,874

(a) Amount relates to a valuation allowance related to the Spain solar projects, deferred state tax credits and state operating loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(millions)			
Deferred income taxes - current assets	\$ — ^(a)	\$ 739	\$ — ^(a)	\$ —
Noncurrent other assets	293	264	—	—
Other current liabilities	— ^(a)	(12)	— ^(a)	(39)
Deferred income taxes - noncurrent liabilities	(9,827)	(9,261)	(7,730)	(6,835)
Net deferred income taxes	\$ (9,534)	\$ (8,270)	\$ (7,730)	\$ (6,874)

(a) Effective December 31, 2015, all deferred taxes are classified as noncurrent. See Note 1 - Income Taxes.

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The components of NEE's deferred tax assets relating to net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Amount (millions)	Expiration Dates
Net operating loss carryforwards:		
Federal	\$ 361	2026-2035
State	153	2016-2035
Foreign	90 ^(a)	2017-2024
Net operating loss carryforwards	<u>\$ 604</u>	
Tax credit carryforwards:		
Federal	\$ 2,585	2022-2035
State	331 ^(b)	2016-2037
Tax credit carryforwards	<u>\$ 2,916</u>	

(a) Includes \$89 million of net operating loss carryforwards with an indefinite expiration period.

(b) Includes \$158 million of ITC carryforwards with an indefinite expiration period.

6. Discontinued Operations

In 2013, a subsidiary of NEER completed the sale of its ownership interest in a portfolio of hydropower generation plants and related assets with a total generating capacity of 351 MW located in Maine and New Hampshire. The sales price primarily included the assumption by the buyer of \$700 million in related debt. In connection with the sale, a gain of approximately \$372 million (\$231 million after-tax) is reflected in gain from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2013. The operations of the hydropower generation plants, exclusive of the gain, were not material to NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2013.

See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements for a discussion of the decision not to pursue the sale of Maine fossil and the related financial statement impacts.

7. Jointly-Owned Electric Plants

Certain NEE subsidiaries own undivided interests in the jointly-owned facilities described below, and are entitled to a proportionate share of the output from those facilities. The subsidiaries are responsible for their share of the operating costs, as well as providing their own financing. Accordingly, each subsidiary includes its proportionate share of the facilities and related revenues and expenses in the appropriate balance sheet and statement of income captions. NEE's and FPL's respective shares of direct expenses for these facilities are included in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, O&M expenses, depreciation and amortization expense and taxes other than income taxes and other in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

NEE's and FPL's proportionate ownership interest in jointly-owned facilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2015			
	Ownership Interest	Gross Investment ^(a)	Accumulated Depreciation ^(a)	Construction Work in Progress
			(millions)	
FPL:				
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	85%	\$ 2,190	\$ 777	\$ 23
St. Johns River Power Park units and coal terminal	20%	\$ 398	\$ 207	\$ 2
Scherer Unit No. 4	76%	\$ 1,130	\$ 378	\$ —
NEER:				
Duane Arnold	70%	\$ 435	\$ 126	\$ 24
Seabrook	88.23%	\$ 1,111	\$ 239	\$ 67
Wyman Station Unit No. 4	84.35%	\$ 74	\$ 51	\$ —
Corporate and Other:				
Transmission substation assets located in Seabrook, New Hampshire	88.23%	\$ 73	\$ 19	\$ 3

(a) Excludes nuclear fuel.

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8. Texas Pipeline Business Acquisition

On October 1, 2015, a subsidiary of NEP acquired 100% of the membership interests in NET Holdings Management, LLC (Texas pipeline business), a developer, owner and operator of a portfolio of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas (Texas pipelines). One of the acquired pipelines is subject to a 10% noncontrolling interest. The aggregate purchase price of approximately \$2 billion included approximately \$934 million in cash consideration and the assumption of approximately \$706 million in existing debt of the Texas pipeline business and its subsidiaries at closing and excluded post-closing working capital adjustments of approximately \$2 million. The purchase price is subject to (i) a \$200 million holdback payable, in whole or in part, upon satisfaction of financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds relating to planned expansion projects (contingent holdback) and (ii) a \$200 million holdback retained to satisfy any indemnification obligations of the sellers through April 2017. The \$200 million indemnity holdback may be reduced by up to \$10 million depending on certain post-closing employee retention thresholds. If successful, NEP may spend up to an additional \$100 million of capital expenditures for the planned expansion projects, bringing the total transaction size of the acquisition to approximately \$2.1 billion. NEP incurred approximately \$13 million in acquisition-related costs during the year ended December 31, 2015, which are reflected in O&M expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Under the acquisition method, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on October 1, 2015 based on their estimated fair value. All fair value measurements of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the noncontrolling interest, were based on significant estimates and assumptions, including Level 3 inputs, which require judgment. Estimates and assumptions include the projected timing and amount of future cash flows, discount rates reflecting risk inherent in future cash flows and future market prices. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill at the acquisition date. The goodwill arising from the acquisition consists largely of growth opportunities from the Texas pipeline business. Upon full settlement of the contingent holdback, all of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes over a 15 year period. A liability of approximately \$186 million was recognized as of the acquisition date for each of the contingent holdback and the indemnity holdback, reflecting the fair value of the expected future payments. NEP determined this fair value measurement based on management's probability assessment. The significant inputs and assumptions used in the fair value measurement included the estimated probability of executing contracts related to financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds as well as the appropriate discount rate.

The valuation of the acquired net assets is subject to change as additional information related to the estimates is obtained during the measurement period. The primary areas of the purchase price allocation that are not yet finalized relate to identifiable intangible assets and residual goodwill.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the acquisition of the Texas pipeline business:

	Amounts Recognized as of October 1, 2015 (millions)
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 806
Cash	1
Other receivables and current other assets	21
Noncurrent other assets (other intangible assets, see Note 1 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets)	720
Noncurrent other assets (goodwill, see Note 1 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets)	622
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,170</u>
Liabilities	
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 706
Accounts payable and current other liabilities	46
Noncurrent other liabilities, primarily acquisition holdbacks	415
Total liabilities	<u>1,167</u>
Less noncontrolling interest at fair value	69
Total cash consideration	<u>\$ 934</u>

9. Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

As of December 31, 2015, NEE has twenty-four VIEs which it consolidates and has interests in certain other VIEs which it does not consolidate.

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FPL - FPL is considered the primary beneficiary of, and therefore consolidates, a VIE that is a wholly owned bankruptcy remote special purpose subsidiary that it formed in 2007 for the sole purpose of issuing storm-recovery bonds pursuant to the securitization provisions of the Florida Statutes and a financing order of the FPSC. FPL is considered the primary beneficiary because FPL has the power to direct the significant activities of the VIE, and its equity investment, which is subordinate to the bondholder's interest in the VIE, is at risk. Storm restoration costs incurred by FPL during 2005 and 2004 exceeded the amount in FPL's funded storm and property insurance reserve, resulting in a storm reserve deficiency. In 2007, the VIE issued \$652 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured bonds (storm-recovery bonds), primarily for the after-tax equivalent of the total of FPL's unrecovered balance of the 2004 storm restoration costs, the 2005 storm restoration costs and to reestablish FPL's storm and property insurance reserve. In connection with this financing, net proceeds, after debt issuance costs, to the VIE (approximately \$644 million) were used to acquire the storm-recovery property, which includes the right to impose, collect and receive a storm-recovery charge from all customers receiving electric transmission or distribution service from FPL under rate schedules approved by the FPSC or under special contracts, certain other rights and interests that arise under the financing order issued by the FPSC and certain other collateral pledged by the VIE that issued the bonds. The storm-recovery bonds are payable only from and are secured by the storm-recovery property. The bondholders have no recourse to the general credit of FPL. The assets of the VIE were approximately \$230 million and \$279 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery property, which are included in securitized storm-recovery costs on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. The liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$278 million and \$338 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery bonds, which are included in long-term debt on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

FPL entered into a purchased power agreement effective in 1995 with a 330 MW coal-fired facility to purchase substantially all of the facility's capacity and electrical output over a substantial portion of its estimated useful life. The facility is considered a VIE because FPL absorbs a portion of the facility's variability related to changes in the market price of coal through the price it pays per MWh (energy payment). Since FPL does not control the most significant activities of the facility, including operations and maintenance, FPL is not the primary beneficiary and does not consolidate this VIE. The energy payments paid by FPL will fluctuate as coal prices change. This fluctuation does not expose FPL to losses since the energy payments paid by FPL to the facility are recovered through the fuel clause as approved by the FPSC.

NEER - NEE consolidates twenty-three NEER VIEs. NEER is considered the primary beneficiary of these VIEs since NEER controls the most significant activities of these VIEs, including operations and maintenance, as well as construction, and through its equity ownership has the obligation to absorb expected losses of these VIEs.

A NEER VIE consolidates two entities which own and operate natural gas/oil electric generation facilities with the capability of producing 110 MW. This VIE sells its electric output under power sales contracts to a third party, with expiration dates in 2018 and 2020. The power sales contracts provide the offtaker the ability to dispatch the facilities and require the offtaker to absorb the cost of fuel. This VIE uses third-party debt and equity to finance its operations. The debt is secured by liens against the generation facilities and the other assets of these entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$84 million and \$47 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015 and \$85 million and \$55 million, respectively, at December 31, 2014, and consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

Two indirect subsidiaries of NEER each contributed, to a NEP subsidiary, an approximately 50% ownership interest in three entities which own solar PV facilities that, upon completion of construction, are expected to have a total generating capacity of 277 MW, of which approximately 153 MW have been placed in service as of December 31, 2015. Each of the two indirect subsidiaries of NEER is considered a VIE since it has insufficient equity at risk, and is consolidated by NEER. The VIEs use third-party debt and equity to finance a portion of development and construction activities and require subordinated financing from NEER to complete the facility under construction. These VIEs will sell their electric output to third parties under power sales contracts with expiration dates in 2035 and 2036. The debt balances are secured by liens against the assets of the entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER. The assets and liabilities of these VIEs were approximately \$657 million and \$626 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015, and consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

The other twenty NEER VIEs consolidate several entities which own and operate wind electric generation facilities with the capability of producing a total of 5,272 MW. These VIEs sell their electric output either under power sales contracts to third parties with expiration dates ranging from 2018 through 2041 or in the spot market. The VIEs use third-party debt and/or equity to finance their operations. Certain investors that hold no equity interest in the VIEs hold differential membership interests, which give them the right to receive a portion of the economic attributes of the generation facilities, including certain tax attributes. The debt is secured by liens against the generation facilities and the other assets of these entities or by pledges of NEER's ownership interest in these entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of these VIEs totaled approximately \$7.6 billion and \$5.0 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2015. Sixteen of the twenty were VIEs at December 31, 2014 and were consolidated; the assets and liabilities of those VIEs totaled approximately \$6.6 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the assets and liabilities of the VIEs consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment, deferral related to differential membership interests and long-term debt.

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Other - As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, several NEE subsidiaries have investments totaling approximately \$602 million (\$476 million at FPL) and \$716 million (\$606 million at FPL), respectively, in certain special purpose entities, which consisted primarily of investments in mortgage-backed securities. These investments are included in special use funds and other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets and in special use funds on FPL's consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2015, NEE subsidiaries, including FPL, are not the primary beneficiary and therefore do not consolidate any of these entities because they do not control any of the ongoing activities of these entities, were not involved in the initial design of these entities and do not have a controlling financial interest in these entities.

10. Investments in Partnerships and Joint Ventures

Certain subsidiaries of NEE, primarily NEER, have noncontrolling non-majority owned interests in various partnerships and joint ventures, essentially all of which own electric generation facilities. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, NEE's investments in partnerships and joint ventures totaled approximately \$1,063 million and \$663 million, respectively, which are included in other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. NEER's interest in these partnerships and joint ventures range from approximately 29% to 50%. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the principal entities included in NEER's investments in partnerships and joint ventures were Desert Sunlight Investment Holdings, LLC, and Northeast Energy, LP, and in 2015 also included Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC and Cedar Point II Wind, LP.

Summarized combined information for these principal entities is as follows:

	2015	2014
	(millions)	
Net income	\$ 213	\$ 171
Total assets	\$ 3,339	\$ 2,636
Total liabilities	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,645
Partners'/members' equity	\$ 2,032	\$ 991
NEER's share of underlying equity in the principal entities	\$ 874	\$ 495
Difference between investment carrying amount and underlying equity in net assets ^(a)	(3)	(4)
NEER's investment carrying amount for the principal entities	<u>\$ 871</u>	<u>\$ 491</u>

(a) The majority of the difference between the investment carrying amount and the underlying equity in net assets is being amortized over the remaining life of the investee's assets.

In 2004, a trust created by NEE sold \$300 million of 5 7/8% preferred trust securities to the public and \$9 million of common trust securities to NEE. The trust is an unconsolidated 100%-owned finance subsidiary. The proceeds from the sale of the preferred and common trust securities were used to buy 5 7/8% junior subordinated debentures maturing in March 2044 from NEECH. NEE has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the preferred trust securities and the junior subordinated debentures.

11. Common Shareholders' Equity

Earnings Per Share - The reconciliation of NEE's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to NEE from continuing operations is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(millions, except per share amounts)		
Numerator - income from continuing operations attributable to NEE ^(a)	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,677
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - basic	450.5	434.4	424.2
Equity units, performance share awards, options, forward sale agreements and restricted stock ^(b)	3.5	5.7	2.8
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - assuming dilution	<u>454.0</u>	<u>440.1</u>	<u>427.0</u>
Earnings per share attributable to NEE from continuing operations:			
Basic	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 3.95
Assuming dilution	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 3.93

(a) Calculated as income from continuing operations less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests from NEE's consolidated statements of income.

(b) Calculated using the treasury stock method. Performance share awards are included in diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding based upon what would be issued if the end of the reporting period was the end of the term of the award.

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Common shares issuable pursuant to equity units, the forward sale agreement described below, stock options and performance share awards and restricted stock which were not included in the denominator above due to their antidilutive effect were approximately 3.5 million, 2.6 million and 7.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Issuance of Common Stock and Forward Sale Agreement - In November 2013, NEE sold 4.5 million shares of its common stock at a price of \$88.03 per share, and a forward counterparty borrowed and sold 6.6 million shares of NEE's common stock in connection with a forward sale agreement. In December 2014, NEE physically settled the forward sale agreement by delivering 6.6 million shares of its common stock to the forward counterparty in exchange for cash proceeds of approximately \$552 million. The forward sale price used to determine the cash proceeds received by NEE was calculated based on the initial forward sale price of \$88.03 per share less certain adjustments as specified in the forward sale agreement. Prior to the settlement date, the forward sale agreement had a dilutive effect on NEE's earnings per share when the average market price per share of NEE's common stock was above the adjusted forward sale price per share.

Common Stock Dividend Restrictions - NEE's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. FPL's mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contains provisions which, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends and other distributions to NEE. These restrictions do not currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to NEE.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan - The employee retirement savings plans of NEE include a leveraged ESOP feature. Shares of common stock held by the trust for the employee retirement savings plans (Trust) are used to provide all or a portion of the employers' matching contributions. Dividends received on all shares, along with cash contributions from the employers, are used to pay principal and interest on an ESOP loan held by a subsidiary of NEECH. Dividends on shares allocated to employee accounts and used by the Trust for debt service are replaced with shares of common stock, at prevailing market prices, in an equivalent amount. For purposes of computing basic and fully diluted earnings per share, ESOP shares that have been committed to be released are considered outstanding.

ESOP-related compensation expense was approximately \$63 million, \$59 million and \$46 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The related share release was based on the fair value of shares allocated to employee accounts during the period. Interest income on the ESOP loan is eliminated in consolidation. ESOP-related unearned compensation included as a reduction of common shareholders' equity at December 31, 2015 was approximately \$1 million, representing unallocated shares at the original issue price. The fair value of the ESOP-related unearned compensation account using the closing price of NEE common stock at December 31, 2015 was approximately \$11 million.

Stock-Based Compensation - Net income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 includes approximately \$60 million, \$60 million and \$67 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$23 million, \$23 million and \$26 million, respectively, of income tax benefits related to stock-based compensation arrangements. Compensation cost capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was not material. As of December 31, 2015, there were approximately \$70 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested/nonexercisable stock-based compensation arrangements. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

At December 31, 2015, approximately 17 million shares of common stock were authorized for awards to officers, employees and non-employee directors of NEE and its subsidiaries under NEE's: (a) Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan, (b) 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan and (c) earlier equity compensation plans under which shares are reserved for issuance under existing grants, but no additional shares are available for grant under the earlier plans. NEE satisfies restricted stock and performance share awards by issuing new shares of its common stock or by purchasing shares of its common stock in the open market. NEE satisfies stock option exercises by issuing new shares of its common stock. NEE generally grants most of its stock-based compensation awards in the first quarter of each year.

Restricted Stock and Performance Share Awards - Restricted stock typically vests within three years after the date of grant and is subject to, among other things, restrictions on transferability prior to vesting. The fair value of restricted stock is measured based upon the closing market price of NEE common stock as of the date of grant. Performance share awards are typically payable at the end of a three-year performance period if the specified performance criteria are met. The fair value of performance share awards is estimated primarily based upon the closing market price of NEE common stock as of the date of grant less the present value of expected dividends, multiplied by an estimated performance multiple which is subsequently trued up based on actual performance.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The activity in restricted stock and performance share awards for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted Stock:		
Nonvested balance, January 1, 2015	579,497	\$ 75.65
Granted	303,150	\$ 103.58
Vested	(274,620)	\$ 73.92
Forfeited	(44,367)	\$ 99.99
Nonvested balance, December 31, 2015	<u>563,660</u>	\$ 89.60
Performance Share Awards:		
Nonvested balance, January 1, 2015	996,227	\$ 67.19
Granted	567,437	\$ 77.12
Vested	(609,321)	\$ 53.55
Forfeited	(39,144)	\$ 79.36
Nonvested balance, December 31, 2015	<u>915,199</u>	\$ 81.90

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of restricted stock granted for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$93.46 and \$74.02 respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of performance share awards granted for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$71.52 and \$58.53, respectively.

The total fair value of restricted stock and performance share awards vested was \$108 million, \$85 million and \$82 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Options - Options typically vest within three years after the date of grant and have a maximum term of ten years. The exercise price of each option granted equals the closing market price of NEE common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of the options is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	2015	2014	2013
Expected volatility ^(a)	18.91%	20.32%	20.08 - 20.15%
Expected dividends	3.11%	3.11%	3.28 - 3.64%
Expected term (years) ^(b)	7.0	7.0	7.0
Risk-free rate	1.84%	2.17%	1.15 - 1.40%

(a) Based on historical experience.

(b) Based on historical exercise and post-vesting cancellation experience adjusted for outstanding awards.

Option activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Shares Underlying Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (millions)
Balance, January 1, 2015	2,825,035	\$ 59.04		
Granted	229,158	\$ 103.62		
Exercised	(187,692)	\$ 47.03		
Forfeited	—	—		
Expired	—	—		
Balance, December 31, 2015	<u>2,866,501</u>	\$ 63.39	5.3	\$ 116
Exercisable, December 31, 2015	2,415,194	\$ 57.62	4.7	\$ 112

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was \$13.62, \$14.09 and \$9.20 per share for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was approximately \$11 million, \$30 million and \$14 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Cash received from option exercises was approximately \$9 million, \$26 million and \$14 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The tax benefits realized from options exercised were approximately \$4 million, \$11 million and \$5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Preferred Stock - NEE's charter authorizes the issuance of 100 million shares of serial preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, none of which are outstanding. FPL's charter authorizes the issuance of 10,414,100 shares of preferred stock, \$100 par value, 5 million shares of subordinated preferred stock, no par value, and 5 million shares of preferred stock, no par value, none of which are outstanding.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - The components of AOCI, net of tax, are as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available for Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Benefits Plans	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Foreign Currency Translation	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related to Equity Method Investee	Total
	(millions)					
Balances, December 31, 2012	\$ (266)	\$ 96	\$ (74)	\$ 12	\$ (23)	\$ (255)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	84	118	95	(45)	7	259
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	67 ^(a)	(17) ^(b)	2	—	—	52
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	151	101	97	(45)	7	311
Balances, December 31, 2013	(115)	197	23	(33)	(16)	56
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(141)	62	(44)	(25)	(8)	(156)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	98 ^(a)	(41) ^(b)	1	—	—	58
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(43)	21	(43)	(25)	(8)	(98)
Less other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
Balances, December 31, 2014	(156)	218	(20)	(58)	(24)	(40)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(88)	(7)	(42)	(27)	—	(164)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	63 ^(a)	(37) ^(b)	—	—	—	26
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(25)	(44)	(42)	(27)	—	(138)
Less other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(11)	—	—	—	—	(11)
Balances, December 31, 2015	\$ (170)	\$ 174	\$ (62)	\$ (85)	\$ (24)	\$ (167)

(a) Reclassified to interest expense and other - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income. See Note 3 - Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments.

(b) Reclassified to gains on disposal of assets - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

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12. Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

		December 31,			
		2015		2014	
	Maturity Date	Balance	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Balance	Weighted-Average Interest Rate
		(millions)		(millions)	
FPL:					
First mortgage bonds - fixed	2017 - 2044	\$ 8,690	4.77%	\$ 8,490	4.95%
Storm-recovery bonds - fixed ^(a)	2017 - 2021	273	5.26%	331	5.24%
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds - variable ^{(b)(c)}	2020 - 2045	718	0.04%	633	0.05%
Other long-term debt - variable ^(c)	2018	400	1.11%	—	
Other long-term debt - fixed	2014 - 2040	53	5.06%	55	4.96%
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(114)		(121)	^(d)
Total long-term debt of FPL		10,020		9,388	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		64		60	
Long-term debt of FPL, excluding current maturities		9,956		9,328	
NEECH:					
Debentures - fixed ^(e)	2015 - 2023	3,100	3.15%	3,125	3.87%
Debentures, related to NEE's equity units - fixed	2014 - 2020	1,200	1.98%	2,152	1.54%
Junior subordinated debentures - fixed	2044 - 2073	2,978	5.84%	2,978	5.84%
Senior secured bonds - fixed ^(f)	2030	497	7.50%	500	7.50%
Japanese yen denominated senior notes - fixed ^(e)	2030	83	5.13%	83	5.13%
Japanese yen denominated term loans - variable ^{(c)(e)}	2017	456	1.83%	459	1.83%
Other long-term debt - fixed	2016 - 2044	810	2.74%	510	2.70%
Other long-term debt - variable ^(c)	2014 - 2019	1,513	1.81%	716	2.44%
Fair value hedge adjustment		24		20	
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(94)		(112)	^(d)
Total long-term debt of NEECH		10,567		10,431	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		667		1,787	
Long-term debt of NEECH, excluding current maturities		9,900		8,644	
NEER:					
Senior secured limited-recourse bonds and notes - fixed	2017 - 2038	2,203	5.88%	2,273	6.02%
Senior secured limited-recourse term loans - primarily variable ^{(c)(e)}	2015 - 2035	3,969 ^(g)	2.51%	4,242	3.12%
Other long-term debt - primarily variable ^{(c)(e)}	2015 - 2035	2,118	2.80%	656	3.71%
Canadian revolving credit facilities - variable ^(c)	2015 - 2016	155	1.56%	704	2.33%
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(131)		(135)	^(d)
Total long-term debt of NEER		8,314		7,740	
Less current maturities of long-term debt ^(h)		1,489		1,668	
Long-term debt of NEER, excluding current maturities		6,825		6,072	
Total long-term debt		\$ 26,681		\$ 24,044	

- (a) Principal on the storm-recovery bonds is due on the final maturity date (the date by which the principal must be repaid to prevent a default) for each tranche, however, it is being paid semiannually and sequentially.
- (b) Tax exempt bonds that permit individual bond holders to tender the bonds for purchase at any time prior to maturity. In the event bonds are tendered for purchase, they would be remarketed by a designated remarketing agent in accordance with the related indenture. If the remarketing is unsuccessful, FPL would be required to purchase the tax exempt bonds. As of December 31, 2015, all tax exempt bonds tendered for purchase have been successfully remarketed. FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are available to support the purchase of tax exempt bonds.
- (c) Variable rate is based on an underlying index plus a margin except for in 2014 approximately \$983 million of NEER's senior secured limited-recourse term loans is based on the greater of an underlying index or a floor, plus a margin.
- (d) Debt issuance costs were reclassified from noncurrent other assets to long-term debt to reflect the retrospective adoption of an accounting standard update. See Note 1 - Debt Issuance Costs.
- (e) Interest rate contracts, primarily swaps, have been entered into for the majority of these debt issuances. See Note 3.
- (f) Issued by a wholly owned subsidiary of NEECH and collateralized by a third-party note receivable held by that subsidiary. See Note 4 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at the Carrying Amount.
- (g) Excludes debt totaling \$938 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheet. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.
- (h) See Note 14 - Spain Solar Projects for discussion of events of default related to debt associated with the Spain solar projects.

Minimum annual maturities of long-term debt for NEE are approximately \$2,220 million, \$2,882 million, \$2,819 million, \$2,044 million and \$1,578 million for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The respective amounts for FPL are approximately \$64 million, \$367 million, \$472 million, \$76 million and \$10 million.

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At December 31, 2015 and 2014, short-term borrowings had a weighted-average interest rate of 2.10% (0.83% for FPL) and 0.40% (0.40% for FPL), respectively. Available lines of credit aggregated approximately \$7.9 billion (\$4.9 billion for NEECH and \$3.0 billion for FPL) at December 31, 2015. These facilities provide for the issuance of letters of credit of up to approximately \$4.0 billion (\$2.9 billion for NEECH and \$1.1 billion for FPL). The issuance of letters of credit is subject to the aggregate commitment of the relevant banks to issue letters of credit under the applicable facility. While no direct borrowings were outstanding at December 31, 2015, letters of credit totaling \$410 million and \$6 million were outstanding under the NEECH and FPL credit facilities, respectively.

NEE has guaranteed certain payment obligations of NEECH, including most of those under NEECH's debt, including all of its debentures and commercial paper issuances, as well as most of its payment guarantees and indemnifications. NEECH has guaranteed certain debt and other obligations of NEER and its subsidiaries.

In August 2013, NEECH completed a remarketing of approximately \$402.4 million aggregate principal amount of its Series D Debentures due September 1, 2015, which constitutes a portion of the \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of such debentures (Debentures) that were issued in September 2010 as components of equity units issued concurrently by NEE (2010 equity units). The Debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. In connection with the remarketing of the Debentures, the interest rate on the Debentures was reset to 1.339% per year, and interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing September 1, 2013. In connection with the settlement of the contracts to purchase NEE common stock that were issued as components of the 2010 equity units, in August and September 2013, NEE issued a total of 5,946,530 shares of common stock in exchange for \$402.5 million.

In September 2013, NEE sold \$500 million of equity units (initially consisting of Corporate Units). Each equity unit has a stated amount of \$50 and consists of a contract to purchase NEE common stock (stock purchase contract) and, initially, a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in a Series G Debenture due September 1, 2018 issued in the principal amount of \$1,000 by NEECH (see table above). Each stock purchase contract requires the holder to purchase by no later than September 1, 2016 (the final settlement date) for a price of \$50 in cash, a number of shares of NEE common stock (subject to antidilution adjustments) based on a price per share range of \$82.70 to \$99.24. If purchased on the final settlement date, as of December 31, 2015, the number of shares issued would (subject to antidilution adjustments) range from 0.6088 shares if the applicable market value of a share of common stock is less than or equal to \$82.70 to 0.5073 shares if the applicable market value of a share is equal to or greater than \$99.24, with applicable market value to be determined using the average closing prices of NEE common stock over a 20-day trading period ending August 29, 2016. Total annual distributions on the equity units will be at the rate of 5.799%, consisting of interest on the debentures (1.45% per year) and payments under the stock purchase contracts (4.349% per year). The interest rate on the debentures is expected to be reset on or after March 1, 2016. A holder of the equity unit may satisfy its purchase obligation with proceeds raised from remarketing the NEECH debentures that are part of its equity unit. The undivided beneficial ownership interest in the NEECH debenture that is a component of each Corporate Unit is pledged to NEE to secure the holder's obligation to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contract. If a successful remarketing does not occur on or before the third business day prior to the final settlement date, and a holder has not notified NEE of its intention to settle the stock purchase contract with cash, the debentures that are components of the Corporate Units will be used to satisfy in full the holders' obligations to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contracts on the final settlement date. The debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE.

In May 2015, NEECH completed a remarketing of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of its Series E Debentures due June 1, 2017 (Debentures) that were issued in May 2012 as components of equity units issued concurrently by NEE (May 2012 equity units). The Debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. In connection with the remarketing of the Debentures, the interest rate on the Debentures was reset to 1.586% per year, and interest is payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing June 1, 2015. In connection with the settlement of the contracts to purchase NEE common stock that were issued as components of the May 2012 equity units, on June 1, 2015, NEE issued 7,860,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$600 million.

In August 2015, NEECH completed a remarketing of approximately \$650 million aggregate principal amount of its Series F Debentures due September 1, 2017, which constitutes a portion of the \$650 million aggregate principal amount of such debentures (Debentures) that were issued in September 2012 as components of equity units issued by NEE (September 2012 equity units). The Debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. In connection with the remarketing, the interest rate on all of the Debentures was reset to 2.056% per year and interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing September 1, 2015. In connection with the settlement of the contracts to purchase NEE common stock that were issued as components of the September 2012 equity units, in August and September 2015, NEE issued a total of 8,173,099 shares of common stock in exchange for \$650 million.

In September 2015, NEE sold \$700 million of equity units (initially consisting of Corporate Units). Each equity unit has a stated amount of \$50 and consists of a contract to purchase NEE common stock (stock purchase contract) and, initially, a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in a Series H Debenture due September 1, 2020 issued in the principal amount of \$1,000 by NEECH. Each stock purchase contract requires the holder to purchase by no later than September 1, 2018 (the final settlement date) for a price of \$50 in cash, a number of shares of NEE common stock (subject to antidilution adjustments) based on a price per share

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range of \$95.35 to \$114.42. If purchased on the final settlement date, as of December 31, 2015, the number of shares issued would (subject to antidilution adjustments) range from 0.5244 shares if the applicable market value of a share of common stock is less than or equal to \$95.35 to 0.4370 shares if the applicable market value of a share is equal to or greater than \$114.42, with applicable market value to be determined using the average closing prices of NEE common stock over a 20-day trading period ending August 29, 2018. Total annual distributions on the equity units will be at the rate of 6.371%, consisting of interest on the debentures (2.36% per year) and payments under the stock purchase contracts (4.011% per year). The interest rate on the debentures is expected to be reset on or after March 1, 2018. A holder of the equity unit may satisfy its purchase obligation with proceeds raised from remarketing the NEECH debentures that are part of its equity unit. The undivided beneficial ownership interest in the NEECH debenture that is a component of each Corporate Unit is pledged to NEE to secure the holder's obligation to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contract. If a successful remarketing does not occur on or before the third business day prior to the final settlement date, and a holder has not notified NEE of its intention to settle the stock purchase contract with cash, the debentures that are components of the Corporate Units will be used to satisfy in full the holders' obligations to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contracts on the final settlement date. The debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE.

Prior to the issuance of NEE's common stock, the stock purchase contracts, if dilutive, will be reflected in NEE's diluted earnings per share calculations using the treasury stock method. Under this method, the number of shares of NEE common stock used in calculating diluted earnings per share is deemed to be increased by the excess, if any, of the number of shares that would be issued upon settlement of the stock purchase contracts over the number of shares that could be purchased by NEE in the market, at the average market price during the period, using the proceeds receivable upon settlement.

13. Asset Retirement Obligations

FPL's ARO relates primarily to the nuclear decommissioning obligation of its nuclear units. FPL's AROs other than nuclear decommissioning are not significant. The accounting provisions result in timing differences in the recognition of legal asset retirement costs for financial reporting purposes and the method the FPSC allows FPL to recover in rates. NEER's ARO relates primarily to the nuclear decommissioning obligation of its nuclear plants and obligations for the dismantlement of its wind facilities located on leased property. See Note 1 - Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs.

A rollforward of NEE's and FPL's ARO is as follows:

	FPL	NEER (millions)	NEE
Balances, December 31, 2013	\$ 1,285	\$ 565	\$ 1,850
Liabilities incurred	1	29	30
Accretion expense	70	38	108
Liabilities settled	—	(1)	(1)
Revision in estimated cash flows - net	(1)	—	(1)
Balances, December 31, 2014	1,355	631	1,986
Liabilities incurred	5	46	51
Accretion expense	73	43	116
Liabilities settled	(20)	(2)	(22)
Revision in estimated cash flows - net	409 ^(a)	(71) ^(b)	338
Balances, December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,822</u>	<u>\$ 647</u>	<u>\$ 2,469</u>

(a) Primarily reflects the effect of revised cost estimates for decommissioning FPL's nuclear units consistent with the updated nuclear decommissioning studies filed with the FPSC in December 2015.

(b) Primarily reflects the effect of revised cost estimates for decommissioning NEER's nuclear units and a change in assumptions relating to spent fuel costs, partly offset by increased escalation rates.

Restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission NEE's and FPL's nuclear units included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets are as follows (see Note 4 - Special Use Funds):

	FPL	NEER (millions)	NEE
Balances, December 31, 2015	\$ 3,430	\$ 1,634	\$ 5,064
Balances, December 31, 2014	\$ 3,449	\$ 1,642	\$ 5,091

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NEE and FPL have identified but not recognized ARO liabilities related to electric transmission and distribution and telecommunications assets resulting from easements over property not owned by NEE or FPL. These easements are generally perpetual and only require retirement action upon abandonment or cessation of use of the property or facility for its specified purpose. The ARO liability is not estimable for such easements as NEE and FPL intend to use these properties indefinitely. In the event NEE and FPL decide to abandon or cease the use of a particular easement, an ARO liability would be recorded at that time.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments - NEE and its subsidiaries have made commitments in connection with a portion of their projected capital expenditures. Capital expenditures at FPL include, among other things, the cost for construction or acquisition of additional facilities and equipment to meet customer demand, as well as capital improvements to and maintenance of existing facilities and the procurement of nuclear fuel. At NEER, capital expenditures include, among other things, the cost, including capitalized interest, for construction and development of wind and solar projects and the procurement of nuclear fuel, as well as the investment in the development and construction of its natural gas pipeline assets. Capital expenditures for Corporate and Other primarily include the cost to meet customer-specific requirements and maintain the fiber-optic network for the fiber-optic telecommunications business (FPL FiberNet) and the cost to maintain existing transmission facilities at NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC.

At December 31, 2015, estimated capital expenditures for 2016 through 2020 for which applicable internal approvals (and also FPSC approvals for FPL, if required) have been received were as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
	(millions)					
FPL:						
Generation: ^(a)						
New ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 1,085	\$ 45	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,130
Existing	620	960	680	520	550	3,330
Transmission and distribution	1,930	1,990	1,985	2,485	2,335	10,725
Nuclear fuel	170	125	190	170	210	865
General and other	245	265	240	185	185	1,120
Total	<u>\$ 4,050</u>	<u>\$ 3,385</u>	<u>\$ 3,095</u>	<u>\$ 3,360</u>	<u>\$ 3,280</u>	<u>\$ 17,170</u>
NEER:						
Wind ^(d)	\$ 2,040	\$ 75	\$ 30	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 2,195
Solar ^(e)	1,240	10	—	—	—	1,250
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	300	240	270	310	265	1,385
Natural gas pipelines ^(f)	1,020	740	465	35	15	2,275
Other	495	60	75	50	65	745
Total	<u>\$ 5,095</u>	<u>\$ 1,125</u>	<u>\$ 840</u>	<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>	<u>\$ 7,850</u>
Corporate and Other	<u>\$ 215</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>

(a) Includes AFUDC of approximately \$76 million, \$14 million and \$11 million for 2016 through 2018, respectively.

(b) Includes land, generation structures, transmission interconnection and integration and licensing.

(c) Excludes capital expenditures of approximately \$1.0 billion for the natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida for the period from the end of 2016 (when approval by the Florida Power Plant Siting Board (Siting Board), comprised of the Florida governor and cabinet is expected) through 2019. Also excludes capital expenditures for the construction costs for the two additional nuclear units at FPL's Turkey Point site beyond what is required to receive and maintain an NRC license for each unit.

(d) Consists of capital expenditures for new wind projects and related transmission totaling approximately 1,365 MW.

(e) Includes capital expenditures for new solar projects and related transmission totaling approximately 1,045 MW.

(f) Includes capital expenditures for construction of three natural gas pipelines, including equity contributions associated with equity investments in joint ventures for two pipelines and AFUDC associated with the third pipeline. The natural gas pipelines are subject to certain conditions. See Contracts below.

The above estimates are subject to continuing review and adjustment and actual capital expenditures may vary significantly from these estimates.

Contracts - In addition to the commitments made in connection with the estimated capital expenditures included in the table in Commitments above, FPL has commitments under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts. As of December 31, 2015, FPL is obligated under a take-or-pay purchased power contract to pay for approximately 375 MW annually through 2021. FPL also has various firm pay-for-performance contracts to purchase approximately 444 MW from certain cogenerators and small power producers with expiration dates ranging from 2025 through 2034. The purchased power contracts provide for capacity and energy payments. Energy payments are based on the actual power taken under these contracts. Capacity payments for the pay-for-performance contracts are subject to the facilities meeting certain contract conditions. FPL has contracts with expiration dates through 2036 for the purchase and transportation of natural gas and coal, and storage of natural gas. In addition, FPL has entered into 25-year natural gas transportation agreements with each of Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC (Sabal Trail, an entity in which a wholly owned NEER subsidiary has a 33% ownership interest), and Florida Southeast Connection, LLC (Florida Southeast Connection, a wholly owned

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NEER subsidiary), each of which will build, own and operate a pipeline that will be part of a natural gas pipeline system, for a quantity of 400,000 MMBtu/day beginning on May 1, 2017 and increasing to 600,000 MMBtu/day on May 1, 2020. These agreements contain firm commitments that are contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, including FERC approval on acceptable terms and the completion of construction of the pipeline system to be built by Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection. See Commitments above.

As of December 31, 2015, NEER has entered into contracts with expiration dates ranging from late February 2016 through 2032 primarily for the purchase of wind turbines, wind towers and solar modules and related construction and development activities, as well as for the supply of uranium, conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel and has made commitments for the construction of the natural gas pipelines. Approximately \$5.2 billion of related commitments are included in the estimated capital expenditures table in Commitments above. In addition, NEER has contracts primarily for the purchase, transportation and storage of natural gas and firm transmission service with expiration dates ranging from March 2016 through 2033.

The required capacity and/or minimum payments under the contracts discussed above as of December 31, 2015 were estimated as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter
	(millions)					
FPL:						
Capacity charges ^(a)	\$ 185	\$ 170	\$ 140	\$ 120	\$ 110	\$ 690
Minimum charges, at projected prices: ^(b)						
Natural gas, including transportation and storage ^(c)	\$ 1,020	\$ 930	\$ 870	\$ 865	\$ 920	\$ 13,050
Coal, including transportation	\$ 65	\$ 40	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
NEER	\$ 3,670	\$ 735	\$ 625	\$ 135	\$ 85	\$ 535
Corporate and Other ^{(d)(e)}	\$ 60	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —

- (a) Capacity charges under these contracts, substantially all of which are recoverable through the capacity clause, totaled approximately \$434 million, \$485 million and \$487 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Energy charges under these contracts, which are recoverable through the fuel clause, totaled approximately \$262 million, \$299 million and \$263 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (b) Recoverable through the fuel clause.
- (c) Includes approximately \$200 million, \$295 million, \$290 million, \$360 million and \$7,885 million in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and thereafter, respectively, of firm commitments, subject to certain conditions as noted above, related to the natural gas transportation agreements with Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection.
- (d) Includes an approximately \$35 million commitment to invest in clean power and technology businesses through 2021.
- (e) Excludes approximately \$1,115 million, in 2016, of joint obligations of NEECH and NEER which are included in the NEER amounts above.

Insurance - Liability for accidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both private sources and an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, NEE maintains \$375 million of private liability insurance per site, which is the maximum obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system, which provides up to \$13.1 billion of liability insurance coverage per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. Under the secondary financial protection system, NEE is subject to retrospective assessments of up to \$1.0 billion (\$509 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S., payable at a rate not to exceed \$152 million (\$76 million for FPL) per incident per year. NEE and FPL are contractually entitled to recover a proportionate share of such assessments from the owners of minority interests in Seabrook, Duane Arnold and St. Lucie Unit No. 2, which approximates \$15 million, \$38 million and \$19 million, plus any applicable taxes, per incident, respectively.

NEE participates in a nuclear insurance mutual company that provides \$2.75 billion of limited insurance coverage per occurrence per site for property damage, decontamination and premature decommissioning risks at its nuclear plants and a sublimit of \$1.5 billion for non-nuclear perils. The proceeds from such insurance, however, must first be used for reactor stabilization and site decontamination before they can be used for plant repair. NEE also participates in an insurance program that provides limited coverage for replacement power costs if a nuclear plant is out of service for an extended period of time because of an accident. In the event of an accident at one of NEE's or another participating insured's nuclear plants, NEE could be assessed up to \$187 million (\$112 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, in retrospective premiums in a policy year. NEE and FPL are contractually entitled to recover a proportionate share of such assessments from the owners of minority interests in Seabrook, Duane Arnold and St. Lucie Unit No. 2, which approximates \$3 million, \$5 million and \$4 million, plus any applicable taxes, respectively.

Due to the high cost and limited coverage available from third-party insurers, NEE does not have property insurance coverage for a substantial portion of either its transmission and distribution property or natural gas pipeline assets, and has no property insurance coverage for FPL FiberNet's fiber-optic cable. Should FPL's future storm restoration costs exceed the reserve amount established through the issuance of storm-recovery bonds by a VIE in 2007, FPL may recover storm restoration costs, subject to prudence review by the FPSC, either through surcharges approved by the FPSC or through securitization provisions pursuant to Florida law.

In the event of a loss, the amount of insurance available might not be adequate to cover property damage and other expenses incurred. Uninsured losses and other expenses, to the extent not recovered from customers in the case of FPL or Lone Star

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Transmission, LLC, would be borne by NEE and/or FPL and/or their affiliates, as the case may be, and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Spain Solar Projects - In March 2013 and May 2013, events of default occurred under the project-level financing agreements for the Spain solar projects as a result of changes of law that occurred in December 2012 and February 2013. These changes of law negatively affected the projected economics of the projects and caused the project-level financing to be unsupportable by expected future project cash flows. Under the project-level financing, events of default (including those discussed below) provide for, among other things, a right by the lenders (which they have not exercised) to accelerate the payment of the project-level debt. Accordingly, in 2013, the project-level debt and the associated derivative liabilities related to interest rate swaps were classified as current maturities of long-term debt and current derivative liabilities, respectively, on NEE's consolidated balance sheets, and totaled \$559 million and \$101 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2015. In July 2013, the Spanish government published a new law that created a new economic framework for the Spanish renewable energy sector. Additional regulatory pronouncements from the Spanish government needed to complete and implement the framework were finalized in June 2014. Based on NEE's assessment, the regulatory pronouncements do not indicate a further impairment of the Spain solar projects. However, the Spanish government's interpretation of the new remuneration scheme resulted in a reduction to 2013 revenues of approximately \$19 million which was reflected in operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014 in NEE's consolidated statements of income. In December 2015, the Spanish government determined that such a reduction was not warranted and refunded approximately \$17 million, which was reflected in operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015. Since the third quarter of 2014, events of default have occurred under the project-level financing agreements related to certain debt service coverage ratio covenants not being met. The project-level subsidiaries have requested the lenders to waive the events of default related to the debt service coverage ratio.

Impairments recorded due to the changes of law caused the project-level subsidiaries in Spain to have a negative net equity position on their balance sheets, which requires them under Spanish law to commence liquidation proceedings if the net equity position is not restored to specified levels. Prior to 2015, Spanish law had provided an exemption applicable to the project-level subsidiaries that enabled the exclusion of asset-related impairments in the equity calculation. Such exemption was not granted for 2015, and therefore, the project-level subsidiaries commenced liquidation on April 23, 2015. The liquidators are reviewing the liquidation balance sheets and inventory schedules and will make recommendations to NextEra Energy España, S.L. (NEE España), the NEER subsidiary in Spain that is the direct shareholder of the project-level subsidiaries, to either restructure the project-level debt or file for insolvency. The liquidation event could cause the lenders to seek to accelerate the payment of the project-related debt and/or foreclose on the project assets, which they have not done to date. However, as part of a settlement agreement reached in December 2013 between NEECH, NEE España, the project-level subsidiaries and the lenders, the future recourse of the lenders under the project-level financing is effectively limited to the letters of credit described below and to the assets of the project-level subsidiaries. Under the settlement agreement, the lenders, among other things, irrevocably waived events of default related to changes of law that existed at the time of the settlement as described above, and NEECH affiliates provided for the project-level subsidiaries to post approximately €37 million (approximately \$40 million as of December 31, 2015) in letters of credit to fund operating and debt service reserves under the project-level financing, of which €14 million (approximately \$15 million) has been drawn as of December 31, 2015. NEE España, the project-level subsidiaries and the lenders have been in negotiations to seek to restructure the project-level financing; however, there can be no assurance that the project-level financing will be successfully restructured or that the lenders will not exercise remedies available to them under the project financing agreements for, among other things, current and future events of default, if any, or for the commencement of liquidation by the project level subsidiaries.

Legal Proceedings - In 1995 and 1996, NEE, through an indirect subsidiary, purchased from Adelphia Communications Corporation (Adelphia) 1,091,524 shares of Adelphia common stock and 20,000 shares of Adelphia preferred stock (convertible into 2,358,490 shares of Adelphia common stock) for an aggregate price of approximately \$35,900,000. On January 29, 1999, Adelphia repurchased all of these shares for \$149,213,130 in cash. In June 2004, Adelphia, Adelphia Cablevision, L.L.C. and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Adelphia filed a complaint against NEE and its indirect subsidiary in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York. The complaint alleges that the repurchase of these shares by Adelphia was a fraudulent transfer, in that at the time of the transaction Adelphia (i) was insolvent or was rendered insolvent, (ii) did not receive reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the cash it paid, and (iii) was engaged or about to engage in a business or transaction for which any property remaining with Adelphia had unreasonably small capital. The complaint seeks the recovery for the benefit of Adelphia's bankruptcy estate of the cash paid for the repurchased shares, plus interest from January 29, 1999. NEE filed an answer to the complaint. NEE believes that the complaint is without merit because, among other reasons, Adelphia will be unable to demonstrate that (i) Adelphia's repurchase of shares from NEE, which repurchase was at the market value for those shares, was not for reasonably equivalent value, (ii) Adelphia was insolvent at the time of the stock repurchase, or (iii) the stock repurchase left Adelphia with unreasonably small capital. The trial was completed in May 2012 and closing arguments were heard in July 2012. In May 2014, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, issued its decision after trial, finding, among other things, that Adelphia was not insolvent, or rendered insolvent, at the time of the stock repurchase. The bankruptcy court further ruled that Adelphia was not left with inadequate capital or equitably insolvent at the time of the stock repurchase. The decision after trial represented proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law which were subject to de novo review by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. In March 2015, the U.S. District Court issued a final order which effectively affirmed the findings of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in NEE's favor. In April 2015, Adelphia filed an appeal of the final order to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

NEE and FPL are vigorously defending, and believe that they or their affiliates have meritorious defenses to, the lawsuit described

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above. In addition to the legal proceeding discussed above, NEE and its subsidiaries, including FPL, are involved in other legal and regulatory proceedings, actions and claims in the ordinary course of their businesses. Entities in which subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, have a partial ownership interest are also involved in legal and regulatory proceedings, actions and claims, the liabilities from which, if any, would be shared by such subsidiary. In the event that NEE and FPL, or their affiliates, do not prevail in the lawsuit described above or these other legal and regulatory proceedings, actions and claims, there may be a material adverse effect on their financial statements. While management is unable to predict with certainty the outcome of the lawsuit described above or these other legal and regulatory proceedings, actions and claims, based on current knowledge it is not expected that their ultimate resolution, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of NEE or FPL.

15. Segment Information

NEE's reportable segments are FPL, a rate-regulated electric utility, and NEER, a competitive energy business. NEER's segment information includes an allocation of interest expense from NEECH based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt and allocated shared service costs. Corporate and Other represents other business activities, and eliminating entries. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the natural gas pipeline projects that were previously reported in Corporate and Other were moved to the NEER segment reflecting the overall scale of the natural gas pipeline investments and management of these projects within NEER's gas infrastructure business. Prior year amounts for NEER and Corporate and Other were adjusted to reflect this segment change. NEE's operating revenues derived from the sale of electricity represented approximately 92%, 91% and 92% of NEE's operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Approximately 2%, 2% and 1% of operating revenues were from foreign sources for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, approximately 3% and 4%, respectively, of long-lived assets were located in foreign countries.

NEE's segment information is as follows:

	2015				2014				2013			
	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated
	(millions)											
Operating revenues	\$11,651	\$ 5,444	\$ 391	\$ 17,486	\$11,421	\$ 5,196	\$ 404	\$ 17,021	\$10,445	\$ 4,333	\$ 358	\$ 15,136
Operating expenses ^(b)	\$ 8,674	\$ 3,865	\$ 315	\$ 12,854	\$ 8,593	\$ 3,727	\$ 317	\$ 12,637	\$ 7,906	\$ 3,730	\$ 259	\$ 11,895
Interest expense	\$ 445	\$ 625	\$ 141	\$ 1,211	\$ 439	\$ 667	\$ 155	\$ 1,261	\$ 415	\$ 528	\$ 178	\$ 1,121
Interest income	\$ 7	\$ 28	\$ 51	\$ 86	\$ 3	\$ 26	\$ 51	\$ 80	\$ 6	\$ 19	\$ 53	\$ 78
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,183	\$ 72	\$ 2,831	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,051	\$ 68	\$ 2,551	\$ 1,159	\$ 949	\$ 55	\$ 2,163
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ 4	\$ 107	\$ —	\$ 95	\$ (2)	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ (1)	\$ 25
Income tax expense (benefit) ^{(c)(d)}	\$ 957	\$ 289	\$ (18)	\$ 1,228	\$ 910	\$ 283	\$ (17)	\$ 1,176	\$ 835	\$ (42)	\$ (16)	\$ 777
Income (loss) from continuing operations ^(d)	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,102	\$ 12	\$ 2,762	\$ 1,517	\$ 993	\$ (41)	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,349	\$ 340	\$ (12)	\$ 1,677
Gain from discontinued operations, net of income taxes ^(e)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 216	\$ 15	\$ 231
Net income (loss) attributable to NEE ^(d)	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,092	\$ 12	\$ 2,752	\$ 1,517	\$ 989	\$ (41)	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,349	\$ 556	\$ 3	\$ 1,908
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$ 3,633	\$ 4,661	\$ 83	\$ 8,377	\$ 3,241	\$ 3,701	\$ 75	\$ 7,017	\$ 2,903	\$ 3,613	\$ 166	\$ 6,682
Property, plant and equipment	\$45,383	\$33,340	\$1,607	\$ 80,330	\$41,938	\$30,178	\$1,523	\$73,639	\$39,896	\$28,081	\$1,471	\$69,448
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$11,862	\$ 6,640	\$ 442	\$ 18,944	\$11,282	\$ 6,268	\$ 384	\$17,934	\$10,944	\$ 5,455	\$ 329	\$16,728
Total assets ^(f)	\$42,523	\$37,647	\$2,309	\$ 82,479	\$39,222	\$32,896	\$2,487	\$74,605	\$36,420	\$30,052	\$2,535	\$69,007
Investment in equity method investees	\$ —	\$ 983	\$ 80	\$ 1,063	\$ —	\$ 617	\$ 46	\$ 663	\$ —	\$ 388	\$ 34	\$ 422

(a) Interest expense allocated from NEECH is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. For this purpose, the deferred credit associated with differential membership interests sold by NEER subsidiaries is included with debt. Residual NEECH corporate interest expense is included in Corporate and Other.

(b) NEER includes an impairment charge of \$300 million in 2013 related to the Spain solar projects. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

(c) NEER includes PTCs that were recognized based on its tax sharing agreement with NEE. See Note 1 - Income Taxes.

(d) NEER includes after-tax charges of \$342 million in 2013 associated with the impairment of the Spain solar projects. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

(e) See Note 6.

(f) Reflects reclassification of debt issuance costs of \$324 million (\$85 million for FPL) in 2014 and \$298 million (\$68 million for FPL) in 2013. See Note 1 - Debt Issuance Costs.

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16. Summarized Financial Information of NEECH

NEECH, a 100% owned subsidiary of NEE, provides funding for, and holds ownership interests in, NEE's operating subsidiaries other than FPL. NEECH's debentures and junior subordinated debentures including those that were registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. Condensed consolidating financial information is as follows:

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2015				Year Ended December 31, 2014				Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
Operating revenues	\$ —	\$ 5,849	\$ 11,637	\$ 17,486	\$ —	\$ 5,614	\$ 11,407	\$ 17,021	\$ —	\$ 4,703	\$ 10,433	\$ 15,136
Operating expenses	(17)	(4,142)	(8,695)	(12,854)	(19)	(4,039)	(8,579)	(12,637)	(18)	(3,983)	(7,894)	(11,895)
Interest expense	(4)	(764)	(443)	(1,211)	(6)	(819)	(436)	(1,261)	(8)	(705)	(408)	(1,121)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	2,754	—	(2,754)	—	2,494	—	(2,494)	—	1,915	—	(1,915)	—
Other income (deductions) - net	1	498	70	569	1	487	34	522	2	281	51	334
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	2,734	1,441	(185)	3,990	2,470	1,243	(68)	3,645	1,891	296	267	2,454
Income tax expense (benefit)	(18)	299	947	1,228	5	262	909	1,176	(2)	(55)	834	777
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2,752	1,142	(1,132)	2,762	2,465	981	(977)	2,469	1,893	351	(567)	1,677
Gain from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	216	—	231
Net income (loss)	2,752	1,142	(1,132)	2,762	2,465	981	(977)	2,469	1,908	567	(567)	1,908
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	10	—	10	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to NEE	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,132</u>	<u>\$ (1,132)</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,465</u>	<u>\$ 977</u>	<u>\$ (977)</u>	<u>\$ 2,465</u>	<u>\$ 1,908</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>	<u>\$ (567)</u>	<u>\$ 1,908</u>

(a) Represents FPL and consolidating adjustments.

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2015				Year Ended December 31, 2014				Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NEE	\$ 2,625	\$ 1,049	\$ (1,049)	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,369	\$ 924	\$ (924)	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,219	\$ 781	\$ (781)	\$ 2,219

(a) Represents FPL and consolidating adjustments.

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2015				December 31, 2014			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)							
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 27	\$ 34,921	\$ 45,382	\$ 80,330	\$ 27	\$ 31,674	\$ 41,938	\$ 73,639
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(16)	(7,067)	(11,861)	(18,944)	(12)	(6,640)	(11,282)	(17,934)
Total property, plant and equipment - net	11	27,854	33,521	61,386	15	25,034	30,656	55,705
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	—	546	25	571	—	562	15	577
Receivables	90	1,510	665	2,265	82	1,378	699	2,159
Other	4	2,443	1,512	3,959	19	2,512	1,677	4,208
Total current assets	94	4,499	2,202	6,795	101	4,452	2,391	6,944
OTHER ASSETS								
Investment in subsidiaries	22,544	—	(22,544)	—	19,703	—	(19,703)	—
Other	823	7,790	5,685	14,298	736	5,827	5,393	11,956
Total other assets	23,367	7,790	(16,859)	14,298	20,439	5,827	(14,310)	11,956
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 23,472	\$ 40,143	\$ 18,864	\$ 82,479	\$ 20,555	\$ 35,313	\$ 18,737	\$ 74,605
CAPITALIZATION								
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 22,574	\$ 6,990	\$ (6,990)	\$ 22,574	\$ 19,916	\$ 6,553	\$ (6,553)	\$ 19,916
Noncontrolling interests	—	538	—	538	—	252	—	252
Long-term debt	—	16,725	9,956	26,681	—	14,715	9,329	24,044
Total capitalization	22,574	24,253	2,966	49,793	19,916	21,520	2,776	44,212
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Debt due within one year	—	2,786	220	3,006	—	3,455	1,202	4,657
Accounts payable	4	1,919	606	2,529	29	739	586	1,354
Other	252	3,003	1,317	4,572	153	2,043	1,456	3,652
Total current liabilities	256	7,708	2,143	10,107	182	6,237	3,244	9,663
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS								
Asset retirement obligations	—	647	1,822	2,469	—	631	1,355	1,986
Deferred income taxes	157	2,396	7,274	9,827	149	2,608	6,504	9,261
Other	485	5,139	4,659	10,283	308	4,317	4,858	9,483
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	642	8,182	13,755	22,579	457	7,556	12,717	20,730
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES								
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 23,472	\$ 40,143	\$ 18,864	\$ 82,479	\$ 20,555	\$ 35,313	\$ 18,737	\$ 74,605

(a) Represents FPL and consolidating adjustments.

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Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31, 2015				Year Ended December 31, 2014				Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,659	\$ 2,488	\$ 1,969	\$ 6,116	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,909	\$ 5,500	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,466	\$ 2,489	\$ 5,102
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES												
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	—	(4,744)	(3,633)	(8,377)	(1)	(3,741)	(3,275)	(7,017)	—	(3,756)	(2,926)	(6,682)
Capital contributions from NEE	(1,480)	—	1,480	—	(912)	—	912	—	(777)	—	777	—
Cash grants under the Recovery Act	—	8	—	8	—	343	—	343	—	165	—	165
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	—	52	—	52	—	307	—	307	—	165	—	165
Change in loan proceeds restricted for construction	—	27	(36)	(9)	—	(40)	—	(40)	—	228	—	228
Proceeds from the sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	—	345	—	345	—	438	—	438	—	—	—	—
Other - net	—	9	(33)	(24)	10	(73)	(329)	(392)	—	17	(16)	1
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,480)	(4,303)	(2,222)	(8,005)	(903)	(2,766)	(2,692)	(6,361)	(777)	(3,181)	(2,165)	(6,123)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES												
Issuances of long-term debt	—	4,689	1,083	5,772	—	4,057	997	5,054	—	3,874	497	4,371
Retirements of long-term debt	—	(3,421)	(551)	(3,972)	—	(4,395)	(355)	(4,750)	—	(1,943)	(453)	(2,396)
Proceeds from differential membership investors	—	761	—	761	—	978	—	978	—	448	—	448
Issuances of notes payable	—	1,125	100	1,225	—	500	—	500	—	—	—	—
Retirements of notes payable	—	(813)	—	(813)	—	(500)	—	(500)	—	(200)	—	(200)
Net change in commercial paper	—	318	(1,086)	(768)	—	(487)	938	451	—	(619)	99	(520)
Issuances of common stock - net	1,298	—	—	1,298	633	—	—	633	842	—	—	842
Dividends on common stock	(1,385)	—	—	(1,385)	(1,261)	—	—	(1,261)	(1,122)	—	—	(1,122)
Dividends to NEE	—	(698)	698	—	—	812	(812)	—	—	502	(502)	—
Other - net	(92)	(162)	19	(235)	(84)	(31)	10	(105)	(92)	(216)	15	(293)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(179)	1,799	263	1,883	(712)	934	778	1,000	(372)	1,846	(344)	1,130
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	(16)	10	(6)	—	144	(5)	139	(2)	131	(20)	109
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	562	15	577	—	418	20	438	2	287	40	329
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ —	\$ 546	\$ 25	\$ 571	\$ —	\$ 562	\$ 15	\$ 577	\$ —	\$ 418	\$ 20	\$ 438

(a) Represents FPL and consolidating adjustments.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Concluded)

17. Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

Condensed consolidated quarterly financial information is as follows:

	March 31 ^(a)	June 30 ^(a)	September 30 ^(a)	December 31 ^(a)
	(millions, except per share amounts)			
NEE:				
2015				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 4,104	\$ 4,358	\$ 4,954	\$ 4,069
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,481	\$ 876
Net income ^(b)	\$ 650	\$ 720	\$ 882	\$ 510
Net income attributable to NEE ^(b)	\$ 650	\$ 716	\$ 879	\$ 507
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic: ^(c)	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.10
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution: ^(c)	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.10
Dividends per share	\$ 0.770	\$ 0.770	\$ 0.770	\$ 0.770
High-low common stock sales prices	\$112.64 - \$97.48	\$106.63 - \$97.23	\$109.98 - \$93.74	\$105.85 - \$95.84
2014				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 3,674	\$ 4,029	\$ 4,654	\$ 4,664
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 738	\$ 951	\$ 1,163	\$ 1,532
Net income ^(b)	\$ 430	\$ 492	\$ 664	\$ 884
Net income attributable to NEE ^(b)	\$ 430	\$ 492	\$ 660	\$ 884
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic: ^(c)	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.52	\$ 2.03
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution: ^(c)	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.00
Dividends per share	\$ 0.725	\$ 0.725	\$ 0.725	\$ 0.725
High-low common stock sales prices	\$96.13 - \$83.97	\$102.51 - \$93.28	\$102.46 - \$91.79	\$110.84 - \$90.33
FPL:				
2015				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 2,541	\$ 2,996	\$ 3,274	\$ 2,839
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 667	\$ 780	\$ 855	\$ 674
Net income ^(b)	\$ 359	\$ 435	\$ 489	\$ 365
2014				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 2,535	\$ 2,889	\$ 3,315	\$ 2,682
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 632	\$ 782	\$ 834	\$ 580
Net income ^(b)	\$ 347	\$ 423	\$ 462	\$ 286

- (a) In the opinion of NEE and FPL, all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring accruals necessary to present a fair statement of the amounts shown for such periods, have been made. Results of operations for an interim period generally will not give a true indication of results for the year.
- (b) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding.
- (c) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding and changes in weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2015, each of NEE and FPL had performed an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including NEE's and FPL's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of each company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15(e)). Based upon that evaluation, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of each of NEE and FPL concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

- (a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

- (b) Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

- (c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

NEE and FPL are continuously seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and of their internal controls. This results in refinements to processes throughout NEE and FPL. However, there has been no change in NEE's or FPL's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that occurred during NEE's and FPL's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, NEE's or FPL's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item will be included under the headings "Business of the Annual Meeting," "Information About NextEra Energy and Management" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" in NEE's Proxy Statement which will be filed with the SEC in connection with the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (NEE's Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference, or is included in Item 1. Business - Executive Officers of NEE.

NEE has adopted the NextEra Energy, Inc. Code of Ethics for Senior Executive and Financial Officers (the Senior Financial Executive Code), which is applicable to the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, the chief accounting officer and other senior executive and financial officers. The Senior Financial Executive Code is available under Corporate Governance in the Investor Relations section of NEE's internet website at www.nexteraenergy.com. Any amendments or waivers of the Senior Financial Executive Code which are required to be disclosed to shareholders under SEC rules will be disclosed on the NEE website at the address listed above.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the headings "Executive Compensation" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Information About NextEra Energy and Management" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

NEE's equity compensation plan information as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	5,036,579 ^(a)	\$ 63.39 ^(b)	10,480,752
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	5,036,579	\$ 63.39	10,480,752

(a) Includes an aggregate of 2,866,501 outstanding options, 1,949,762 unvested performance share awards (at maximum payout), 16,564 deferred fully vested performance shares and 181,792 deferred stock awards (including future reinvested dividends) under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan and former LTIP, and 21,960 fully vested shares deferred by directors under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan and its predecessor, the FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan.

(b) Relates to outstanding options only.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item, to the extent applicable, will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

NEE - The information required by this item will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Audit-Related Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

FPL - The following table presents fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates (collectively, Deloitte & Touche) for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The amounts presented below reflect allocations from NEE for FPL's portion of the fees, as well as amounts billed directly to FPL.

	2015	2014
Audit fees ^(a)	\$ 3,909,000	\$ 3,939,000
Audit-related fees ^(b)	97,000	128,000
Tax fees ^(c)	63,000	59,000
All other fees ^(d)	14,000	21,000
Total	\$ 4,083,000	\$ 4,147,000

- (a) Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of FPL's and NEE's annual consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year, the reviews of the financial statements included in FPL's and NEE's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q during the fiscal year and the audit of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, comfort letters, consents, and other services related to SEC matters and services in connection with annual and semi-annual filings of NEE's financial statements with the Japanese Ministry of Finance.
- (b) Audit-related fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of FPL's and NEE's consolidated financial statements and are not reported under audit fees. These fees primarily related to agreed-upon procedures and attestation services.
- (c) Tax fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. In 2015 and 2014, approximately \$28,000 and \$24,000, respectively, was paid related to tax advice and planning services. All other tax fees in 2015 and in 2014 related to tax compliance services.
- (d) All other fees consist of fees for products and services other than the services reported under the other named categories. In 2015 and 2014, these fees related to training.

In accordance with the requirements of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Audit Committee Charter and the Audit Committee's pre-approval policy for services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm, all services performed by Deloitte & Touche are approved in advance by the Audit Committee, except for audits of certain trust funds where the fees are paid by the trust. Audit and audit-related services specifically identified in an appendix to the pre-approval policy are pre-approved by the Audit Committee each year. This pre-approval allows management to request the specified audit and audit-related services on an as-needed basis during the year, provided any such services are reviewed with the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting. Any audit or audit-related service for which the fee is expected to exceed \$250,000, or that involves a service not listed on the pre-approval list, must be specifically approved by the Audit Committee prior to commencement of such service. In addition, the Audit Committee approves all services other than audit and audit-related services performed by Deloitte & Touche in advance of the commencement of such work. The Audit Committee has delegated to the Chair of the committee the right to approve audit, audit-related, tax and other services, within certain limitations, between meetings of the Audit Committee, provided any such decision is presented to the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting. At each Audit Committee meeting (other than meetings held to review earnings materials), the Audit Committee reviews a schedule of services for which Deloitte & Touche has been engaged since the prior Audit Committee meeting under existing pre-approvals and the estimated fees for those services. In 2015 and 2014, none of the amounts presented above represent services provided to NEE or FPL by Deloitte & Touche that were approved by the Audit Committee after services were rendered pursuant to Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X (which provides for a waiver of the otherwise applicable pre-approval requirement if certain conditions are met).

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

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(a) 1. Financial Statements	
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NEE:	
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FPL:	
Consolidated Statements of Income	<u>79</u>
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2. Financial Statement Schedules - Schedules are omitted as not applicable or not required.	
3. Exhibits (including those incorporated by reference)	
Certain exhibits listed below refer to "FPL Group" and "FPL Group Capital," and were effective prior to the change of the name FPL Group, Inc. to NextEra Energy, Inc., and of the name FPL Group Capital Inc to NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., during 2010.	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*2	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 3, 2014, by and among NextEra Energy, Inc., NEE Acquisition Sub I, LLC, NEE Acquisition Sub II, Inc. and Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 2 to Form 8-K dated December 3, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(i)a	Restated Articles of Incorporation of NextEra Energy, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3(i)(b) to Form 8-K dated May 21, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(i)b	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Florida Power & Light Company (filed as Exhibit 3(i)b to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, File No. 2-27612)		x
*3(ii)a	Amended and Restated Bylaws of NextEra Energy, Inc., effective May 22, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 3(ii) to Form 8-K dated May 21, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(ii)b	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Florida Power & Light Company, Inc., as amended through October 17, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 3(ii)b to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, File No. 2-27612)		x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(a)	Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of January 1, 1944, and One hundred and twenty-four Supplements thereto, between Florida Power & Light Company and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, Trustee (filed as Exhibit B-3, File No. 2-4845; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7126; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7523; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7990; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-9217; Exhibit 4(a)-5, File No. 2-10093; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-11491; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-12900; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13255; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13705; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13925; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-15088; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-15677; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-20501; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-22104; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-23142; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-24195; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-25677; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-29001; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-30542; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-33038; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-37679; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-39006; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-41312; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-44234; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-46502; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-48679; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-49726; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-50712; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-52826; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-53272; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-54242; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-56228; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-60413; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-65701; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-66524; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-67239; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-69716; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-70767; Exhibit 4(b), File No. 2-71542; Exhibit 4(b), File No. 2-73799; Exhibits 4(c), 4(d) and 4(e), File No. 2-75762; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-77629; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-79557; Exhibit 99(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to Form S-8, File No. 33-18669; Exhibit 99(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 33-46076; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(i) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1994, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1995, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1996, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(f) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(o), File No. 333-102169; Exhibit 4(k) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(l) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(m) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(f) to Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 333-125275; Exhibit 4(y) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-116300, 333-116300-01 and 333-116300-02; Exhibit 4(z) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-116300, 333-116300-01 and 333-116300-02; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated April 17, 2007, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated October 10, 2007, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated January 16, 2008, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated March 17, 2009, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated February 9, 2010, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 9, 2010, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 13, 2011, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated May 15, 2012, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 20, 2012, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 5, 2013, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated May 15, 2014, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated September 10, 2014, File No. 2-27612; and Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated November 19, 2015, File No. 2-27612)	x	x
*4(b)	Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities), dated as of June 1, 1999, between FPL Group Capital Inc and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated July 16, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(c)	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities) dated as of June 1, 1999, dated as of September 21, 2012, between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(d)	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1999, between FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Guarantee Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated July 16, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(e)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc, dated March 9, 2009, creating the 6.00% Debentures, Series due March 1, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 9, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(f)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated June 10, 2011, creating the 4.50% Debentures, Series due June 1, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(g)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated May 4, 2012, creating the Series E Debentures due June 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated May 4, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(h)	Letter, dated May 7, 2015, from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, setting forth certain terms of the Series E Debentures due June 1, 2017, effective May 7, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated May 7, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(i)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 11, 2012, creating the Series F Debentures due September 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 11, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(j)	Letter, dated August 10, 2015, from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, setting forth certain terms of the Series F Debentures due September 1, 2017 effective August 10, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated August 10, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(k)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. dated June 6, 2013, creating the 3.625% Debentures, Series due June 15, 2023 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 6, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(l)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 25, 2013, creating the Series G Debentures due September 1, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(m)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated March 11, 2014, creating the 2.700% Debentures, Series due September 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 11, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(n)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated June 6, 2014, creating the 2.40% Debentures, Series due September 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 6, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(o)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated August 27, 2015, creating the 2.80% Debentures, Series due August 27, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, File No. 2-27612)	x	
*4(p)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 16, 2015, creating the Series H Debentures due September 1, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(q)	Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities relating to Trust Securities), dated as of March 1, 2004, among FPL Group Capital Inc, FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(au) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(r)	Preferred Trust Securities Guarantee Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2004, between FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Guarantee Trustee) relating to FPL Group Capital Trust I (filed as Exhibit 4(aw) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(s)	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement relating to FPL Group Capital Trust I, dated as of March 15, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 4(at) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(t)	Agreement as to Expenses and Liabilities of FPL Group Capital Trust I, dated as of March 15, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 4(ax) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(u)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated March 15, 2004, creating the 5 7/8% Junior Subordinated Debentures, Series due March 15, 2044 (filed as Exhibit 4(av) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(v)	Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities), dated as of September 1, 2006, among FPL Group Capital Inc, FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(w)	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities) dated as of September 1, 2006, dated as of November 19, 2012, between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., NextEra Energy, Inc. as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 2 to Form 8-A dated January 16, 2013, File No. 1-33028)	x	
*4(x)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated September 19, 2006, creating the Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(y)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 19, 2006, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4(d) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(z)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated June 12, 2007, creating the Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated June 12, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(aa)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated June 12, 2007, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated June 12, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(bb)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated September 17, 2007, creating the Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated September 17, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(cc)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 18, 2007, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 17, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(dd)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated March 27, 2012, creating the Series G Junior Subordinated Debentures due March 1, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 27, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ee)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated June 15, 2012, creating the Series H Junior Subordinated Debentures due June 15, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 15, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ff)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated November 19, 2012, creating the Series I Junior Subordinated Debentures due November 15, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated November 19, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(gg)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated January 18, 2013, creating the Series J Junior Subordinated Debentures due January 15, 2073 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated January 18, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(hh)	Indenture (For Securing Senior Secured Bonds, Series A), dated May 22, 2007, between FPL Recovery Funding LLC (as Issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee and Securities Intermediary) (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K dated May 22, 2007 and filed June 1, 2007, File No. 333-141357)		x
*4(ii)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2013, between NextEra Energy, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4 (a) to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(jj)	Pledge Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2013, between NextEra Energy, Inc., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(kk)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2015, between NextEra Energy, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4 (a) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(II)	Pledge Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2015, between NextEra Energy, Inc., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(a)	FPL Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective April 1, 1997 (SERP) (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(b)	FPL Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2005 (Restated SERP) (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated December 12, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(c)	Amendment Number 1 to the Restated SERP changing name to NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
10(d)	Appendix A1 (revised as of December 11, 2014) to the Restated SERP	x	x
*10(e)	Appendix A2 (revised as of December 12, 2013) to the Restated SERP (filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Form 10-K dated December 31, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(f)	Supplement to the Restated SERP relating to a special credit to certain executive officers and other officers effective February 15, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(g)	Supplement to the Restated SERP effective February 15, 2008 as it applies to Armando Pimentel, Jr. (filed as Exhibit 10(i) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(h)	Supplement to the SERP effective December 14, 2007 as it applies to Manoochehr K. Nazar (filed as Exhibit 10(j) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(i)	FPL Group, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan of 1985, as amended (filed as Exhibit 99(h) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to Form S-8, File No. 33-18669)	x	x
*10(j)	NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.) Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan, most recently amended and restated on May 22, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(k)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(l)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(m)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan, as revised March 16, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012)	x	x
*10(n)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012)	x	x
10(o)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the Next Era Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers	x	x
*10(p)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(q)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012)	x	x
*10(r)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated December 29, 2004, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(s)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 8-K dated December 29, 2004, File No. 1-8841)	x	x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*10(t)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 15, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated February 15, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(u)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 13, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(u) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(v)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 12, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(bb) to Form 10-K for the year December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(w)	Form of NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 18, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(x)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(y)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Amended and Restated Deferred Stock Award Agreement effective February 12, 2010 between FPL Group, Inc. and each of Moray P. Dewhurst and James L. Robo (filed as Exhibit 10 (dd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(z)	Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement under NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(aa)	NextEra Energy, Inc. 2013 Executive Annual Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(bb)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2005 as amended and restated through October 15, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(dd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(cc)	Amendment 1 (effective May 25, 2011) to the NextEra Energy, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2005, as amended and restated through October 15, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(dd)	Amendment 2 (effective November 16, 2011) to the NextEra Energy, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2005, as amended and restated through October 15, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(II) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ee)	FPL Group, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2003 (filed as Exhibit 10(k) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ff)	FPL Group, Inc. Executive Long-Term Disability Plan effective January 1, 1995 (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(gg)	FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan, as amended and restated October 13, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(hh)	FPL Group, Inc. 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan (filed as Exhibit 99 to Form S-8, File No. 333-143739)	x	
*10(ii)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 10(nn) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
10(jj)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2016	x	
*10(kk)	Form of Amended and Restated Executive Retention Employment Agreement effective December 10, 2009 between FPL Group, Inc. and each of Moray P. Dewhurst, James L. Robo, Armando Pimentel, Jr., and Charles E. Sieving (filed as Exhibit 10(nn) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(II)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and Joseph T. Kelliher dated as of May 21, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*10(mm)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and Manoochehr K. Nazar dated as of January 1, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(rr) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(nn)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Eric E. Silagy dated as of May 2, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(oo)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and William L. Yeager dated as of January 1, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(ccc) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(pp)	Form of 2012 409A Amendment to NextEra Energy, Inc. Executive Retention Employment Agreement effective October 11, 2012 between NextEra Energy, Inc. and each of James L. Robo, Moray P. Dewhurst, Armando Pimentel, Jr., Eric E. Silagy, Joseph T. Kelliher, Manoochehr K. Nazar and Charles E. Sieving (filed as Exhibit 10(ddd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(qq)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Deborah H. Caplan dated as of April 23, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(rr)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Miguel Arechabala dated as of January 1, 2014 (filed as Exhibit 10(bbb) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ss)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Executive Severance Benefit Plan effective February 26, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(eee) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(tt)	Guarantee Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and FPL Group Capital Inc, dated as of October 14, 1998 (filed as Exhibit 10(y) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-8841)	x	
12(a)	Computation of Ratios	x	
12(b)	Computation of Ratios		x
21	Subsidiaries of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	x	x
31(a)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
31(b)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
31(c)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Florida Power & Light Company		x
31(d)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Florida Power & Light Company		x
32(a)	Section 1350 Certification of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
32(b)	Section 1350 Certification of Florida Power & Light Company		x
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	x	x
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document	x	x
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document	x	x
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document	x	x
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document	x	x
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document	x	x

* Incorporated herein by reference

NEE and FPL agree to furnish to the SEC upon request any instrument with respect to long-term debt that NEE and FPL have not filed as an exhibit pursuant to the exemption provided by Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

NextEra Energy, Inc.

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 19, 2016

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature and Title as of February 19, 2016:

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst

Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer,
and Executive Vice President - Finance
(Principal Financial Officer)

CHRIS N. FROGGATT

Chris N. Froggatt

Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting
Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Directors:

SHERRY S. BARRAT

Sherry S. Barrat

TONI JENNINGS

Toni Jennings

ROBERT M. BEALL, II

Robert M. Beall, II

AMY B. LANE

Amy B. Lane

JAMES L. CAMAREN

James L. Camaren

RUDY E. SCHUPP

Rudy E. Schupp

KENNETH B. DUNN

Kenneth B. Dunn

JOHN L. SKOLDS

John L. Skolds

NAREN K. GURSAHANEY

Naren K. Gursahaney

WILLIAM H. SWANSON

William H. Swanson

KIRK S. HACHIGIAN

Kirk S. Hachigian

HANSEL E. TOOKES, II

Hansel E. Tookes, II

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Florida Power & Light Company

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy

President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 19, 2016

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature and Title as of February 19, 2016:

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst

Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer)

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL

Kimberly Ousdahl

Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting
Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Director:

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo

Supplemental Information to be Furnished With Reports Filed Pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by Registrants Which Have Not Registered Securities Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

No annual report, proxy statement, form of proxy or other proxy soliciting material has been sent to security holders of FPL during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

Exhibit 12(a)

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(millions of dollars)				
Earnings, as defined:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2,762	\$2,469	\$ 1,677	\$1,911	\$ 1,923
Income taxes	1,228	1,176	777	692	529
Fixed charges included in the determination of income from continuing operations, as below	1,287	1,331	1,195	1,124	1,094
Amortization of capitalized interest	40	39	34	25	21
Distributed income of equity method investees	80	33	33	32	95
Less equity in earnings of equity method investees	107	93	25	13	55
Total earnings, as defined	<u>\$ 5,290</u>	<u>\$4,955</u>	<u>\$ 3,691</u>	<u>\$3,771</u>	<u>\$ 3,607</u>
Fixed charges, as defined:					
Interest expense	\$ 1,211	\$1,261	\$ 1,121	\$1,038	\$1,035
Rental interest factor	55	55	47	52	41
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	21	15	27	34	18
Fixed charges included in the determination of income from continuing operations	1,287	1,331	1,195	1,124	1,094
Capitalized interest	100	113	140	155	107
Total fixed charges, as defined	<u>\$ 1,387</u>	<u>\$1,444</u>	<u>\$ 1,335</u>	<u>\$1,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,201</u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends ^(a)	<u>3.81</u>	<u>3.43</u>	<u>2.76</u>	<u>2.95</u>	<u>3.00</u>

(a) NextEra Energy, Inc. has no preference equity securities outstanding; therefore, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges is the same as the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.

Exhibit 12(b)

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(millions of dollars)				
Earnings, as defined:					
Net income	\$1,648	\$1,517	\$1,349	\$1,240	\$1,068
Income taxes	957	910	835	752	654
Fixed charges included in the determination of net income, as below	478	466	451	450	411
Total earnings, as defined	<u>\$3,083</u>	<u>\$2,893</u>	<u>\$2,635</u>	<u>\$2,442</u>	<u>\$2,133</u>
Fixed charges, as defined:					
Interest expense	\$ 445	\$ 439	\$ 415	\$ 417	\$ 387
Rental interest factor	12	12	10	11	8
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	21	15	26	22	16
Fixed charges included in the determination of net income	478	466	451	450	411
Capitalized interest	—	—	—	—	1
Total fixed charges, as defined	<u>\$ 478</u>	<u>\$ 466</u>	<u>\$ 451</u>	<u>\$ 450</u>	<u>\$ 412</u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends ^(a)	<u>6.45</u>	<u>6.21</u>	<u>5.84</u>	<u>5.43</u>	<u>5.18</u>

(a) Florida Power & Light Company has no preference equity securities outstanding; therefore, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges is the same as the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.

Exhibit 21**SUBSIDIARIES OF NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.**

NextEra Energy, Inc.'s principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 are listed below.

Subsidiary	State or Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization
1. Florida Power & Light Company (100%-owned)	Florida
2. NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (100%-owned)	Florida
3. NextEra Energy Resources, LLC ^{(a)(b)}	Delaware
4. Palms Insurance Company, Limited ^(b)	Cayman Islands

(a) Includes 769 subsidiaries that operate in the United States and 182 subsidiaries that operate in foreign countries in the same line of business as NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.

(b) 100%-owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements of our reports dated February 19, 2016, relating to the consolidated financial statements of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NextEra Energy) and Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL) (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph regarding NextEra Energy's and FPL's adoption of a new accounting standard), and the effectiveness of NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of NextEra Energy and FPL for the year ended December 31, 2015:

NextEra Energy, Inc.

Form S-8	No. 33-57673
Form S-8	No. 333-27079
Form S-8	No. 333-88067
Form S-8	No. 333-114911
Form S-8	No. 333-116501
Form S-8	No. 333-130479
Form S-8	No. 333-143739
Form S-8	No. 333-174799
Form S-3	No. 333-203453
Form S-3	No. 333-205558

Florida Power & Light Company

Form S-3	No. 333-205558-02
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DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boca Raton, Florida
February 19, 2016

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, James L. Robo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2015 of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2016

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, Moray P. Dewhurst, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2015 of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2016

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst
Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer,
and Executive Vice President - Finance
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, Eric E. Silagy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2015 of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2016

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, Moray P. Dewhurst, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2015 of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2016

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer of
Florida Power & Light Company

Section 1350 Certification

We, James L. Robo and Moray P. Dewhurst, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2015 (Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the registrant.

Dated: February 19, 2016

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst
Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer,
and Executive Vice President - Finance
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, accordingly, is not being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

Section 1350 Certification

We, Eric E. Silagy and Moray P. Dewhurst, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2015 (Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the registrant.

Dated: February 19, 2016

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer of
Florida Power & Light Company

MORAY P. DEWHURST

Moray P. Dewhurst
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer of
Florida Power & Light Company

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

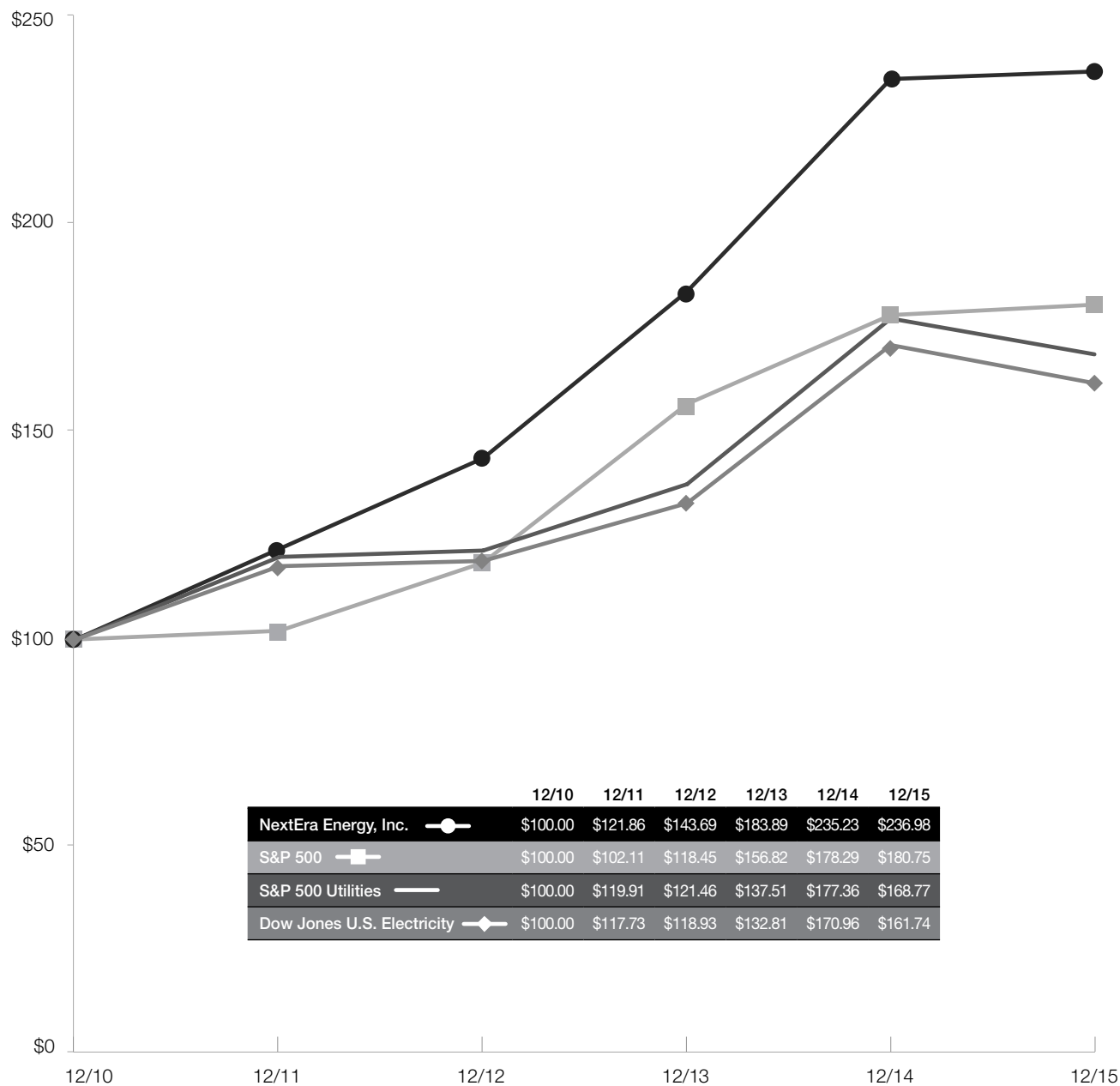
The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, accordingly, is not being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

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TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN

The following graph compares the cumulative 5-year total shareholder return on NextEra Energy, Inc.'s common stock with the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 Index, the S&P 500 Utilities Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Electricity Index. The graph tracks the performance of an investment of \$100 (with reinvestment of all dividends) in our common stock and in each index from Dec. 31, 2010, to Dec. 31, 2015.

Comparison of 5-Year Cumulative Total Return*



*\$100 invested on Dec. 31, 2010, in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending Dec. 31.
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OFFICERS

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.

JAMES L. ROBO
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

JOHN W. KETCHUM
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer

MIGUEL ARECHABALA
Executive Vice President,
Power Generation Division

MANO K. NAZAR
President, Nuclear Division and
Chief Nuclear Officer

WILLIAM L. YEAGER
Executive Vice President,
Engineering, Construction and
Integrated Supply Chain

DEBORAH H. CAPLAN
Executive Vice President,
Human Resources and
Corporate Services

JOSEPH T. KELLIHER
Executive Vice President,
Federal Regulatory Affairs

CHARLES E. SIEVING
Executive Vice President &
General Counsel

MARK E. HICKSON
Senior Vice President,
Corporate Development, Strategy,
Quality and Integration

PAUL I. CUTLER
Treasurer

CHRIS N. FROGGATT
Vice President, Controller and
Chief Accounting Officer

W. SCOTT SEELEY
Vice President, Compliance &
Corporate Secretary

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

ERIC E. SILAGY
President and Chief Executive Officer

ROBERT E. BARRETT, JR.
Vice President, Finance

MANUEL B. MIRANDA
Senior Vice President,
Power Delivery

MARLENE M. SANTOS
Vice President, Customer Service

LAKSHMAN CHARANJIVA
Vice President and
Chief Information Officer

ROBERT L. GOULD
Vice President,
Marketing & Communication

RANDALL R. LABAUVE
Vice President,
Environmental Services

R. WADE LITCHFIELD
Vice President & General Counsel

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL
Vice President, Controller and
Chief Accounting Officer

PAMELA M. RAUCH
Vice President, External Affairs and
Economic Development

NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES, LLC

ARMANDO PIMENTEL, JR.
President and Chief Executive Officer

KATHY A. BEILHART
Vice President, Finance

MARK R. SORENSEN
Chief Risk Officer

MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN
Senior Vice President, Development

MARK MAISTO
President, Commodities,
Trading & Commercial Services

BRIAN LANDRUM
President, Gexa Energy GP, LLC

TJ TUSCAI
President, Gas Infrastructure

REBECCA J. KUJAWA
Vice President,
Business Management

MITCHELL S. ROSS
Vice President & General Counsel

FPL FIBERNET, LLC

CARMEN M. PEREZ
President

NEXTERA ENERGY TRANSMISSION, LLC

ERIC S. GLEASON
President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES L. ROBO
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
NextEra Energy, Inc.
Director since 2012.
Chair: Executive Committee.

SHERRY S. BARRAT
Retired. Formerly Vice Chairman,
Northern Trust Corporation
(financial holding company)
Director since 1998.
*Chair: Governance &
Nominating Committee.*
*Member: Audit Committee,
Executive Committee.*

ROBERT M. BEALL, II
Chairman, Beall's, Inc.
(retail stores)
Director since 1989.
Lead Director.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Governance & Nominating Committee,
Executive Committee.*

JAMES L. CAMAREN
Private Investor. Formerly Chairman
& Chief Executive Officer, Utilities, Inc.
(water utilities)
Director since 2002.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Governance &
Nominating Committee.*

KENNETH B. DUNN
Emeritus Professor of Financial
Economics and former Dean,
Tepper School of Business,
Carnegie Mellon University
(higher education)
Director since 2010.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Finance & Investment Committee.*

NAREN K. GURSAHANEY
President and Chief Executive Officer,
ADT Corporation
(electronic security services)
Director since 2014.
*Member: Audit Committee,
Governance & Nominating Committee.*

KIRK S. HACHIGIAN
Executive Chairman, JELD-WEN, Inc.
(window and door manufacturer)
Director since 2013.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Compensation Committee.*

TONI JENNINGS
Chairman, Jack Jennings & Sons, Inc.
(construction)
Former Lt. Governor, State of Florida
Director since 2007.
*Member: Audit Committee,
Governance & Nominating Committee.*

AMY B. LANE
Retired. Formerly Investment Banker,
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Director since February 2015.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Finance & Investment Committee.*

RUDY E. SCHUPP
President – Florida Division, Valley
National Bank
(formerly 1st United Bank)
(commercial bank)
Director since 2005.
Chair: Compensation Committee.
*Member: Governance & Nominating
Committee, Executive Committee.*

JOHN L. SKOLDS
Retired. Formerly Executive Vice
President of Exelon Corporation and
President of Exelon Energy Delivery
and Exelon Generation
(utility services holding company)
Director since 2012.
Chair: Nuclear Committee.
Member: Audit Committee.

WILLIAM H. SWANSON
Retired. Formerly Chairman of the
Board and Chief Executive Officer,
Raytheon Company
(global defense technology)
Director since 2009.
Chair: Audit Committee.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Executive Committee.*

HANSEL E. TOOKES, II
Retired. Formerly President,
Raytheon International
(defense and aerospace systems)
Director since 2005.
Chair: Finance & Investment Committee.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Executive Committee.*

INVESTOR INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICES

NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Blvd.
Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420

EXCHANGE LISTING

Common Stock
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series G Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRQ

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series H Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRH

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series I Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRI

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series J Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRJ

*FPL Group Capital Trust I
Preferred Trust Securities*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRC

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series G Senior Debentures
(Equity Unit)*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRP

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series H Senior Debentures
(Equity Unit)*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRQ

NEWSPAPER LISTING

Common Stock: NEE

REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AND PAYING AGENTS

NextEra Energy, Inc. Common Stock

NextEra Energy, Inc.
c/o Computershare
Investor Services
P.O. Box 30170
College Station, TX 77842

*Florida Power & Light Company
First Mortgage Bonds*

Deutsche Bank Trust
Company Americas
5022 Gate Parkway
Suite 200
Jacksonville, FL 32256
800-735-7777

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Debentures*

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Junior Subordinated Debentures*

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series B Enhanced Junior
Subordinated Debentures*

*FPL Group Capital Trust I
Preferred Trust Securities*

The Bank of New York Mellon
Corporate Trust Operations
111 Sanders Creek Parkway
East Syracuse, NY 13057
800-254-2826

SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

Communications concerning transfer requirements, lost certificates, dividend checks, address changes, stock accounts and the dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan should be directed to Computershare: 888-218-4392 or www.computershare.com/NEE.

Other shareholder communications to:
Shareholder Services 800-222-4511

ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday, May 19, 2016
8:00 a.m. Central Time
Embassy Suites Oklahoma City
Downtown Medical Center
741 North Phillips Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73104

ELECTRONIC PROXY MATERIAL

Shareholders may elect to receive proxy materials electronically by accessing <https://enroll.icsdelivery.com/NEE>.

DIRECT DEPOSIT OF DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends may be deposited directly to personal accounts at financial institutions. Call Computershare for authorization forms.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

NextEra Energy offers a plan for the reinvestment of dividends and the purchase of common stock. Enrollment materials may be obtained by calling Computershare or by accessing www.computershare.com/NEE.

DIRECT REGISTRATION SERVICES

NextEra Energy common stock can be issued in direct registration (book entry) form.

ONLINE INVESTOR INFORMATION

Visit our investor information site at NextEraEnergy.com/investors to get stock quotes, earnings reports, financial releases, SEC filings and other news. You can also request and receive information via email. Shareholders of record can receive secure online account access through a link to Computershare.

SEC FILINGS

All Securities and Exchange Commission filings appear on our website at NextEraEnergy.com/investors. Copies of SEC filings also are available without charge by writing to NextEra Energy, Shareholder Services.

NEWS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Get the latest news and financial information about NextEra Energy by visiting NextEraEnergy.com.

ANALYST INQUIRIES

Investor Relations
561-694-4697

NEWS MEDIA INQUIRIES

Media Relations
561-694-4442

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
1800 North Military Trail
Suite 200
Boca Raton, FL 33431-6386

PROPOSED 2016 COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND DATES*

Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Record	Payment
February 12	February 24	February 26	March 15
May 20	May 26	May 31	June 15
July 29	August 26	August 30	September 15
October 14	November 22	November 25	December 15

*Declaration of dividends and dates shown are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of NextEra Energy, Inc. Dates shown are based on the assumption that past patterns will prevail.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.: NextEra Energy, Inc. (NYSE: NEE) is a leading clean energy company with consolidated revenues of approximately \$17.5 billion, approximately 46,400 megawatts of generating capacity, which includes megawatts associated with noncontrolling interests related to NextEra Energy Partners, LP (NYSE: NEP), and approximately 14,300 employees in 27 states and Canada as of year-end 2015. Headquartered in Juno Beach, Fla., NextEra Energy's principal subsidiaries are Florida Power & Light Company, which serves more than 4.8 million customer accounts in Florida and is one of the largest rate-regulated electric utilities in the United States, and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, which, together with its affiliated entities, is the world's largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun. Through its subsidiaries, NextEra Energy generates clean, emissions-free electricity from eight commercial nuclear power units in Florida, New Hampshire, Iowa and Wisconsin. NextEra Energy has been recognized often by third parties for its efforts in sustainability, corporate responsibility, ethics and compliance, and diversity, and has been ranked No. 1 in the electric and gas utilities industry in Fortune's 2016 list of "World's Most Admired Companies." For more information about NextEra Energy companies, visit these websites: NextEraEnergy.com, FPL.com, NextEraEnergyResources.com.



NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

For more information, go to:

NextEraEnergy.com

FPL.com

NextEraEnergyResources.com



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ANNUAL REPORT 2016



UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2016**

Commission File Number	Exact name of registrants as specified in their charters, address of principal executive offices and registrants' telephone number	IRS Employer Identification Number
1-8841	NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.	59-2449419
2-27612	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY 700 Universe Boulevard Juno Beach, Florida 33408 (561) 694-4000	59-0247775

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: Florida

	Name of exchange on which registered
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:	
NextEra Energy, Inc.: Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
6.371% Corporate Units	New York Stock Exchange
6.123% Corporate Units	New York Stock Exchange
Florida Power & Light Company: None	

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are well-known seasoned issuers, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☐ No ☒ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have 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) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrants' knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

NextEra Energy, Inc.	Large Accelerated Filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>
Florida Power & Light Company	Large Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Accelerated Filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity of NextEra Energy, Inc. held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2016 (based on the closing market price on the Composite Tape on June 30, 2016) was \$60,089,366,330.

There was no voting or non-voting common equity of Florida Power & Light Company held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2016.

Number of shares of NextEra Energy, Inc. common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of January 31, 2017: 467,581,899

Number of shares of Florida Power & Light Company common stock, without par value, outstanding as of January 31, 2017, all of which were held, beneficially and of record, by NextEra Energy, Inc.: 1,000

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of NextEra Energy, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

This combined Form 10-K represents separate filings by NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company. Information contained herein relating to an individual registrant is filed by that registrant on its own behalf. Florida Power & Light Company makes no representations as to the information relating to NextEra Energy, Inc.'s other operations.

Florida Power & Light Company meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction I.(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form with the reduced disclosure format.

DEFINITIONS

Acronyms and defined terms used in the text include the following:

Term	Meaning
AFUDC	allowance for funds used during construction
AFUDC - equity	equity component of AFUDC
AOCI	accumulated other comprehensive income
Bcf	billion cubic feet
capacity clause	capacity cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
Duane Arnold	Duane Arnold Energy Center
environmental clause	environmental cost recovery clause
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
FERC	U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Florida Southeast Connection	Florida Southeast Connection, LLC, a wholly owned NEER subsidiary
FPL	Florida Power & Light Company
FPSC	Florida Public Service Commission
fuel clause	fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S.
GHG	greenhouse gas(es)
IPO	initial public offering
ISO	independent system operator
ITC	investment tax credit
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
Management's Discussion	Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MMBtu	One million British thermal units
mortgage	mortgage and deed of trust dated as of January 1, 1944, from FPL to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as supplemented and amended
MW	megawatt(s)
MWh	megawatt-hour(s)
NEE	NextEra Energy, Inc.
NEECH	NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
NEER	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
NEET	NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC
NEP	NextEra Energy Partners, LP
NEP OpCo	NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Note __	Note __ to consolidated financial statements
NOx	nitrogen oxide
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NYISO	New York ISO
O&M expenses	other operations and maintenance expenses in the consolidated statements of income
OCI	other comprehensive income
OTC	over-the-counter
OTTI	other than temporary impairment
PJM	PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
PMI	NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC
Point Beach	Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant
PTC	production tax credit
PUCT	Public Utility Commission of Texas
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, as amended
PV	photovoltaic
Recovery Act	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended
regulatory ROE	return on common equity as determined for regulatory purposes
RFP	request for proposal
ROE	return on common equity
RPS	renewable portfolio standards
RTO	regional transmission organization
Sabal Trail	Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC, an entity in which a NEER subsidiary has a 42.5% ownership interest
Seabrook	Seabrook Station
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
U.S.	United States of America

NEE, FPL, NEECH and NEER each has subsidiaries and affiliates with names that may include NextEra Energy, FPL, NextEra Energy Resources, NextEra, FPL Group, FPL Group Capital, FPL Energy, FPLE, NEP and similar references. For convenience and simplicity, in this report the terms NEE, FPL, NEECH and NEER are sometimes used as abbreviated references to specific subsidiaries, affiliates or groups of subsidiaries or affiliates. The precise meaning depends on the context.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, strategies, future events or performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as may result, are expected to, will continue, is anticipated, believe, will, could, should, would, estimated, may, plan, potential, future, projection, goals, target, outlook, predict and intend or words of similar meaning) are not statements of historical facts and may be forward looking. Forward-looking statements involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties. Accordingly, any such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are accompanied by, important factors included in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors (in addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements) that could have a significant impact on NEE's and/or FPL's operations and financial results, and could cause NEE's and/or FPL's actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of NEE and/or FPL in this combined Form 10-K, in presentations, on their respective websites, in response to questions or otherwise.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and NEE and FPL undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances, including, but not limited to, unanticipated events, after the date on which such statement is made, unless otherwise required by law. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors, nor can it assess the impact of each such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in any forward-looking statement.

PART I

Item 1. Business

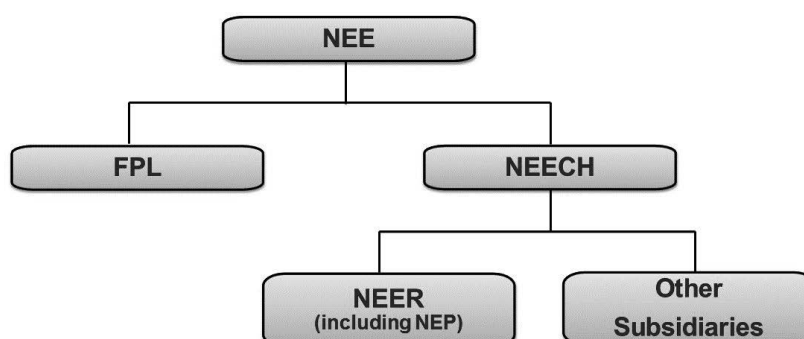
OVERVIEW

NEE is one of the largest electric power companies in North America and, through its subsidiary NEER and its affiliated entities, is the largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun in the world based on 2016 MWh produced. NEE also owns and/or operates generation, transmission and distribution facilities to support its services to retail and wholesale customers, and has investments in gas infrastructure assets. NEE also provides risk management services related to power and gas consumption related to its own generation assets and for a limited number of wholesale customers in selected markets. NEE's business strategy has emphasized the development, acquisition and operation of renewable, nuclear and natural gas-fired generation facilities in response to long-term federal policy trends supportive of zero and low air emissions sources of power. As of December 31, 2016, NEE's business included the following:

- approximately 45,900 MW of generating capacity with electric generation facilities located in 30 states in the U.S., 4 provinces in Canada and in Spain;
- approximately 16% of the installed base of U.S. wind power production capacity;
- approximately 11% of the installed base of U.S. universal solar power production capacity;
- one of the largest fleets of nuclear power stations in the U.S., with 8 reactors at 5 sites located in 4 states, representing approximately 6% of U.S. nuclear power electric generating capacity;
- a generation fleet with significantly lower rates of emissions of CO₂, SO₂ and NO_x than the average rates of the U.S. electric power industry with approximately 98% of its 2016 generation, measured by MWh produced, coming from renewable, nuclear and natural gas-fired facilities;
- approximately 800 substations and 76,700 miles of transmission and distribution lines;
- more than 5.4 million retail and wholesale electric customer accounts; and
- approximately 14,700 people employed, primarily in the U.S.

NEE was incorporated in 1984 under the laws of Florida and conducts its operations principally through two wholly owned subsidiaries, FPL and NEER. NEECH, another wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, owns and provides funding for NEER's and NEE's operating subsidiaries, other than FPL and its subsidiaries. During 2014, NEE formed NEP to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows. See NEER section below for further discussion of NEP. When discussed in this combined Form 10-K, NEE's and NEER's generating capacity as of December 31, 2016 includes approximately 971 MW associated with noncontrolling interests related to NEP.

NEE Organizational Chart



NEE's two principal businesses, FPL and NEER, also constitute NEE's reportable segments for financial reporting purposes. See Note 14 for certain financial information about these segments. NEE seeks to create value in its two principal businesses by meeting its customers' needs more economically and more reliably than its competitors, as described in more detail in the following sections. NEE's strategy has resulted in profitable growth over sustained periods at both FPL and NEER. Management seeks to grow each business in a manner consistent with the varying opportunities available to it; however, management believes that the diversification and balance represented by FPL and NEER is a valuable characteristic of the enterprise and recognizes that each business contributes to NEE's credit profile in different ways. FPL and NEER, as well as other NEE subsidiaries, share common support functions with the objective of lowering costs and creating efficiencies for their businesses. NEE and its subsidiaries continue to develop and implement enterprise wide initiatives focused mainly on improving productivity and reducing O&M expenses (cost savings initiatives).

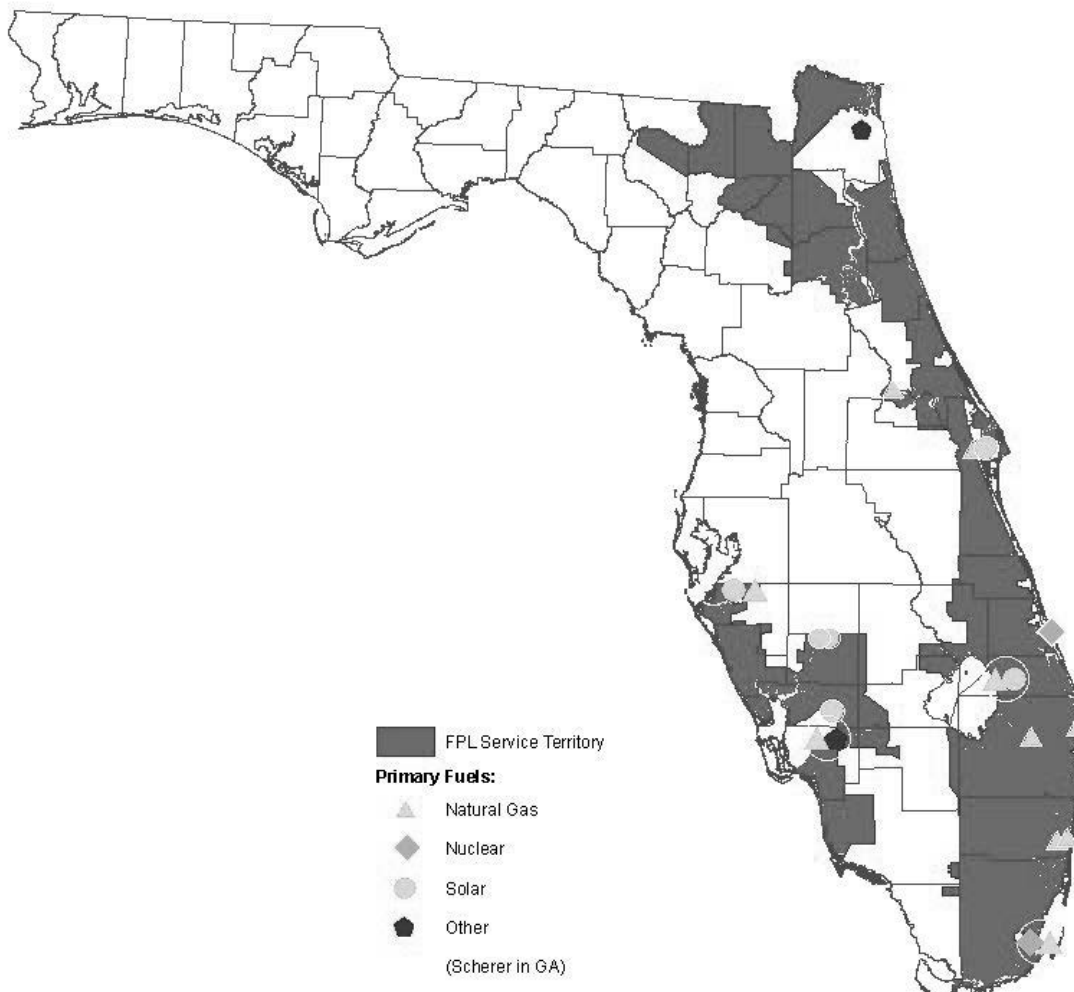
In July 2016, NEE announced a proposed merger (EFH merger) under which a newly formed subsidiary of NEE will acquire 100% of the equity of reorganized Energy Future Holdings Corp. (reorganized EFH) and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including its indirect ownership of approximately 80% of the outstanding equity interests of Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC

(Oncor), a regulated electric distribution and transmission business that operates the largest distribution and transmission system in Texas. The merger agreement (EFH merger agreement) provides that the consideration for the transaction funded by NEE will be \$9.796 billion, which will be paid almost all in cash, with the balance in shares of NEE common stock. The amount of consideration will be subject to adjustment as provided in the EFH merger agreement. In late October 2016, additional agreements were entered into with other parties that, when combined with the EFH merger agreement, if completed, would result in NEE owning 100% of Oncor. The aggregate consideration to be paid by NEE under these additional agreements will be approximately \$2.4 billion and will be subject to adjustment as provided in the additional agreements. On February 17, 2017, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware confirmed Energy Future Holdings Corp.'s Eighth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization. Completion and actual closing dates of the EFH merger and the other Oncor-related transactions remain subject to, among other things, approval by the PUCT and receipt of a supplemental private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The PUCT hearings regarding the merger transactions were conducted the week of February 20, 2017. NEE, EFH and the other parties to the EFH merger agreement, and the parties to the other Oncor-related transaction agreements, have certain specified termination rights. NEE expects the EFH merger and the other Oncor-related transactions to be completed in the first half of 2017. See Note 7 - Pending Oncor-Related Transactions.

In January 2017, a subsidiary of NEE completed the sale of its fiber-optic telecommunications business (FPL FiberNet) for net cash proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion, after repayment of \$370 million of related long-term debt. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

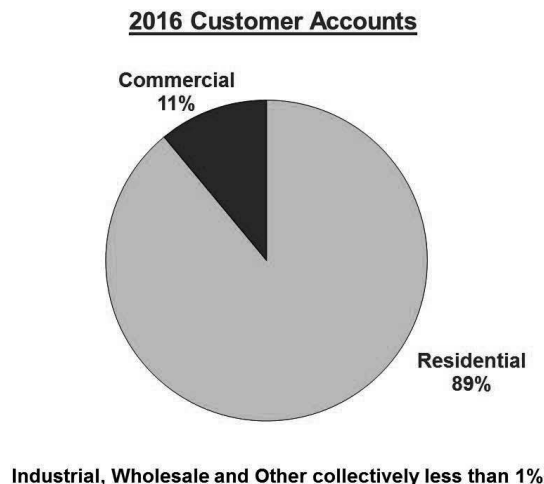
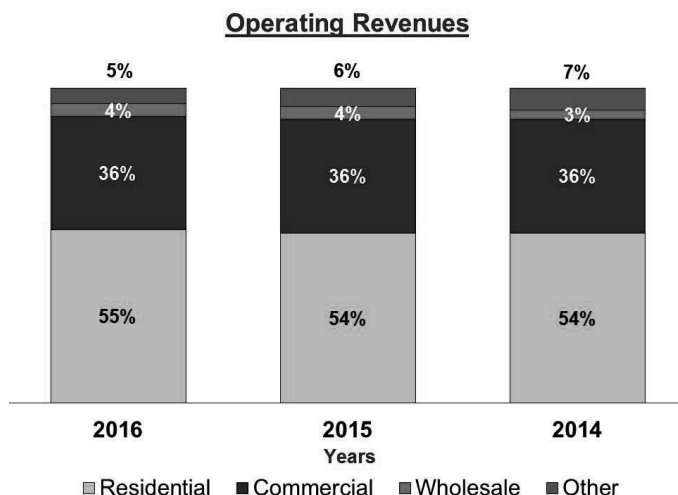
FPL

FPL was incorporated under the laws of Florida in 1925 and is a rate-regulated electric utility engaged primarily in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Florida. FPL is the largest electric utility in the state of Florida and one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. based on retail MWh sales. At December 31, 2016, FPL had approximately 26,000 MW of net generating capacity, 74,800 miles of transmission and distribution lines and 600 substations. FPL provides service to its customers through an integrated transmission and distribution system that links its generation facilities to its customers. At December 31, 2016, FPL served approximately 10 million people through approximately 4.9 million customer accounts. FPL's service territory, which covers most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida, and plant locations as of December 31, 2016 were as follows (see Sources of Generation below):



CUSTOMERS AND REVENUE

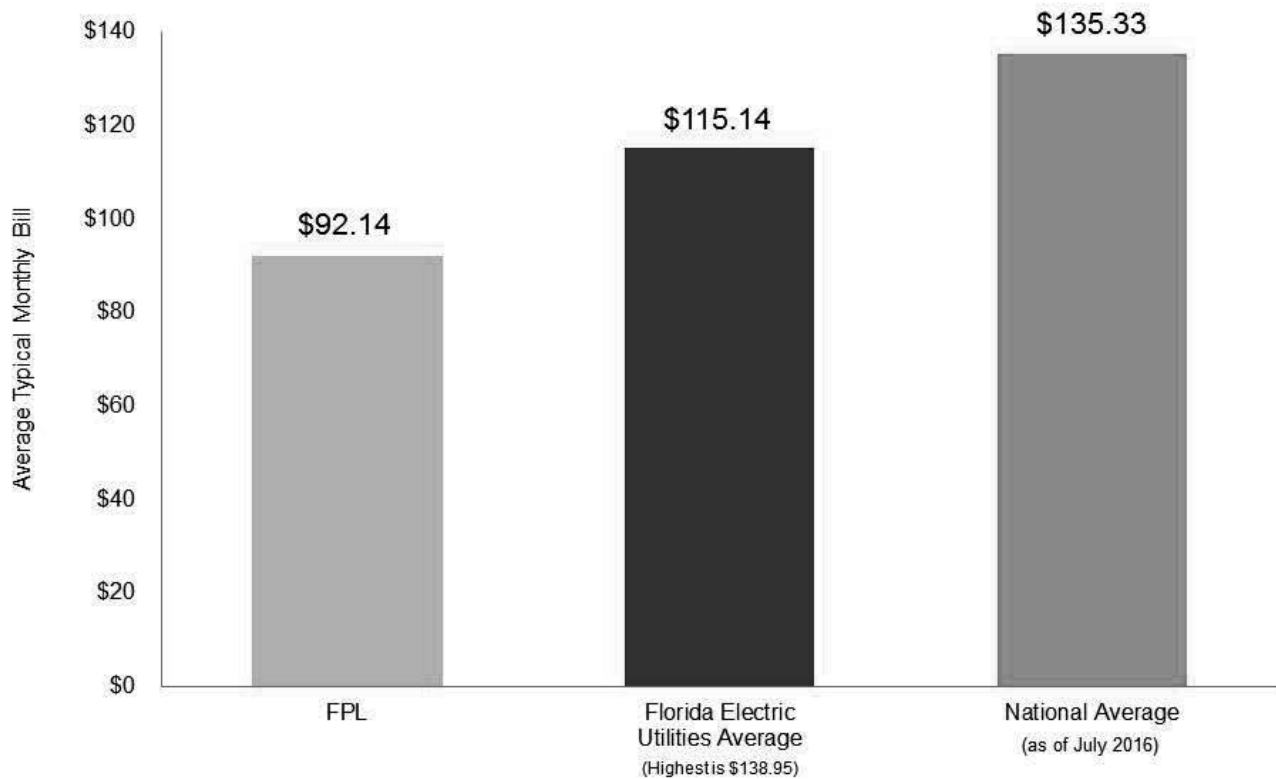
FPL's primary source of operating revenues is from its retail customer base; it also serves a limited number of wholesale customers within Florida. The percentage of FPL's operating revenues and customer accounts by customer class were as follows:



For both retail and wholesale customers, the prices (or rates) that FPL may charge are approved by regulatory bodies, by the FPSC in the case of retail customers, and by the FERC in the case of wholesale customers. In general, under U.S. and Florida law, regulated rates are intended to cover the cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. Since the regulatory bodies have authority to determine the relevant cost of providing service and the appropriate rate of return on capital employed, there can be no guarantee that FPL will be able to earn any particular rate of return or recover all of its costs through regulated rates. See FPL Regulation below.

FPL seeks to maintain attractive rates for its customers. Since rates are largely cost-based, maintaining low rates requires a strategy focused on developing and maintaining a low-cost position, including the implementation of ideas generated from the cost savings initiatives discussed above. A common benchmark used in the electric power industry for comparing rates across companies is the price of 1,000 kWh of consumption per month for a residential customer. FPL's 2016 average bill for 1,000 kWh of monthly residential usage was the lowest among reporting electric utilities within Florida and well below the July 2016 national average (the latest date for which this data is available) as indicated below:

**Florida Electric Utility Residential Bill Comparison of
2016 Annual Average Typical Monthly Bill
Residential 1,000 kWh Bill**



FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS AND COMPETITION

FPL's service to its retail customers is provided primarily under franchise agreements negotiated with municipalities or counties. During the term of a franchise agreement, which is typically 30 years, the municipality or county agrees not to form its own utility, and FPL has the right to offer electric service to residents. FPL currently holds 180 franchise agreements with various municipalities and counties in Florida with varying expiration dates through 2046. These franchise agreements cover approximately 88% of FPL's retail customer base in Florida. FPL also provides service to 13 other municipalities and to 21 unincorporated areas within its service area without franchise agreements pursuant to the general obligation to serve as a public utility. FPL relies upon Florida law for access to public rights of way.

Because any customer may elect to provide his/her own electric services, FPL effectively must compete for an individual customer's business. As a practical matter, few customers provide their own service at the present time since FPL's cost of service is lower than the cost of self-generation for the vast majority of customers. Changing technology, economic conditions and other factors could alter the favorable relative cost position that FPL currently enjoys; however, FPL seeks as a matter of strategy to ensure that it delivers superior value, in the form of high reliability, low bills and excellent customer service.

In addition to self-generation by residential, commercial and industrial customers, FPL also faces competition from other suppliers of electrical energy to wholesale customers and from alternative energy sources. In each of 2016, 2015 and 2014, operating revenues from wholesale and industrial customers combined represented approximately five percent of FPL's total operating revenues.

For the building of new steam and solar generating capacity of 75 MW or greater, the FPSC requires investor-owned electric utilities, including FPL, to issue an RFP except when the FPSC determines that an exception from the RFP process is in the public interest. The RFP process allows independent power producers and others to bid to supply the new generating capacity. If a bidder has the most cost-effective alternative, meets other criteria such as financial viability and demonstrates adequate expertise and experience in building and/or operating generating capacity of the type proposed, the investor-owned electric utility would seek to negotiate a purchased power agreement with the selected bidder and request that the FPSC approve the terms of the purchased power agreement and, if appropriate, provide the required authorization for the construction of the bidder's generating capacity.

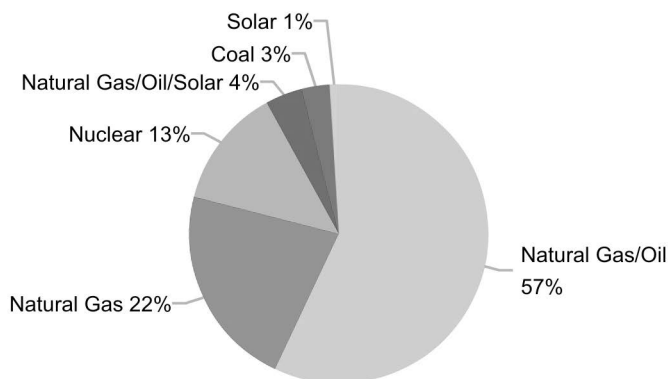
FPL SOURCES OF GENERATION

At December 31, 2016, FPL's resources for serving load consisted of 26,836 MW, of which 26,017 MW were from FPL-owned facilities and approximately 819 MW were available through purchased power agreements, including 330 MW associated with a coal-fired generation facility located in Indiantown, Florida that FPL purchased in January 2017 (Indiantown generation facility) (see Note 13 - Contracts). FPL owned and operated 33 units that used fossil fuels, primarily natural gas, and had joint ownership interests in 3 coal units with an aggregate generating capacity of 22,305 MW. In addition, FPL owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated 4 nuclear units with generating capacity totaling 3,453 MW (see Nuclear Operations below) and 5 solar generation facilities with generating capacity totaling 259 MW (excluding 75 MW of non-incremental solar capability which is provided through a natural gas generation facility). FPL customer usage and operating revenues are typically higher during the summer months, largely due to the prevalent use of air conditioning in FPL's service territory. Occasionally, unusually cold temperatures during the winter months result in significant increases in electricity usage for short periods of time.

Fuel Sources

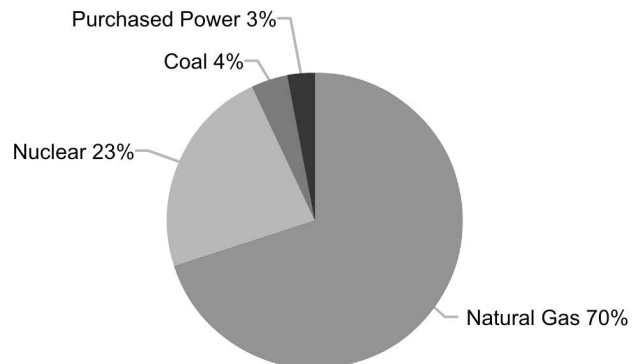
FPL relies upon a mix of fuel sources for its generation facilities, the ability of some of its generation facilities to operate on both natural gas and oil, and on purchased power to maintain the flexibility to achieve a more economical fuel mix in order to respond to market and industry developments.

2016 Generation Capacity by Asset Type*
MW



*Oil is less than 1%

2016 Generation by Fuel Type*
MWh



*Oil and Solar are collectively less than 1%

Significant Fuel Contracts. As of December 31, 2016, FPL had the following significant fuel contracts in place:

- FPL has firm transportation contracts for existing natural gas pipeline capacity with five different transportation suppliers, which provide for an aggregate maximum delivery quantity of 1,969,000 MMBtu/day with expiration dates ranging from 2017 to 2036. Together, these contracts are expected to satisfy substantially all of the currently anticipated needs for natural gas transportation through mid-2017. To the extent desirable, FPL also purchases interruptible natural gas transportation service from the five transportation suppliers.
- FPL has 25-year natural gas transportation agreements with each of Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection for a quantity of 400,000 MMBtu/day beginning in mid-2017 and increasing to 600,000 MMBtu/day in mid-2020. These new agreements, when combined with FPL's existing agreements, are expected to satisfy substantially all of FPL's natural gas transportation needs through at least 2020. FPL's firm commitments under the new agreements are contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, including the completion of construction of the pipeline system to be built by Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection. See NEER - Generation and Other Operations - Other Operations below and Note 13 - Contracts.
- FPL has several short- and medium-term natural gas supply contracts to provide a portion of FPL's anticipated needs for natural gas. The remainder of FPL's natural gas requirements is purchased in the spot market. FPL has an agreement for the storage of natural gas that expires in 2018.
- FPL has several contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel with expiration dates ranging from late February 2017 through 2031.

Nuclear Operations

At December 31, 2016, FPL owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated the following four nuclear units in Florida with a total net generating capacity of 3,453 MW. FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, including inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. Scheduled nuclear refueling outages typically require the unit to be removed from service for variable lengths of time.

Facility	FPL's Ownership (MW)	Beginning of Current or Next Scheduled Refueling Outage	Operating License Expiration Dates
St. Lucie Unit No. 1	981	March 2018	2036
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	840	February 2017	2043
Turkey Point Unit No. 3	811	March 2017	2032
Turkey Point Unit No. 4	821	October 2017	2033

NRC regulations require FPL to submit a plan for decontamination and decommissioning five years before the projected end of plant operation. FPL's current plans, under the applicable operating licenses, provide for prompt dismantlement of Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 with decommissioning activities commencing in 2032 and 2033, respectively. Current plans provide for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be mothballed beginning in 2036 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 commencing in 2043.

FPL's nuclear facilities use both on-site storage pools and dry storage casks to store spent nuclear fuel generated by these facilities, which are expected to provide sufficient storage of spent nuclear fuel at these facilities through license expiration.

Projects to Add Additional Capacity

FPL is in the process of adding the following additional capacity during the term of the 2016 rate agreement (see FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates - Rates Effective January 2017 through December 2020 below):

- an approximately 1,750 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida (Okeechobee Clean Energy Center), with a planned in-service date of mid-2019; and
- up to 300 MW annually of new solar generation in each of 2017 through 2020.

FPL ENERGY MARKETING AND TRADING

FPL's Energy Marketing & Trading division (EMT) buys and sells wholesale energy commodities, such as natural gas, oil and electricity. EMT procures natural gas and oil for FPL's use in power generation and sells excess natural gas, oil and electricity. Prior to January 2017, EMT had utilized derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity. Under the 2016 rate agreement that is effective beginning January 2017 and discussed below, EMT will not enter into any new derivative instruments to manage its commodity price risk for the term of the 2016 rate agreement. Substantially all of the results of EMT's activities are passed through to customers in the fuel or capacity clauses. See Management's Discussion - Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity and Note 3.

FPL REGULATION

FPL's operations are subject to regulation by a number of federal, state and other organizations, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the FPSC, which has jurisdiction over retail rates, service territory, issuances of securities, planning, siting and construction of facilities, among other things;
- the FERC, which oversees the acquisition and disposition of generation, transmission and other facilities, transmission of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce, proposals to build and operate interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities, and wholesale purchases and sales of electric energy, among other things;
- the NERC, which, through its regional entities, establishes and enforces mandatory reliability standards, subject to approval by the FERC, to ensure the reliability of the U.S. electric transmission and generation system and to prevent major system blackouts;
- the NRC, which has jurisdiction over the operation of nuclear power plants through the issuance of operating licenses, rules, regulations and orders; and
- the EPA, which has the responsibility to maintain and enforce national standards under a variety of environmental laws. The EPA also works with industries and all levels of government, including federal and state governments, in a wide variety of voluntary pollution prevention programs and energy conservation efforts.

FPL Rate Regulation

The FPSC sets rates at a level that is intended to allow FPL the opportunity to collect from retail customers total revenues (revenue requirements) equal to FPL's cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. To accomplish this, the FPSC uses various ratemaking mechanisms, including, among other things, base rates and cost recovery clauses.

Base Rates. In general, the basic costs of providing electric service, other than fuel and certain other costs, are recovered through base rates, which are designed to recover the costs of constructing, operating and maintaining the utility system. These basic costs include O&M expenses, depreciation and taxes, as well as a return on FPL's investment in assets used and useful in providing electric service (rate base). At the time base rates are established, the allowed rate of return on rate base approximates the FPSC's determination of FPL's estimated weighted-average cost of capital, which includes its costs for outstanding debt and an allowed ROE. The FPSC monitors FPL's actual regulatory ROE through a surveillance report that is filed monthly by FPL with the FPSC. The FPSC does not provide assurance that any regulatory ROE will be achieved. Base rates are determined in rate proceedings or through negotiated settlements of those proceedings. Proceedings can occur at the initiative of FPL or upon action by the FPSC. Base rates remain in effect until new base rates are approved by the FPSC.

Rates Effective January 2017 through December 2020 - In December 2016, the FPSC issued a final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2016 rate agreement). Key elements of the 2016 rate agreement, which is effective from January 2017 through at least December 2020, include, among other things, the following:

- New retail base rates and charges were established resulting in the following increases in annualized retail base revenues:
 - \$400 million beginning January 1, 2017;
 - \$211 million beginning January 1, 2018; and
 - \$200 million when the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center achieves commercial operation, which is expected to occur in mid-2019.
- In addition, FPL is eligible to receive, subject to conditions specified in the 2016 rate agreement, base rate increases associated with the addition of up to 300 MW annually of new solar generation in each of 2017 through 2020 and may carry forward any unused MW to subsequent years during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. FPL will be required to demonstrate that any proposed solar facilities are cost effective and scheduled to be in service before December 31, 2021. FPL has agreed to an installed cost cap of \$1,750 per kW.
- FPL's allowed regulatory ROE is 10.55%, with a range of 9.60% to 11.60%. If FPL's earned regulatory ROE falls below 9.60%, FPL may seek retail base rate relief. If the earned regulatory ROE rises above 11.60%, any party other than FPL may seek a review of FPL's retail base rates.
- Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2016 rate agreement, up to \$1.0 billion of depreciation reserve surplus plus the reserve amount remaining under FPL's 2012 rate agreement discussed below (approximately \$250 million), provided that in any year of the 2016 rate agreement, FPL must amortize at least enough reserve to maintain a 9.60% earned regulatory ROE but may not amortize any reserve that would result in an earned regulatory ROE in excess of 11.60%.
- Future storm restoration costs would be recoverable on an interim basis beginning 60 days from the filing of a cost recovery petition, but capped at an amount that could produce a surcharge of no more than \$4 for every 1,000 kWh of usage on residential bills during the first 12 months of cost recovery. Any additional costs would be eligible for recovery in subsequent years. If storm restoration costs exceed \$800 million in any given calendar year, FPL may request an increase to the \$4 surcharge to recover amounts above \$400 million.

In January 2017, the Sierra Club filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's final order approving the 2016 rate agreement, which notice of appeal is pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 - Effective January 2013, pursuant to an FPSC final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement), new retail base rates and charges for FPL were established resulting in an increase in retail base revenues of \$350 million on an annualized basis. The 2012 rate agreement, provided for, among other things, the following:

- a regulatory ROE of 10.50% with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points;
- an increase in annualized base revenue requirements as each of three FPL modernized power plants became operational in April 2013, April 2014 and April 2016;
- the continuation of cost recovery through the capacity clause (reported as retail base revenues) for a generating unit which was placed in service in May 2011 (beginning January 2017, under the 2016 rate agreement, cost recovery will be through base rates);
- subject to certain conditions, the right to reduce depreciation expense up to \$400 million (reserve), provided that in any year of the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was required to amortize enough reserve to maintain an earned regulatory ROE within the range of 9.50% to 11.50% (see below regarding a subsequent reduction in the reserve amount);
- an interim cost recovery mechanism for storm restoration costs (see Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve); and

- an incentive mechanism whereby customers receive 100% of certain gains, including but not limited to gains from the purchase and sale of electricity and natural gas (including transportation and storage), up to a specified threshold; gains exceeding that specified threshold were shared by FPL and its customers.

In August 2015, the FPSC approved a stipulation and settlement between the Office of Public Counsel and FPL regarding issues relating to the ratemaking treatment for FPL's purchase of a 250 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Jacksonville, Florida (Cedar Bay generation facility), which FPL retired in December 2016. As part of this settlement, the amount of the reserve was reduced by \$30 million to \$370 million.

Cost Recovery Clauses. Cost recovery clauses are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets allowed to be recovered through the various clauses. Cost recovery clause costs are recovered through levelized monthly charges per kWh or kW, depending on the customer's rate class. These cost recovery clause charges are calculated at least annually based on estimated costs and estimated customer usage for the following year, plus or minus true-up adjustments to reflect the estimated over or under recovery of costs for the current and prior periods. An adjustment to the levelized charges may be approved during the course of a year to reflect revised estimates. FPL recovers costs from customers through the following clauses:

- Fuel - fuel costs and energy charges relating to purchased power agreements, the most significant of the cost recovery clauses in terms of operating revenues (see Note 1 - Rate Regulation);
- Capacity - primarily capacity payments to non-utility generators and other utilities and certain costs associated with the acquisition of the Cedar Bay generation facility (see Note 1 - Rate Regulation);
- Energy Conservation - costs associated with implementing energy conservation programs; and
- Environmental - certain costs of complying with federal, state and local environmental regulations enacted after April 1993 and costs associated with three of FPL's solar facilities.

The FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. These costs may include, among others, fuel and O&M expenses, the cost of replacing power lost when fossil and nuclear units are unavailable, storm restoration costs and costs associated with the construction or acquisition of new facilities.

FERC

The Federal Power Act grants the FERC exclusive ratemaking jurisdiction over wholesale sales of electricity and the transmission of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce. Pursuant to the Federal Power Act, electric utilities must maintain tariffs and rate schedules on file with the FERC which govern the rates, terms and conditions for the provision of FERC-jurisdictional wholesale power and transmission services. The Federal Power Act also gives the FERC authority to certify and oversee a national electric reliability organization with authority to establish and independently enforce mandatory reliability standards applicable to all users, owners and operators of the bulk-power system. See NERC below. Electric utilities are subject to accounting, record-keeping and reporting requirements administered by the FERC. The FERC also places certain limitations on transactions between electric utilities and their affiliates.

NERC

The NERC has been certified by the FERC as the national electric reliability organization. The NERC's mandate is to ensure the reliability and security of the North American bulk-power system through the establishment and enforcement of reliability standards approved by FERC. The NERC's regional entities also enforce reliability standards approved by the FERC. FPL is subject to these reliability standards and incurs costs to ensure compliance with continually heightened requirements, and can incur significant penalties for failing to comply with them.

FPL Environmental Regulation

FPL is subject to environmental laws and regulations as described in the NEE Environmental Matters section below. FPL expects to seek recovery through the environmental clause for compliance costs associated with any new environmental laws and regulations.

FPL EMPLOYEES

FPL had approximately 8,900 employees at December 31, 2016. Approximately 34% of the employees are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) under a collective bargaining agreement with FPL that expires October 31, 2017.

NEER

NEER, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware, was formed in 1998 to aggregate NEE's competitive energy businesses. NEER is a diversified clean energy company with a business strategy that emphasizes the development, acquisition and operation of long-term contracted assets with a focus on renewable projects. Through its subsidiaries, NEER currently owns, develops, constructs, manages and operates electric generation facilities in wholesale energy markets primarily in the U.S., as well

as in Canada and Spain. See Note 14 for information on revenues from foreign sources and long-lived assets located in foreign countries. NEER, with approximately 19,882 MW of generating capacity at December 31, 2016, is one of the largest wholesale generators of electric power in the U.S., with approximately 18,862 MW of generating capacity across 29 states, and has 920 MW of generating capacity in 4 Canadian provinces and 99.8 MW of generating capacity in Spain. NEER produces the majority of its electricity from clean and renewable sources as described more fully below. NEER is the largest generator in the world of electric power from wind and universal solar energy projects based on 2016 MWh produced. NEER also owned and operated approximately 200 substations and 1,240 circuit miles of transmission lines at December 31, 2016.

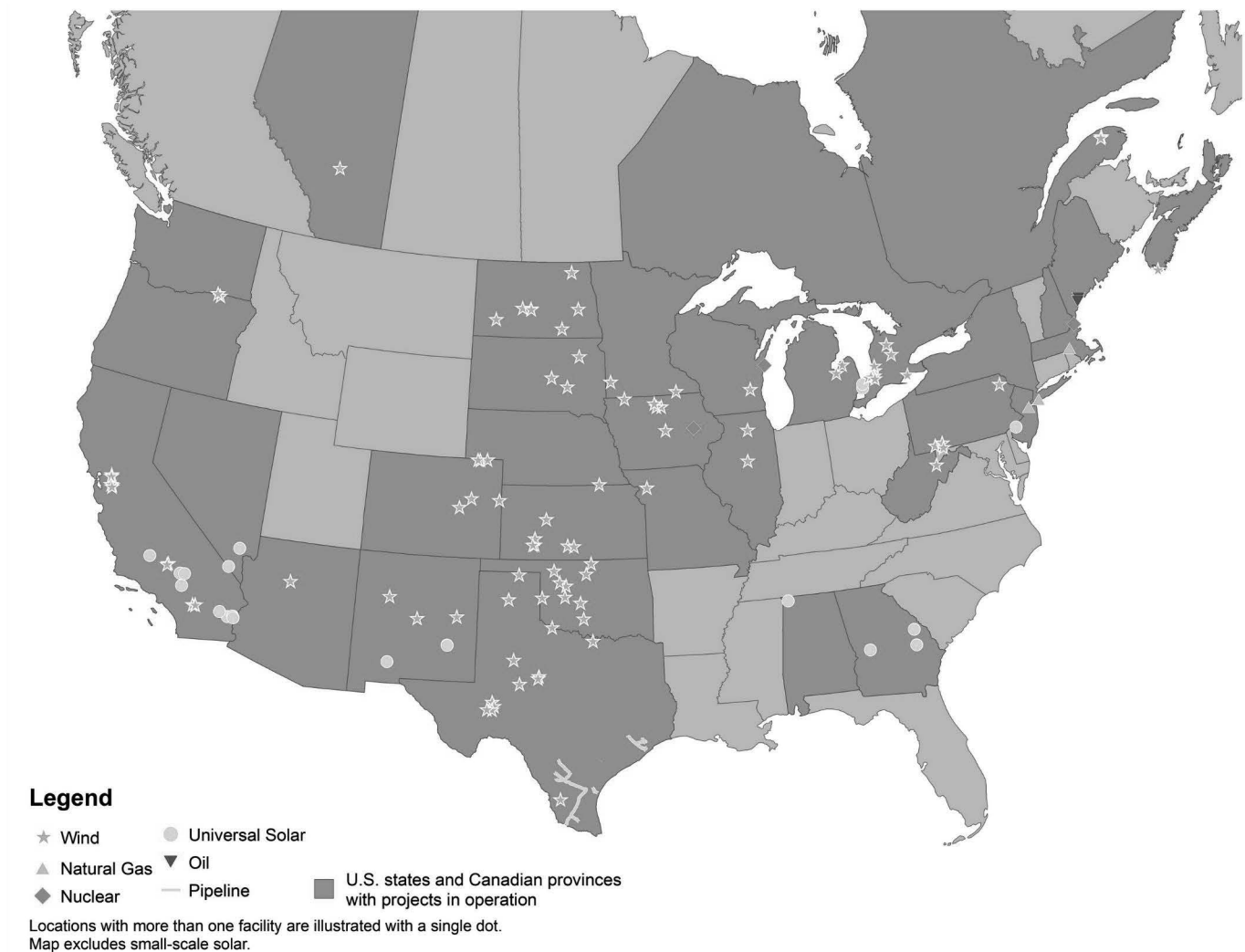
NEER also engages in energy-related commodity marketing and trading activities, including entering into financial and physical contracts, to hedge the production from its generation assets that is not sold under long-term power supply agreements. These contracts primarily include power and gas commodities and their related products, as well as provide full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities in certain markets and offer customized power and gas and related risk management services to wholesale customers. In addition, NEER participates in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production primarily through non-operating ownership interests, and in pipeline infrastructure development, construction, management and operations, through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests, hereafter referred to as the gas infrastructure business. NEER also hedges the expected output from its gas infrastructure production assets to protect against price movements.

As discussed in the Overview above, during 2014, NEP was formed to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE owns 101,440,000 common units of NEP OpCo representing a noncontrolling interest in NEP's operating projects of approximately 65.2% as of December 31, 2016. NEE owns a controlling general partner interest in NEP and consolidates NEP for financial reporting purposes. See Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP. As of December 31, 2016, NEP, through the combination of NEER's contribution of energy projects to NEP OpCo in connection with NEP's IPO in July 2014 and the acquisition of additional energy projects from NEER in 2015 and 2016, owns, or has an interest in, a portfolio of 22 wind and solar projects with generating capacity totaling approximately 2,787 MW and long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets as discussed below. In addition in 2015, NEP OpCo issued 2 million NEP OpCo Class B Units to NEER in exchange for an approximately 50% ownership interest in three solar projects with a total generating capacity of 277 MW. NEER, as holder of the Class B Units, will retain 100% of the economic interests if, and until, NEER offers to sell the economic interests to NEP and NEP accepts such offer. NEP OpCo has a right of first offer for certain of NEER's assets (ROFO assets) if NEER should seek to sell the assets. The ROFO assets remaining as of December 31, 2016, include contracted wind and solar projects with a combined capacity of approximately 1,076 MW. In 2015, NEP completed the acquisition of the membership interests in NET Holdings Management, LLC (Texas pipeline business), a developer, owner and operator of a portfolio of seven intrastate long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas (Texas pipelines). See Generation and Other Operations - Contracted, Merchant and Other Operations - Other Operations below.

GENERATION AND OTHER OPERATIONS

NEER sells products associated with its own generation facilities (energy, capacity, renewable energy credits (RECs) and ancillary services) in competitive markets in regions where those facilities are located. Customer transactions may be supplied from NEER generation facilities or from purchases in the wholesale markets, or from a combination thereof. See Markets and Competition below.

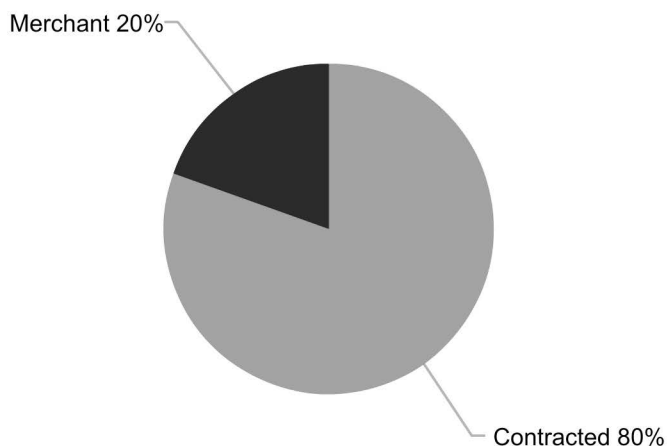
At December 31, 2016, NEER managed or participated in the management of essentially all of its generation projects and all of its natural gas pipeline assets in which it has an ownership interest. At December 31, 2016, the locations of NEER's generation facilities and natural gas pipeline assets in North America were as follows:



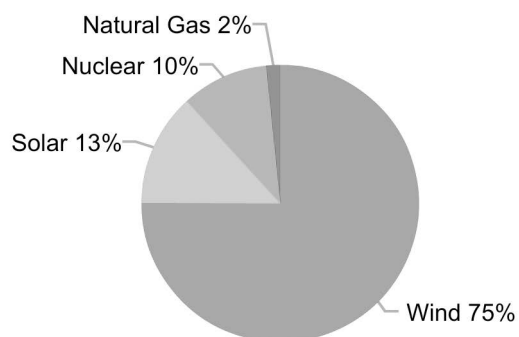
Contracted, Merchant and Other Operations

NEER's portfolio of generation operations based on the presence/absence of long-term power sales agreements and other operations was as follows:

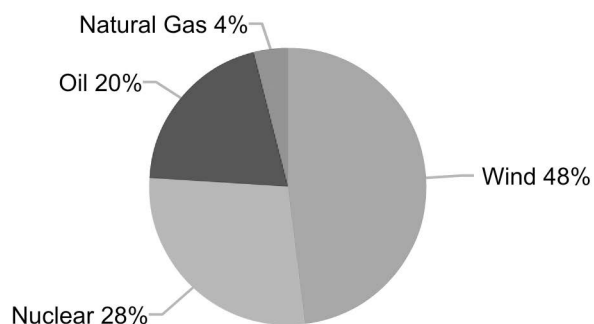
**2016 Generation Assets
MW**



**2016 Contracted Generation Assets
MW**



**2016 Merchant Generation Assets*
MW**



*Solar is less than 1%

Contracted Generation Assets. Contracted generation assets are generation facilities with long-term power sales agreements for substantially all of their capacity and/or energy output. Information related to contracted generation assets as of December 31, 2016 was as follows:

- represented approximately 15,994 MW of generating capacity;
- weighted average remaining contract term of approximately 17 years, based on forecasted contributions to earnings; and
- contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel have expiration dates ranging from late February 2017 through 2032 (see Note 13 - Contracts).

Merchant Generation Assets. Merchant generation assets are generation facilities that do not have long-term power sales agreements to sell their capacity and/or energy output and therefore require active marketing and hedging. Information related to merchant generation assets as of December 31, 2016 was as follows:

- represented approximately 3,888 MW of generating capacity, including 781 MW of oil-fired peak generation facilities;
- primarily located in Texas and the Northeast regions of the U.S.;
- contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel have expiration dates ranging from August 2017 through 2029 (see Note 13 - Contracts); and
- utilize swaps, options, futures and forwards to lock in pricing and manage the commodity price risk inherent in power sales and fuel purchases.

Other Operations.

Gas Infrastructure Business - At December 31, 2016, NEER had approximately \$3.5 billion invested in the natural gas pipelines discussed below and ownership interests in investments located in oil and gas shale formations primarily in the Midwest and South regions of the U.S.

	Miles of Pipeline	Pipeline Location/Route	NEER's Ownership	Total Capacity (per day)	Actual/Expected In-Service Dates
Operational:					
Texas Pipelines ^(a)	542	South Texas	61.6%	4.05 Bcf	1950 - 2014
Under Construction or In Development:					
Sabal Trail ^(b)	515	Southwestern Alabama to Central Florida	42.5%	0.83 Bcf - 1.075 Bcf	Mid-2017 - Mid-2021
Florida Southeast Connection ^(b)	126	Central Florida to Martin County, Florida	100%	0.64 Bcf	Mid-2017
Mountain Valley Pipeline ^(c)	301	Marcellus and Utica shale regions to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions of the U.S.	31%	2.00 Bcf	End of 2018

(a) A portfolio of seven natural gas pipelines, of which a third party owns a 10% interest in a 120 mile pipeline with a daily capacity of approximately 2.3 Bcf. The pipelines have a total existing capacity of approximately 4 Bcf per day, of which 3 Bcf per day is contracted with firm ship-or-pay contracts that have a weighted-average remaining contract life of approximately 14 years.

(b) See FPL - FPL Sources of Generation - Fuel Sources - Significant Fuel Contracts and Note 13 - Commitments and - Contracts.

(c) Construction of the natural gas pipeline is subject to certain conditions, including FERC approval. See Note 13 - Commitments.

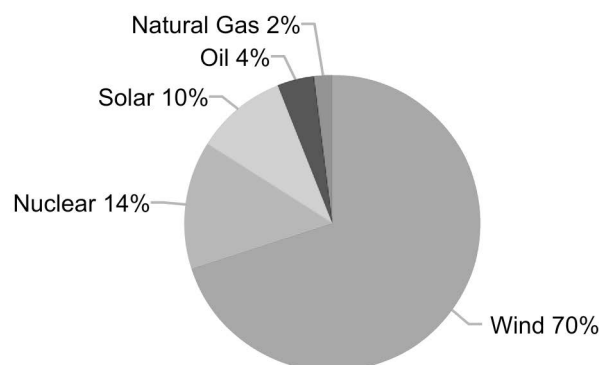
Customer Supply and Proprietary Power and Gas Trading - NEER provides commodities-related products to customers, engages in energy-related commodity marketing and trading activities and includes the operations of a retail electricity provider. Through its subsidiary PMI, NEER:

- manages risk associated with fluctuating commodity prices and optimizes the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure production assets through the use of swaps, options, futures and forwards;
- sells output from NEER's plants that is not sold under long-term contracts and procures fossil fuel for use by NEER's generation fleet;
- provides full energy and capacity requirements to customers; and
- markets and trades energy-related commodity products and provides a wide range of electricity and fuel commodity products as well as marketing and trading services to customers.

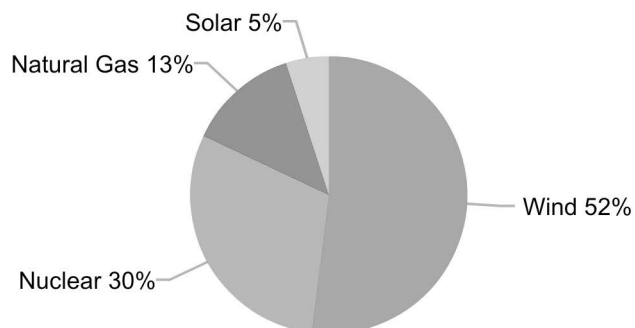
NEER Fuel/Technology Mix

NEER owns and operates the majority of its generation facilities, which utilize the following mix of fuel sources:

**2016 Generating Capacity by Asset Type
MW**



**2016 Generation by Fuel Type*
MWh**



*Oil is less than 1%

Wind Facilities

- ownership interests in and operated a total net generating capacity of 13,852 MW at December 31, 2016;
- located in 20 states in the U.S. and 4 provinces in Canada;
- approximately 12,008 MW is from contracted wind assets located primarily throughout the West and Midwest regions of the U.S. and Canada;
- approximately 1,844 MW is from merchant wind assets located in Texas;
- added approximately 1,465 MW in the U.S. in 2016; and
- expects to add new contracted wind generation of approximately 2,400 to 4,100 MW and approximately 1,600 MW of additional repowering generation within the existing U.S. wind portfolio in 2017 to 2018 (see Policy Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects below for additional discussion of NEER's expectations regarding wind development, construction and retrofitting).

Solar Facilities

- ownership interests in and operated the majority of PV and solar thermal facilities with a total net generating capacity of 2,108 MW at December 31, 2016;
- located in 11 states in the U.S., 1 province in Canada and 1 province in Spain;
- essentially all MW is from contracted solar facilities located primarily throughout the West region of the U.S.;
- added approximately 980 MW in the U.S. in 2016; and
- expects to add new contracted solar generation of approximately 400 to 1,300 MW in 2017 to 2018.

Fossil Facilities

- ownership interests in and operated natural gas generation facilities with a total net generating capacity of 420 MW at December 31, 2016; approximately 262 MW is contracted and 158 MW is merchant; located in 3 states in the Northeast region of the U.S.;
- completed the sales of its ownership interests in merchant natural gas generation facilities located in Texas with a total generating capacity of 2,884 MW and in natural gas generation facilities located primarily in Pennsylvania with a total generating capacity of 840 MW (see Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale); and
- owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated oil-fired peak generation facilities with a total generating capacity of 781 MW at December 31, 2016 primarily located in Maine.

Nuclear Facilities

At December 31, 2016, NEER owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated the following four nuclear units with a total net generating capacity of 2,721 MW. NEER's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, including inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. Scheduled nuclear refueling outages

typically require the unit to be removed from service for variable lengths of time.

Facility	Location	NEER's Ownership (MW)	Portfolio Category	Next Scheduled Refueling Outage	Operating License Expiration Dates
Seabrook	New Hampshire	1,100	Merchant	April 2017	2030 ^(a)
Duane Arnold	Iowa	431	Contracted ^(b)	September 2018	2034
Point Beach Unit No. 1	Wisconsin	595	Contracted ^(c)	October 2017	2030
Point Beach Unit No. 2	Wisconsin	595	Contracted ^(c)	March 2017	2033

(a) In 2010, NEER filed an application with the NRC to renew Seabrook's operating license for an additional 20 years, which license renewal is dependent on NRC regulatory approvals.

(b) NEER sells all of its share of the output of Duane Arnold under a long-term contract expiring in December 2025.

(c) NEER sells all of the output of Point Beach Units Nos. 1 and 2 under long-term contracts through their current operating license expiration dates.

NEER is responsible for all nuclear unit operations and the ultimate decommissioning of the nuclear units, the cost of which is shared on a pro-rata basis by the joint owners for the jointly-owned units. NRC regulations require plant owners to submit a plan for decontamination and decommissioning five years before the projected end of plant operation.

NEER's nuclear facilities use both on-site storage pools and dry storage casks to store spent nuclear fuel generated by these facilities, which are expected to provide sufficient storage of spent nuclear fuel at these facilities through license expiration.

Policy Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects

U.S. federal, state and local governments have established various incentives to support the development of renewable energy projects. These incentives include accelerated tax depreciation, PTCs, ITCs, cash grants, tax abatements and RPS programs. Wind and solar projects qualify as five-year property that is eligible to be depreciated under the U.S. federal Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS). Pursuant to MACRS, wind and solar projects are fully depreciated for tax purposes over a five-year period even though the useful life of such projects is generally much longer than five years.

Owners of utility-scale wind facilities are eligible to claim an income tax credit (the PTC, or an ITC in lieu of the PTC) upon initially achieving commercial operation. The PTC is determined based on the amount of electricity produced by the wind facility during the first ten years of commercial operation. This incentive was created under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and has been extended several times. Alternatively, an ITC equal to 30% of the cost of a wind facility may be claimed in lieu of the PTC. In December 2015, the PTC (and ITC in lieu of PTC) for wind facilities was extended for five years, subject to the phase-down schedule in the table below. In order to qualify for the PTC (or ITC in lieu of PTC), construction of a wind facility must begin before a specified date. The IRS previously issued guidance setting forth two alternatives pursuant to which a taxpayer may begin construction on a wind facility and providing that the taxpayer must maintain a continuous program of construction or continuous efforts to advance the project to completion. In May 2016, the IRS issued additional guidance relating to the December 2015 extension and phase-down of the PTC and ITC for wind facilities. In general, this guidance modifies and extends the safe harbor for the continuous efforts and continuous construction requirements to four years compared to two years under the previous guidance. The safe harbor will generally be satisfied if the facility is placed in service no more than four calendar years after the calendar year in which construction of the facility began. The IRS also confirmed that retrofitted wind facilities may re-qualify for PTCs or ITCs pursuant to the 5% safe harbor for the begin construction requirement, as long as the cost basis of the new investment is at least 80% of the facility's total fair value.

Owners of solar projects are eligible to claim a 30% ITC for new solar projects, or can elect to receive an equivalent cash payment from the U.S. Department of Treasury for the value of the 30% ITC (convertible ITC) for qualifying solar projects where construction began before the end of 2011 and the projects are placed in service before 2017. In December 2015, the 30% ITC for new solar projects was extended, subject to the following phase-down schedule.

	Year construction of project begins							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PTC ^(a)	100%	100%	80%	60%	40%	-	-	-
Wind ITC	30%	30%	24%	18%	12%	-	-	-
Solar ITC ^(b)	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	26%	22%	10%

(a) Percentage of the full PTC available for wind projects that begin construction during the applicable year.

(b) ITC is limited to 10% for projects not placed in service before January 1, 2024.

Other countries, including Canada and Spain, provide for incentives like feed-in-tariffs for renewable energy projects. The feed-in-tariffs promote renewable energy investments by offering long-term contracts to renewable energy producers, typically based on the cost of generation of each technology.

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

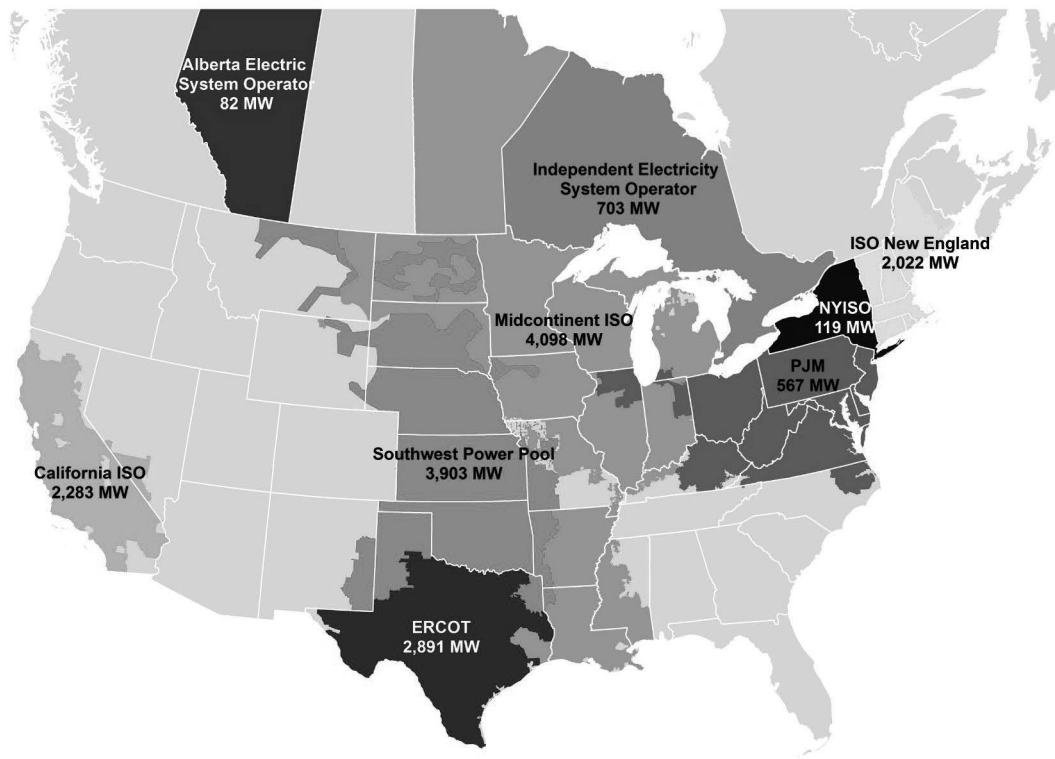
Electricity markets in the U.S. and Canada are regional and diverse in character. All are extensively regulated, and competition in these markets is shaped and constrained by regulation. The nature of the products offered varies based on the specifics of regulation in each region. Generally, in addition to the natural constraints on pricing freedom presented by competition, NEER may also face specific constraints in the form of price caps, or maximum allowed prices, for certain products. NEER's ability to sell the output of its generation facilities may also be constrained by available transmission capacity, which can vary from time to time and can have a significant impact on pricing.

The degree and nature of competition that NEER faces is different in wholesale markets and in retail markets. During 2016, approximately 86% of NEER's revenue was derived from wholesale electricity markets.

Wholesale power generation is a capital-intensive, commodity-driven business with numerous industry participants. NEER primarily competes on the basis of price, but believes the green attributes of NEER's generation assets, its creditworthiness and its ability to offer and manage reliable customized risk solutions to wholesale customers are competitive advantages. Wholesale power generation is a regional business that is highly fragmented relative to many other commodity industries and diverse in terms of industry structure. As such, there is a wide variation in terms of the capabilities, resources, nature and identity of the companies NEER competes with depending on the market. In wholesale markets, customers' needs are met through a variety of means, including long-term bilateral contracts, standardized bilateral products such as full requirements service and customized supply and risk management services.

In general, U.S. electricity markets encompass three classes of services: energy, capacity and ancillary services. Energy services relate to the physical delivery of power; capacity services relate to the availability of MW capacity of a power generation asset; and ancillary services are other services that relate to power generation assets, such as load regulation and spinning and non-spinning reserves. The exact nature of these classes of services is defined in part by regional tariffs. Not all regions have a capacity services class, and the specific definitions of ancillary services vary from region to region.

RTOs and ISOs exist throughout much of North America to coordinate generation and transmission across wide geographic areas and to run markets. NEER operates in all RTO and ISO jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2016, NEER also had operations of approximately 3,114 MWs that fall within reliability regions that are not under the jurisdiction of an established RTO or ISO, including 2,519 MWs within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council. Although each RTO and ISO may have differing objectives and structures, some benefits of these entities include regional planning, managing transmission congestion, developing larger wholesale markets for energy and capacity, maintaining reliability and facilitating competition among wholesale electricity providers. NEER has operations that fall within the following RTOs and ISOs:



NEER competes in different regions to different degrees, but in general it seeks to enter into long-term bilateral contracts for the full output of its generation facilities, and, as of December 31, 2016, approximately 80% of NEER's generating capacity was committed under long-term contracts. Where long-term contracts are not in effect, NEER sells the output of its facilities into daily spot markets. In such cases, NEER will frequently enter into shorter term bilateral contracts, typically of less than three years duration, to hedge the price risk associated with selling into a daily spot market. Such bilateral contracts, which may be hedges either for physical delivery or for financial (pricing) offset, may only protect a portion of the revenue that NEER expects to derive from the associated generation facility and may not qualify for hedge accounting under GAAP. Contracts that serve the economic purpose of hedging some portion of the expected revenue of a generation facility but are not recorded as hedges under GAAP are referred to as "non-qualifying hedges" for adjusted earnings purposes. See Management's Discussion - Overview - Adjusted Earnings.

Certain facilities within the NEER wind and solar generation portfolio produce RECs and other environmental attributes which are typically sold along with the energy from the plants under long-term contracts, or may be sold separately for the wind and solar generation not sold under long-term contracts. The purchasing party is solely entitled to the reporting rights and ownership of the environmental attributes.

While the majority of NEER's revenue is derived from the output of its generation facilities, NEER is also an active competitor in several regions in the wholesale full requirements business and in providing structured and customized power and fuel products and services to a variety of customers. In the full requirements service, typically, the supplier agrees to meet the customer's needs for a full range of products for every hour of the day, at a fixed price, for a predetermined period of time, thereby assuming the risk of fluctuations in the customer's volume requirements.

Expanded competition in a frequently changing regulatory environment presents both opportunities and risks for NEER. Opportunities exist for the selective acquisition of generation assets and for the construction and operation of efficient facilities that can sell power in competitive markets. NEER seeks to reduce its market risk by having a diversified portfolio by fuel type and location, as well as by contracting for the future sale of a significant amount of the electricity output of its facilities.

NEER REGULATION

The energy markets in which NEER operates are subject to domestic and foreign regulation, as the case may be, including local, state and federal regulation, and other specific rules.

At December 31, 2016, NEER had ownership interests in operating independent power projects located in the U.S. that have received exempt wholesale generator status as defined under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005, which represent approximately 99% of NEER's net generating capacity in the U.S. Exempt wholesale generators own or operate a facility exclusively to sell electricity to wholesale customers. They are barred from selling electricity directly to retail customers. NEER's exempt wholesale generators produce electricity from wind, fossil fuels, solar and nuclear facilities. Essentially all of the remaining 1% of NEER's net generating capacity has qualifying facility status under the PURPA. NEER's qualifying facilities generate electricity primarily from wind, solar and fossil fuels. Qualifying facility status exempts the projects from, among other things, many of the provisions of the Federal Power Act, as well as state laws and regulations relating to rates and financial or organizational regulation of electric utilities. While projects with qualifying facility and/or exempt wholesale generator status are exempt from various restrictions, each project must still comply with other federal, state and local laws, including, but not limited to, those regarding siting, construction, operation, licensing, pollution abatement and other environmental laws.

Additionally, most of the NEER facilities located in the U.S. are subject to FERC regulations and market rules and the NERC's mandatory reliability standards, all of its facilities are subject to environmental laws and the EPA's environmental regulations, and its nuclear facilities are also subject to the jurisdiction of the NRC. See FPL - FPL Regulation for additional discussion of FERC, NERC, NRC and EPA regulations. With the exception of facilities located in ERCOT, the FERC has jurisdiction over various aspects of NEER's business in the U.S., including the oversight and investigation of competitive wholesale energy markets, regulation of the transmission and sale of natural gas, and oversight of environmental matters related to natural gas projects and major electricity policy initiatives. The PUCT has jurisdiction, including the regulation of rates and services, oversight of competitive markets, and enforcement of statutes and rules, over NEER facilities located in ERCOT.

NEER and its affiliates are also subject to federal and provincial or regional regulations in Canada and Spain related to energy operations, energy markets and environmental standards. In Canada, activities related to owning and operating wind and solar projects and participating in wholesale and retail energy markets are regulated at the provincial level. In Ontario, for example, electricity generation facilities must be licensed by the Ontario Energy Board and may also be required to complete registrations and maintain market participant status with the Independent Electricity System Operator, in which case they must agree to be bound by and comply with the provisions of the market rules for the Ontario electricity market as well as the mandatory reliability standards of the NERC.

In addition, NEER is subject to environmental laws and regulations as described in the NEE Environmental Matters section below. In order to better anticipate potential regulatory changes, NEER continues to actively evaluate and participate in regional market redesigns of existing operating rules for the integration of renewable energy resources and for the purchase and sale of energy commodities.

NEER EMPLOYEES

NEER and its subsidiaries had approximately 5,300 employees at December 31, 2016. Certain subsidiaries of NEER have collective bargaining agreements with the IBEW, the Utility Workers Union of America, the Security Police and Fire Professionals of America and the International Union of Operating Engineers, which collectively represent approximately 17% of NEER's employees. The collective bargaining agreements have three- to five-year terms and expire between 2018 and 2021.

NEE ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

NEE and FPL are subject to domestic and foreign environmental laws and regulations, including extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations, for the siting, construction and ongoing operations of their facilities. The U.S. Congress and certain states and regions, as well as the Government of Canada and its provinces, have taken and continue to take certain actions, such as proposing and finalizing regulation or setting targets or goals, regarding the reduction of GHG emissions and the increase of renewable energy generation. Numerous environmental regulations also affecting FPL, NEER and certain other subsidiaries relate to threatened and endangered species and their habitats, as well as other avian and bat species. Complying with these environmental laws and regulations results in, among other things, changes in the design and operation of existing facilities and changes or delays in the location, design, construction and operation of new facilities. The impact of complying with current environmental laws and regulations has not had, and, along with compliance with proposed regulations as currently written, is not expected to have, a material adverse effect on the financial statements of NEE and FPL. As permitted by the environmental clause, FPL expects to seek recovery for compliance costs associated with any new environmental laws and regulations.

WEBSITE ACCESS TO SEC FILINGS

NEE and FPL make their SEC filings, including the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, available free of charge on NEE's internet website, www.nexteraenergy.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after those documents are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information and materials available on NEE's website (or any of its subsidiaries' websites) are not incorporated by reference into this combined Form 10-K. The SEC maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NEE^(a)

Name	Age	Position	Effective Date
Miguel Arechabala	56	Executive Vice President, Power Generation Division of NEE Executive Vice President, Power Generation Division of FPL	January 1, 2014
Deborah H. Caplan	54	Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services of NEE Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services of FPL	April 15, 2013
Terrell Kirk Crews, II	38	Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of NEE	September 19, 2016
Paul I. Cutler	57	Treasurer of NEE Treasurer of FPL Assistant Secretary of NEE	February 19, 2003 February 18, 2003 December 10, 1997
Joseph T. Kelliher	56	Executive Vice President, Federal Regulatory Affairs of NEE	May 18, 2009
John W. Ketchum	46	Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of NEE Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of FPL	March 4, 2016
Manoochehr K. Nazar	62	President Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer of NEE President Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer of FPL	May 23, 2014 May 30, 2014
Armando Pimentel, Jr.	54	President and Chief Executive Officer of NEER	October 5, 2011
James L. Robo	54	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NEE Chairman of FPL	December 13, 2013 May 2, 2012
Charles E. Sieving	44	Executive Vice President & General Counsel of NEE Executive Vice President of FPL	December 1, 2008 January 1, 2009
Eric E. Silagy	51	President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL	May 30, 2014
William L. Yeager	58	Executive Vice President, Engineering, Construction and Integrated Supply Chain of NEE Executive Vice President, Engineering, Construction and Integrated Supply Chain of FPL	January 1, 2013

- (a) Information is as of February 23, 2017. Executive officers are elected annually by, and serve at the pleasure of, their respective boards of directors. Except as noted below, each officer has held his/her present position for five years or more and his/her employment history is continuous. Mr. Arechabala was president of NextEra Energy España, S.L., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, from February 2010 to December 2013. Ms. Caplan was vice president and chief operating officer of FPL from May 2011 to April 2013. Mr. Crews served as NEE's Vice President, Finance from April 2016 to September 2016. From July 2015 to April 2016, he was a Partner in the national office of Deloitte & Touche LLP (Deloitte); from June 2013 to June 2015, he served as a professional accounting fellow in the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC; and from June 2010 to June 2013, he was an audit service senior manager at Deloitte. Mr. Ketchum served as NEE's Senior Vice President, Finance from February 2015 to March 2016, and Senior Vice President, Business Management and Finance from December 2013 to February 2015. From December 2012 to December 2013, he was Senior Vice President, Business Management of NEER and Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary of NEER from June 2009 to December 2012. Mr. Nazar has been chief nuclear officer of NEE and FPL since January 2010 and was executive vice president, nuclear division of NEE and FPL from January 2010 to May 2014. Mr. Robo has been president and chief executive officer of NEE since July 2012. Mr. Robo was the chief executive officer of FPL from May 2012 to May 2014 and president and chief operating officer of NEE from December 2006 to June 2012. Mr. Silagy has been president of FPL since December 2011. Mr. Yeager was vice president, engineering, construction and integrated supply chain services of NEE and FPL from October 2012 to December 2012 and vice president, integrated supply chain of NEE and FPL from May 2011 to October 2012.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to NEE's and FPL's Business

The business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL are subject to a variety of risks, many of which are beyond the control of NEE and FPL. These risks, as well as additional risks and uncertainties either not presently known or that are currently believed to not be material to the business, may materially adversely affect the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL and may cause actual results of NEE and FPL to differ substantially from those that NEE or FPL currently expects or seeks. In that event, the market price for the securities of NEE or FPL could decline. Accordingly, the risks described below should be carefully considered together with the other information set forth in this report and in future reports that NEE and FPL file with the SEC.

Regulatory, Legislative and Legal Risks

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected by the extensive regulation of their business.

The operations of NEE and FPL are subject to complex and comprehensive federal, state and other regulation. This extensive regulatory framework, portions of which are more specifically identified in the following risk factors, regulates, among other things and to varying degrees, NEE's and FPL's industries, businesses, rates and cost structures, operation and licensing of nuclear power facilities, construction and operation of electricity generation, transmission and distribution facilities and natural gas and oil production, natural gas, oil and other fuel transportation, processing and storage facilities, acquisition, disposal, depreciation and amortization of facilities and other assets, decommissioning costs and funding, service reliability, wholesale and retail competition, and commodities trading and derivatives transactions. In their business planning and in the management of their operations, NEE and FPL must address the effects of regulation on their business and any inability or failure to do so adequately could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if they are unable to recover in a timely manner any significant amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise.

FPL is an electric utility subject to the jurisdiction of the FPSC over a wide range of business activities, including, among other items, the retail rates charged to its customers through base rates and cost recovery clauses, the terms and conditions of its services, procurement of electricity for its customers and fuel for its plant operations, issuances of securities, and aspects of the siting, construction and operation of its generation plants and transmission and distribution systems for the sale of electric energy. The FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery by FPL of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred and to determine the level of return that FPL is permitted to earn on invested capital. The regulatory process, which may be adversely affected by the political, regulatory and economic environment in Florida and elsewhere, limits or could otherwise adversely impact FPL's earnings. The regulatory process also does not provide any assurance as to achievement of authorized or other earnings levels, or that FPL will be permitted to earn an acceptable return on capital investments it wishes to make. NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if any material amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital cannot be recovered through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise. Certain other subsidiaries of NEE are transmission utilities subject to the jurisdiction of their regulators and are subject to similar risks.

Regulatory decisions that are important to NEE and FPL may be materially adversely affected by political, regulatory and economic factors.

The local and national political, regulatory and economic environment has had, and may in the future have, an adverse effect on FPSC decisions with negative consequences for FPL. These decisions may require, for example, FPL to cancel or delay planned development activities, to reduce or delay other planned capital expenditures or to pay for investments or otherwise incur costs that it may not be able to recover through rates, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL. Certain other subsidiaries of NEE are subject to similar risks.

FPL's use of derivative instruments could be subject to prudence challenges and, if found imprudent, could result in disallowances of cost recovery for such use by the FPSC.

The FPSC engages in an annual prudence review of FPL's use of derivative instruments in its risk management fuel procurement program and should it find any such use to be imprudent, the FPSC could deny cost recovery for such use by FPL. Such an outcome could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Any reductions or modifications to, or the elimination of, governmental incentives or policies that support utility scale renewable energy, including, but not limited to, tax laws, policies and incentives, RPS, feed-in tariffs or the Clean Power Plan, or the imposition of additional taxes or other assessments on renewable energy, could result in, among other items, the lack of a satisfactory market for the development and/or financing of new renewable energy projects, NEER abandoning

the development of renewable energy projects, a loss of NEER's investments in renewable energy projects and reduced project returns, any of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER depends heavily on government policies that support utility scale renewable energy and enhance the economic feasibility of developing and operating wind and solar energy projects in regions in which NEER operates or plans to develop and operate renewable energy facilities. The federal government, a majority of the 50 U.S. states and portions of Canada and Spain provide incentives, such as tax incentives, RPS, feed-in tariffs or the Clean Power Plan, that support or are designed to support the sale of energy from utility scale renewable energy facilities, such as wind and solar energy facilities. As a result of budgetary constraints, political factors or otherwise, governments from time to time may review their laws and policies that support renewable energy and consider actions that would make the laws and policies less conducive to the development and operation of renewable energy facilities. Any reductions or modifications to, or the elimination of, governmental incentives or policies that support renewable energy or the imposition of additional taxes or other assessments on renewable energy, could result in, among other items, the lack of a satisfactory market for the development and/or financing of new renewable energy projects, NEER abandoning the development of renewable energy projects, a loss of NEER's investments in the projects and reduced project returns, any of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected as a result of new or revised laws, regulations, interpretations or other regulatory initiatives.

NEE's and FPL's business is influenced by various legislative and regulatory initiatives, including, but not limited to, new or revised laws, including international trade laws, regulations, interpretations and other regulatory initiatives regarding deregulation or restructuring of the energy industry, regulation of the commodities trading and derivatives markets, and regulation of environmental matters, such as regulation of air emissions, regulation of water consumption and water discharges, and regulation of gas and oil infrastructure operations, as well as associated environmental permitting. Changes in the nature of the regulation of NEE's and FPL's business could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. NEE and FPL are unable to predict future legislative or regulatory changes, initiatives or interpretations, although any such changes, initiatives or interpretations may increase costs and competitive pressures on NEE and FPL, which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

FPL has limited competition in the Florida market for retail electricity customers. Any changes in Florida law or regulation which introduce competition in the Florida retail electricity market, such as government incentives that facilitate the installation of solar generation facilities on residential or other rooftops at below cost or that are otherwise subsidized by non-participants, or would permit third-party sales of electricity, could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. There can be no assurance that FPL will be able to respond adequately to such regulatory changes, which could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER is subject to FERC rules related to transmission that are designed to facilitate competition in the wholesale market on practically a nationwide basis by providing greater certainty, flexibility and more choices to wholesale power customers. NEE cannot predict the impact of changing FERC rules or the effect of changes in levels of wholesale supply and demand, which are typically driven by factors beyond NEE's control. There can be no assurance that NEER will be able to respond adequately or sufficiently quickly to such rules and developments, or to any other changes that reverse or restrict the competitive restructuring of the energy industry in those jurisdictions in which such restructuring has occurred. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's OTC financial derivatives are subject to rules implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and similar international regulations that are designed to promote transparency, mitigate systemic risk and protect against market abuse. NEE and FPL cannot predict the impact any proposed or not fully implemented final rules will have on their ability to hedge their commodity and interest rate risks or on OTC derivatives markets as a whole, but such rules and regulations could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's risk exposure, as well as reduce market liquidity and further increase the cost of hedging activities.

NEE and FPL are subject to numerous environmental laws, regulations and other standards that may result in capital expenditures, increased operating costs and various liabilities, and may require NEE and FPL to limit or eliminate certain operations.

NEE and FPL are subject to domestic and foreign environmental laws, regulations and other standards, including, but not limited to, extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality and usage, climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, CO₂, waste management, hazardous wastes, marine, avian and other wildlife mortality and habitat protection, historical artifact preservation, natural resources, health (including, but not limited to, electric and magnetic fields from power lines and substations), safety and RPS, that could, among other things, prevent or delay the development of power generation, power or natural gas transmission, or other infrastructure projects, restrict the output of some existing facilities, limit the availability and use of some fuels required for the production of electricity, require additional pollution control equipment, and otherwise increase costs, increase capital expenditures and limit or eliminate certain operations.

There are significant capital, operating and other costs associated with compliance with these environmental statutes, rules and regulations, and those costs could be even more significant in the future as a result of new requirements and stricter or more expansive application of existing environmental regulations. For example, among other new, potential or pending changes are federal regulation of CO₂ emissions under the Clean Power Plan and state and federal regulation of the use of hydraulic fracturing or similar technologies to drill for natural gas and related compounds used by NEE's gas infrastructure business.

Violations of current or future laws, rules, regulations or other standards could expose NEE and FPL to regulatory and legal proceedings, disputes with, and legal challenges by, third parties, and potentially significant civil fines, criminal penalties and other sanctions. Proceedings could include, for example, litigation regarding property damage, personal injury, common law nuisance and enforcement by citizens or governmental authorities of environmental requirements such as air, water and soil quality standards.

NEE's and FPL's business could be negatively affected by federal or state laws or regulations mandating new or additional limits on the production of greenhouse gas emissions.

Federal or state laws or regulations may be adopted that would impose new or additional limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, CO₂ and methane, from electric generation units using fossil fuels like coal and natural gas. Although it is currently subject to a stay issued by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Clean Power Plan is an example of such a new regulation at the federal level. The potential effects of greenhouse gas emission limits on NEE's and FPL's electric generation units are subject to significant uncertainties based on, among other things, the timing of the implementation of any new requirements, the required levels of emission reductions, the nature of any market-based or tax-based mechanisms adopted to facilitate reductions, the relative availability of greenhouse gas emission reduction offsets, the development of cost-effective, commercial-scale carbon capture and storage technology and supporting regulations and liability mitigation measures, and the range of available compliance alternatives.

While NEE's and FPL's electric generation units emit greenhouse gases at a lower rate of emissions than most of the U.S. electric generation sector, the results of operations of NEE and FPL could be materially adversely affected to the extent that new federal or state laws or regulations impose any new greenhouse gas emission limits. Any future limits on greenhouse gas emissions could:

- create substantial additional costs in the form of taxes or emission allowances;
- make some of NEE's and FPL's electric generation units uneconomical to operate in the long term;
- require significant capital investment in carbon capture and storage technology, fuel switching, or the replacement of high-emitting generation facilities with lower-emitting generation facilities; or
- affect the availability or cost of fossil fuels.

There can be no assurance that NEE or FPL would be able to completely recover any such costs or investments, which could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Extensive federal regulation of the operations and businesses of NEE and FPL exposes NEE and FPL to significant and increasing compliance costs and may also expose them to substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions for compliance failures.

NEE's and FPL's operations and businesses are subject to extensive federal regulation, which generally imposes significant and increasing compliance costs on their operations and businesses. Additionally, any actual or alleged compliance failures could result in significant costs and other potentially adverse effects of regulatory investigations, proceedings, settlements, decisions and claims, including, among other items, potentially significant monetary penalties. As an example, under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, NEE and FPL, as owners and operators of bulk-power transmission systems and/or electric generation facilities, are subject to mandatory reliability standards. Compliance with these mandatory reliability standards may subject NEE and FPL to higher operating costs and may result in increased capital expenditures. If FPL or NEE is found not to be in compliance with these standards, it may incur substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions. Both the costs of regulatory compliance and the costs that may be imposed as a result of any actual or alleged compliance failures could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in tax laws, guidance or policies, including but not limited to changes in corporate income tax rates, as well as judgments and estimates used in the determination of tax-related asset and liability amounts, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's provision for income taxes and reporting of tax-related assets and liabilities require significant judgments and the use of estimates. Amounts of tax-related assets and liabilities involve judgments and estimates of the timing and probability of recognition of income, deductions and tax credits, including, but not limited to, estimates for potential adverse outcomes regarding tax positions that have been taken and the ability to utilize tax benefit carryforwards, such as net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Actual income taxes could vary significantly from estimated amounts due to the future impacts of, among other things, changes in tax laws, guidance or policies, including changes in corporate income tax rates, the financial condition and results of operations of NEE and FPL, and the resolution of audit issues raised by taxing authorities. These factors, including the ultimate resolution of income tax matters, may result in material adjustments to tax-related assets and liabilities, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected due to adverse results of litigation.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially affected by adverse results of litigation. Unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings in which NEE is involved or other future legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, class action lawsuits, may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

Operational Risks

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could suffer if NEE and FPL do not proceed with projects under development or are unable to complete the construction of, or capital improvements to, electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities or other facilities on schedule or within budget.

NEE's and FPL's ability to proceed with projects under development and to complete construction of, and capital improvement projects for, their electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities on schedule and within budget may be adversely affected by escalating costs for materials and labor and regulatory compliance, inability to obtain or renew necessary licenses, rights-of-way, permits or other approvals on acceptable terms or on schedule, disputes involving contractors, labor organizations, land owners, governmental entities, environmental groups, Native American and aboriginal groups, lessors, joint venture partners and other third parties, negative publicity, transmission interconnection issues and other factors. If any development project or construction or capital improvement project is not completed, is delayed or is subject to cost overruns, certain associated costs may not be approved for recovery or otherwise be recoverable through regulatory mechanisms that may be available, and NEE and FPL could become obligated to make delay or termination payments or become obligated for other damages under contracts, could experience the loss of tax credits or tax incentives, or delayed or diminished returns, and could be required to write off all or a portion of their investment in the project. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL may face risks related to project siting, financing, construction, permitting, governmental approvals and the negotiation of project development agreements that may impede their development and operating activities.

NEE and FPL own, develop, construct, manage and operate electric-generation and transmission facilities and natural gas transmission facilities. A key component of NEE's and FPL's growth is their ability to construct and operate generation and transmission facilities to meet customer needs. As part of these operations, NEE and FPL must periodically apply for licenses and permits from various local, state, federal and other regulatory authorities and abide by their respective conditions. Should NEE or FPL be unsuccessful in obtaining necessary licenses or permits on acceptable terms, should there be a delay in obtaining or renewing necessary licenses or permits or should regulatory authorities initiate any associated investigations or enforcement actions or impose related penalties or disallowances on NEE or FPL, NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected. Any failure to negotiate successful project development agreements for new facilities with third parties could have similar results.

The operation and maintenance of NEE's and FPL's electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities are subject to many operational risks, the consequences of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities are subject to many operational risks. Operational risks could result in, among other things, lost revenues due to prolonged outages, increased expenses due to monetary penalties or fines for compliance failures, liability to third parties for property and personal injury damage, a failure to perform under applicable power sales agreements or other agreements and associated loss of revenues from terminated agreements or liability for liquidated damages under continuing agreements, and replacement equipment costs or an obligation to purchase or generate replacement power at higher prices.

Uncertainties and risks inherent in operating and maintaining NEE's and FPL's facilities include, but are not limited to:

- risks associated with facility start-up operations, such as whether the facility will achieve projected operating performance on schedule and otherwise as planned;
- failures in the availability, acquisition or transportation of fuel or other necessary supplies;
- the impact of unusual or adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes, icing events, floods, earthquakes and droughts;
- performance below expected or contracted levels of output or efficiency;
- breakdown or failure, including, but not limited to, explosions, fires, leaks or other major events, of equipment, transmission and distribution lines or pipelines;
- availability of replacement equipment;

- risks of property damage or human injury from energized equipment, hazardous substances or explosions, fires, leaks or other events;
- availability of adequate water resources and ability to satisfy water intake and discharge requirements;
- inability to identify, manage properly or mitigate equipment defects in NEE's and FPL's facilities;
- use of new or unproven technology;
- risks associated with dependence on a specific type of fuel or fuel source, such as commodity price risk, availability of adequate fuel supply and transportation, and lack of available alternative fuel sources;
- increased competition due to, among other factors, new facilities, excess supply, shifting demand and regulatory changes; and
- insufficient insurance, warranties or performance guarantees to cover any or all lost revenues or increased expenses from the foregoing.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be negatively affected by a lack of growth or slower growth in the number of customers or in customer usage.

Growth in customer accounts and growth of customer usage each directly influence the demand for electricity and the need for additional power generation and power delivery facilities, as well as the need for energy-related commodities such as natural gas. Customer growth and customer usage are affected by a number of factors outside the control of NEE and FPL, such as mandated energy efficiency measures, demand side management requirements, and economic and demographic conditions, such as population changes, job and income growth, housing starts, new business formation and the overall level of economic activity. A lack of growth, or a decline, in the number of customers or in customer demand for electricity or natural gas and other fuels may cause NEE and FPL to fail to fully realize the anticipated benefits from significant investments and expenditures and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's growth, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects can be materially adversely affected by weather conditions, including, but not limited to, the impact of severe weather.

Weather conditions directly influence the demand for electricity and natural gas and other fuels and affect the price of energy and energy-related commodities. In addition, severe weather and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, icing events and earthquakes, can be destructive and cause power outages and property damage, reduce revenue, affect the availability of fuel and water, and require NEE and FPL to incur additional costs, for example, to restore service and repair damaged facilities, to obtain replacement power and to access available financing sources. Furthermore, NEE's and FPL's physical plants could be placed at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation and, particularly relevant to FPL, a change in sea level. FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida, an area that historically has been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. A disruption or failure of electric generation, transmission or distribution systems or natural gas production, transmission, storage or distribution systems in the event of a hurricane, tornado or other severe weather event, or otherwise, could prevent NEE and FPL from operating their business in the normal course and could result in any of the adverse consequences described above. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

At FPL and other businesses of NEE where cost recovery is available, recovery of costs to restore service and repair damaged facilities is or may be subject to regulatory approval, and any determination by the regulator not to permit timely and full recovery of the costs incurred could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in weather can also affect the production of electricity at power generation facilities, including, but not limited to, NEE's wind and solar facilities. For example, the level of wind resource affects the revenue produced by wind generation facilities. Because the levels of wind and solar resources are variable and difficult to predict, NEE's results of operations for individual wind and solar facilities specifically, and NEE's results of operations generally, may vary significantly from period to period, depending on the level of available resources. To the extent that resources are not available at planned levels, the financial results from these facilities may be less than expected.

Threats of terrorism and catastrophic events that could result from terrorism, cyber attacks, or individuals and/or groups attempting to disrupt NEE's and FPL's business, or the businesses of third parties, may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL are subject to the potentially adverse operating and financial effects of terrorist acts and threats, as well as cyber attacks and other disruptive activities of individuals or groups. There have been cyber attacks on energy infrastructure such as substations, gas pipelines and related assets in the past and there may be such attacks in the future. NEE's and FPL's generation, transmission and distribution facilities, fuel storage facilities, information technology systems and other infrastructure facilities and systems could be direct targets of, or otherwise be materially adversely affected by, such activities.

Terrorist acts, cyber attacks or other similar events affecting NEE's and FPL's systems and facilities, or those of third parties on which NEE and FPL rely, could harm NEE's and FPL's business, for example, by limiting their ability to generate, purchase or transmit power, natural gas or other energy-related commodities by limiting their ability to bill customers and collect and process

payments, and by delaying their development and construction of new generation, distribution or transmission facilities or capital improvements to existing facilities. These events, and governmental actions in response, could result in a material decrease in revenues, significant additional costs (for example, to repair assets, implement additional security requirements or maintain or acquire insurance), significant fines and penalties, and reputational damage, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's operations (for example, by contributing to disruption of supplies and markets for natural gas, oil and other fuels), and could impair NEE's and FPL's ability to raise capital (for example, by contributing to financial instability and lower economic activity). In addition, the implementation of security guidelines and measures has resulted in and is expected to continue to result in increased costs. Such events or actions may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The ability of NEE and FPL to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers. NEE's and FPL's insurance coverage does not provide protection against all significant losses.

Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be available at rates or on terms similar to those presently available to NEE and FPL. The ability of NEE and FPL to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers. If insurance coverage is not available or obtainable on acceptable terms, NEE or FPL may be required to pay costs associated with adverse future events. NEE and FPL generally are not fully insured against all significant losses. For example, FPL is not fully insured against hurricane-related losses, but would instead seek recovery of such uninsured losses from customers subject to approval by the FPSC, to the extent losses exceed restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage. A loss for which NEE or FPL is not fully insured could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE invests in gas and oil producing and transmission assets through NEER's gas infrastructure business. The gas infrastructure business is exposed to fluctuating market prices of natural gas, natural gas liquids, oil and other energy commodities. A prolonged period of low gas and oil prices could impact NEER's gas infrastructure business and cause NEER to delay or cancel certain gas infrastructure projects and for certain existing projects to be impaired, which could materially adversely affect NEE's results of operations.

Natural gas and oil prices are affected by supply and demand, both globally and regionally. Factors that influence supply and demand include operational issues, natural disasters, weather, political instability, conflicts, new discoveries, technological advances, economic conditions and actions by major oil-producing countries. There can be significant volatility in market prices for gas and oil, and price fluctuations could have a material effect on the financial performance of gas and oil producing and transmission assets. For example, in a low gas and oil price environment, NEER would generate less revenue from its gas infrastructure investments in gas and oil producing properties, and as a result certain investments might become less profitable or incur losses. Prolonged periods of low oil and gas prices could also result in oil and gas production and transmission projects to be delayed or cancelled or to experience lower returns, and for certain projects to become impaired, which could materially adversely affect NEE's results of operations.

If supply costs necessary to provide NEER's full energy and capacity requirement services are not favorable, operating costs could increase and materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER provides full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, which include load-following services and various ancillary services, to satisfy all or a portion of such utilities' power supply obligations to their customers. The supply costs for these transactions may be affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, events that may occur after such utilities have committed to supply power, such as weather conditions, fluctuating prices for energy and ancillary services, and the ability of the distribution utilities' customers to elect to receive service from competing suppliers. NEER may not be able to recover all of its increased supply costs, which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Due to the potential for significant volatility in market prices for fuel, electricity and renewable and other energy commodities, NEER's inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively the commodity risks within its portfolios could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

There can be significant volatility in market prices for fuel, electricity and renewable and other energy commodities. NEE's inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively its assets or positions against changes in commodity prices, volumes, interest rates, counterparty credit risk or other risk measures, based on factors both from within, or wholly or partially outside of, NEE's control, may materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Reductions in the liquidity of energy markets may restrict the ability of NEE to manage its operational risks, which, in turn, could negatively affect NEE's results of operations.

NEE is an active participant in energy markets. The liquidity of regional energy markets is an important factor in NEE's ability to manage risks in these operations. Market liquidity is driven in part by the number of active market participants, which has declined in recent years as some banks and other financial institutions have withdrawn from power marketing. Liquidity in the energy markets can be adversely affected by price volatility, restrictions on the availability of credit and other factors, and any reduction in the liquidity of energy markets could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's hedging and trading procedures and associated risk management tools may not protect against significant losses.

NEE and FPL have hedging and trading procedures and associated risk management tools, such as separate but complementary financial, credit, operational, compliance and legal reporting systems, internal controls, management review processes and other mechanisms. NEE and FPL are unable to assure that such procedures and tools will be effective against all potential risks, including, without limitation, employee misconduct. If such procedures and tools are not effective, this could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If price movements significantly or persistently deviate from historical behavior, NEE's and FPL's risk management tools associated with their hedging and trading procedures may not protect against significant losses.

NEE's and FPL's risk management tools and metrics associated with their hedging and trading procedures, such as daily value at risk, earnings at risk, stop loss limits and liquidity guidelines, are based on historical price movements. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in price movements and potential deviation from historical pricing behavior, NEE and FPL are unable to assure that their risk management tools and metrics will be effective to protect against material adverse effects on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If power transmission or natural gas, nuclear fuel or other commodity transportation facilities are unavailable or disrupted, FPL's and NEER's ability to sell and deliver power or natural gas may be limited.

FPL and NEER depend upon power transmission and natural gas, nuclear fuel and other commodity transportation facilities, many of which they do not own. Occurrences affecting the operation of these facilities that may or may not be beyond FPL's and NEER's control (such as severe weather or a generation or transmission facility outage, pipeline rupture, or sudden and significant increase or decrease in wind generation) may limit or halt the ability of FPL and NEER to sell and deliver power and natural gas, or to purchase necessary fuels and other commodities, which could materially adversely impact NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL are subject to credit and performance risk from customers, hedging counterparties and vendors.

NEE and FPL are exposed to risks associated with the creditworthiness and performance of their customers, hedging counterparties and vendors under contracts for the supply of equipment, materials, fuel and other goods and services required for their business operations and for the construction and operation of, and for capital improvements to, their facilities. Adverse conditions in the energy industry or the general economy, as well as circumstances of individual customers, hedging counterparties and vendors, may adversely affect the ability of some customers, hedging counterparties and vendors to perform as required under their contracts with NEE and FPL. For example, the prolonged downturn in oil and natural gas prices has adversely affected the financial stability of a number of enterprises in the energy industry, including some with which NEE does business.

If any hedging, vending or other counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations, NEE and FPL may need to make arrangements with other counterparties or vendors, which could result in material financial losses, higher costs, untimely completion of power generation facilities and other projects, and/or a disruption of their operations. If a defaulting counterparty is in poor financial condition, NEE and FPL may not be able to recover damages for any contract breach.

NEE and FPL could recognize financial losses or a reduction in operating cash flows if a counterparty fails to perform or make payments in accordance with the terms of derivative contracts or if NEE or FPL is required to post margin cash collateral under derivative contracts.

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments, such as swaps, options, futures and forwards, some of which are traded in the OTC markets or on exchanges, to manage their commodity and financial market risks, and for NEE to engage in trading and marketing activities. Any failures by their counterparties to perform or make payments in accordance with the terms of those transactions could have a material adverse effect on NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Similarly, any requirement for FPL or NEE to post margin cash collateral under its derivative contracts could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. These risks may be increased during periods of adverse market or economic conditions affecting the industries in which NEE participates.

NEE and FPL are highly dependent on sensitive and complex information technology systems, and any failure or breach of those systems could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL operate in a highly regulated industry that requires the continuous functioning of sophisticated information technology systems and network infrastructure. Despite NEE's and FPL's implementation of security measures, all of their technology systems are vulnerable to disability, failures or unauthorized access due to such activities. If NEE's or FPL's information technology systems were to fail or be breached, sensitive confidential and other data could be compromised and NEE and FPL could be unable to fulfill critical business functions.

NEE's and FPL's business is highly dependent on their ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a very large number of transactions, many of which are highly complex and cross numerous and diverse markets. Due to the size, scope, complexity and geographical reach of NEE's and FPL's business, the development and maintenance of information technology systems to keep track of and process information is critical and challenging. NEE's and FPL's operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are either within, or wholly or partially outside of, their control, such as operator error, severe weather or terrorist activities. Any such failure or disabling event could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's ability to process transactions and provide services, and their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL add, modify and replace information systems on a regular basis. Modifying existing information systems or implementing new or replacement information systems is costly and involves risks, including, but not limited to, integrating the modified, new or replacement system with existing systems and processes, implementing associated changes in accounting procedures and controls, and ensuring that data conversion is accurate and consistent. Any disruptions or deficiencies in existing information systems, or disruptions, delays or deficiencies in the modification or implementation of new information systems, could result in increased costs, the inability to track or collect revenues and the diversion of management's and employees' attention and resources, and could negatively impact the effectiveness of the companies' control environment, and/or the companies' ability to timely file required regulatory reports.

NEE and FPL also face the risks of operational failure or capacity constraints of third parties, including, but not limited to, those who provide power transmission and natural gas transportation services.

NEE's and FPL's retail businesses are subject to the risk that sensitive customer data may be compromised, which could result in a material adverse impact to their reputation and/or have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

NEE's and FPL's retail businesses require access to sensitive customer data in the ordinary course of business. NEE's and FPL's retail businesses may also need to provide sensitive customer data to vendors and service providers who require access to this information in order to provide services, such as call center services, to the retail businesses. If a significant breach occurred, the reputation of NEE and FPL could be materially adversely affected, customer confidence could be diminished, or customer information could be subject to identity theft. NEE and FPL would be subject to costs associated with the breach and/or NEE and FPL could be subject to fines and legal claims, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

NEE and FPL could recognize financial losses as a result of volatility in the market values of derivative instruments and limited liquidity in OTC markets.

NEE and FPL execute transactions in derivative instruments on either recognized exchanges or via the OTC markets, depending on management's assessment of the most favorable credit and market execution factors. Transactions executed in OTC markets have the potential for greater volatility and less liquidity than transactions on recognized exchanges. As a result, NEE and FPL may not be able to execute desired OTC transactions due to such heightened volatility and limited liquidity.

In the absence of actively quoted market prices and pricing information from external sources, the valuation of derivative instruments involves management's judgment and use of estimates. As a result, changes in the underlying assumptions or use of alternative valuation methods could affect the reported fair value of these derivative instruments and have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL may be materially adversely affected by negative publicity.

From time to time, political and public sentiment may result in a significant amount of adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting NEE and FPL. Adverse press coverage and other adverse statements, whether or not driven by political or public sentiment, may also result in investigations by regulators, legislators and law enforcement officials or in legal claims. Responding to these investigations and lawsuits, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the proceeding, can divert the time and effort of senior management from NEE's and FPL's business.

Addressing any adverse publicity, governmental scrutiny or enforcement or other legal proceedings is time consuming and expensive and, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, can have a negative impact on the reputation of NEE and FPL,

on the morale and performance of their employees and on their relationships with their respective regulators. It may also have a negative impact on their ability to take timely advantage of various business and market opportunities. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected if FPL is unable to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate franchise agreements on acceptable terms with municipalities and counties in Florida.

FPL must negotiate franchise agreements with municipalities and counties in Florida to provide electric services within such municipalities and counties, and electricity sales generated pursuant to these agreements represent a very substantial portion of FPL's revenues. If FPL is unable to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate such franchise agreements on acceptable terms, it could contribute to lower earnings and FPL may not fully realize the anticipated benefits from significant investments and expenditures, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected by work strikes or stoppages and increasing personnel costs.

Employee strikes or work stoppages could disrupt operations and lead to a loss of revenue and customers. Personnel costs may also increase due to inflationary or competitive pressures on payroll and benefits costs and revised terms of collective bargaining agreements with union employees. These consequences could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's ability to successfully identify, complete and integrate acquisitions is subject to significant risks, including, but not limited to, the effect of increased competition for acquisitions resulting from the consolidation of the power industry.

NEE is likely to encounter significant competition for acquisition opportunities that may become available as a result of the consolidation of the power industry in general. In addition, NEE may be unable to identify attractive acquisition opportunities at favorable prices and to complete and integrate them successfully and in a timely manner.

NEP's acquisitions may not be completed and, even if completed, NEE may not realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions, which could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE may not realize the anticipated benefits from the Texas pipeline business. Although NEP has made a number of acquisitions of wind and solar generation projects, the Texas pipeline business is the first third party acquisition by NEP and is NEP's first acquisition of natural gas pipeline assets.

In the future NEP may make additional acquisitions of assets which are inherently risky and NEE may not realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions, which could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Nuclear Generation Risks

The operation and maintenance of NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities involve environmental, health and financial risks that could result in fines or the closure of the facilities and in increased costs and capital expenditures.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities are subject to environmental, health and financial risks, including, but not limited to, those relating to site storage of spent nuclear fuel, the disposition of spent nuclear fuel, leakage and emissions of tritium and other radioactive elements in the event of a nuclear accident or otherwise, the threat of a terrorist attack and other potential liabilities arising out of the ownership or operation of the facilities. NEE and FPL maintain decommissioning funds and external insurance coverage which are intended to reduce the financial exposure to some of these risks; however, the cost of decommissioning nuclear generation facilities could exceed the amount available in NEE's and FPL's decommissioning funds, and the exposure to liability and property damages could exceed the amount of insurance coverage. If NEE or FPL is unable to recover the additional costs incurred through insurance or, in the case of FPL, through regulatory mechanisms, their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected.

In the event of an incident at any nuclear generation facility in the U.S. or at certain nuclear generation facilities in Europe, NEE and FPL could be assessed significant retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums as a result of their participation in a secondary financial protection system and nuclear insurance mutual companies.

Liability for accidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both private sources and an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, NEE maintains the maximum amount of private liability insurance obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system, which provides liability insurance coverage for an incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. Under the secondary

financial protection system, NEE is subject to retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums, plus any applicable taxes, for an incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. or at certain nuclear generation facilities in Europe, regardless of fault or proximity to the incident. Such assessments, if levied, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NRC orders or new regulations related to increased security measures and any future safety requirements promulgated by the NRC could require NEE and FPL to incur substantial operating and capital expenditures at their nuclear generation facilities and/or result in reduced revenues.

The NRC has broad authority to impose licensing and safety-related requirements for the operation and maintenance of nuclear generation facilities, the addition of capacity at existing nuclear generation facilities and the construction of new nuclear generation facilities, and these requirements are subject to change. In the event of non-compliance, the NRC has the authority to impose fines and/or shut down a nuclear generation facility, depending upon the NRC's assessment of the severity of the situation, until compliance is achieved. Any of the foregoing events could require NEE and FPL to incur increased costs and capital expenditures, and could reduce revenues.

Any serious nuclear incident occurring at a NEE or FPL plant could result in substantial remediation costs and other expenses. A major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world could cause the NRC to limit or prohibit the operation or licensing of any domestic nuclear generation facility. An incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world also could cause the NRC to impose additional conditions or other requirements on the industry, or on certain types of nuclear generation units, which could increase costs, reduce revenues and result in additional capital expenditures.

The inability to operate any of NEE's or FPL's nuclear generation units through the end of their respective operating licenses could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The operating licenses for NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities extend through at least 2030. If the facilities cannot be operated for any reason through the life of those operating licenses, NEE or FPL may be required to increase depreciation rates, incur impairment charges and accelerate future decommissioning expenditures, any of which could materially adversely affect their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, and for other purposes. If planned outages last longer than anticipated or if there are unplanned outages, NEE's and FPL's results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, including, but not limited to, inspections, repairs and certain other modifications as well as to replace equipment. In the event that a scheduled outage lasts longer than anticipated or in the event of an unplanned outage due to, for example, equipment failure, such outages could materially adversely affect NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Liquidity, Capital Requirements and Common Stock Risks

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may negatively affect NEE's and FPL's ability to fund their liquidity and capital needs and to meet their growth objectives, and can also materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of NEE and FPL.

NEE and FPL rely on access to capital and credit markets as significant sources of liquidity for capital requirements and other operations requirements that are not satisfied by operating cash flows. Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in those capital and credit markets could increase NEE's and FPL's cost of capital and affect their ability to fund their liquidity and capital needs and to meet their growth objectives. If NEE or FPL is unable to access regularly the capital and credit markets on terms that are reasonable, it may have to delay raising capital, issue shorter-term securities and incur an unfavorable cost of capital, which, in turn, could adversely affect its ability to grow its business, could contribute to lower earnings and reduced financial flexibility, and could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Although NEE's competitive energy and certain other subsidiaries have used non-recourse or limited-recourse, project-specific or other financing in the past, market conditions and other factors could adversely affect the future availability of such financing. The inability of NEE's subsidiaries, including, without limitation, NEECH and NEP and their respective subsidiaries, to access the capital and credit markets to provide project-specific or other financing for electric generation or other facilities or acquisitions on favorable terms, whether because of disruptions or volatility in those markets or otherwise, could necessitate additional capital raising or borrowings by NEE and/or NEECH in the future.

The inability of subsidiaries that have existing project-specific or other financing arrangements to meet the requirements of various agreements relating to those financings could give rise to a project-specific financing default which, if not cured or waived, might result in the specific project, and potentially in some limited instances its parent companies, being required to repay the associated debt or other borrowings earlier than otherwise anticipated, and if such repayment were not made, the lenders or security holders

would generally have rights to foreclose against the project assets and related collateral. Such an occurrence also could result in NEE expending additional funds or incurring additional obligations over the shorter term to ensure continuing compliance with project-specific financing arrangements based upon the expectation of improvement in the project's performance or financial returns over the longer term. Any of these actions could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the availability or terms of future financings for NEE or its subsidiaries.

NEE's, NEECH's and FPL's inability to maintain their current credit ratings may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's liquidity and results of operations, limit the ability of NEE and FPL to grow their business, and increase interest costs.

The inability of NEE, NEECH and FPL to maintain their current credit ratings could materially adversely affect their ability to raise capital or obtain credit on favorable terms, which, in turn, could impact NEE's and FPL's ability to grow their business and service indebtedness and repay borrowings, and would likely increase their interest costs. In addition, certain agreements and guarantee arrangements would require posting of additional collateral in the event of a ratings downgrade. Some of the factors that can affect credit ratings are cash flows, liquidity, the amount of debt as a component of total capitalization, NEE's overall business mix and political, legislative and regulatory actions. There can be no assurance that one or more of the ratings of NEE, NEECH and FPL will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency.

NEE's and FPL's liquidity may be impaired if their credit providers are unable to fund their credit commitments to the companies or to maintain their current credit ratings.

The inability of NEE's, NEECH's and FPL's credit providers to fund their credit commitments or to maintain their current credit ratings could require NEE, NEECH or FPL, among other things, to renegotiate requirements in agreements, find an alternative credit provider with acceptable credit ratings to meet funding requirements, or post cash collateral and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's liquidity.

Poor market performance and other economic factors could affect NEE's defined benefit pension plan's funded status, which may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations and prospects.

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. A decline in the market value of the assets held in the defined benefit pension plan due to poor investment performance or other factors may increase the funding requirements for this obligation.

NEE's defined benefit pension plan is sensitive to changes in interest rates, since, as interest rates decrease the funding liabilities increase, potentially increasing benefits costs and funding requirements. Any increase in benefits costs or funding requirements may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects.

Poor market performance and other economic factors could adversely affect the asset values of NEE's and FPL's nuclear decommissioning funds, which may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE and FPL are required to maintain decommissioning funds to satisfy their future obligations to decommission their nuclear power plants. A decline in the market value of the assets held in the decommissioning funds due to poor investment performance or other factors may increase the funding requirements for these obligations. Any increase in funding requirements may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of NEE's investments are subject to changes in market value and other risks, which may materially adversely affect NEE's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE holds certain investments where changes in the fair value affect NEE's financial results. In some cases there may be no observable market values for these investments, requiring fair value estimates to be based on other valuation techniques. This type of analysis requires significant judgment and the actual values realized in a sale of these investments could differ materially from those estimated. A sale of an investment below previously estimated value, or other decline in the fair value of an investment, could result in losses or the write-off of such investment, and may have a material adverse effect on NEE's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE may be unable to meet its ongoing and future financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock if its subsidiaries are unable to pay upstream dividends or repay funds to NEE.

NEE is a holding company and, as such, has no material operations of its own. Substantially all of NEE's consolidated assets are held by its subsidiaries. NEE's ability to meet its financial obligations, including, but not limited to, its guarantees, and to pay dividends on its common stock is primarily dependent on its subsidiaries' net income and cash flows, which are subject to the risks of their respective businesses, and their ability to pay upstream dividends or to repay funds to NEE.

NEE's subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have no independent obligation to provide NEE with funds for its payment obligations. The subsidiaries have financial obligations, including, but not limited to, payment of debt service, which they must satisfy

before they can provide NEE with funds. In addition, in the event of a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization, NEE's right to participate in a distribution of assets is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors.

The dividend-paying ability of some of the subsidiaries is limited by contractual restrictions which are contained in outstanding financing agreements and which may be included in future financing agreements. The future enactment of laws or regulations also may prohibit or restrict the ability of NEE's subsidiaries to pay upstream dividends or to repay funds.

NEE may be unable to meet its ongoing and future financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock if NEE is required to perform under guarantees of obligations of its subsidiaries.

NEE guarantees many of the obligations of its consolidated subsidiaries, other than FPL, through guarantee agreements with NEECH. These guarantees may require NEE to provide substantial funds to its subsidiaries or their creditors or counterparties at a time when NEE is in need of liquidity to meet its own financial obligations. Funding such guarantees may materially adversely affect NEE's ability to meet its financial obligations or to pay dividends.

NEP may not be able to access sources of capital on commercially reasonable terms, which would have a material adverse effect on its ability to consummate future acquisitions and on the value of NEE's limited partner interest in NEP OpCo.

NEE understands that NEP expects to finance acquisitions of clean energy projects partially or wholly through the issuance of additional common units. NEP needs to be able to access the capital markets on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. NEP's ability to access the equity capital markets is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of the capital markets and investor appetite for investment in clean energy projects in general and NEP's common units in particular. An inability to obtain equity financing on commercially reasonable terms could limit NEP's ability to consummate future acquisitions and to effectuate its growth strategy in the manner currently contemplated. Furthermore there may not be sufficient availability under NEP OpCo's subsidiaries' revolving credit facility or other financing arrangements on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. If debt financing is available, it may be available only on terms that could significantly increase NEP's interest expense, impose additional or more restrictive covenants and reduce cash distributions to its unitholders. An inability to access sources of capital on commercially reasonable terms could significantly limit NEP's ability to consummate future acquisitions and to effectuate its growth strategy. NEP's inability to effectively consummate future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on NEP's ability to grow its business and make cash distributions to its unitholders.

Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE owns a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. NEP's inability to access the capital markets on commercially reasonable terms and effectively consummate future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on NEP's ability to grow its cash distributions to its unitholders, including NEE, and on the value of NEE's limited partnership interest in NEP OpCo.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may exert downward pressure on the market price of NEE's common stock.

The market price and trading volume of NEE's common stock are subject to fluctuations as a result of, among other factors, general credit and capital market conditions and changes in market sentiment regarding the operations, business and financing strategies of NEE and its subsidiaries. As a result, disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may, for example, have a material adverse effect on the market price of NEE's common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

For a description of NEE's principal properties, see Item 1. Business - FPL and Item 1. Business - NEER.

Character of Ownership

Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage, which secures most debt securities issued by FPL. The majority of FPL's real property is held in fee and is free from other encumbrances, subject to minor exceptions which are not of a nature as to substantially impair the usefulness to FPL of such properties. Some of FPL's electric lines are located on parcels of land which are not owned in fee by FPL but are covered by necessary consents of governmental authorities or rights obtained from owners of private property. The majority of NEER's generation facilities, pipeline facilities and transmission assets are owned by NEER subsidiaries and a number of those facilities and assets, including all of the Texas pipelines, are encumbered by liens securing various financings. Additionally, the majority of NEER's generation facilities, pipeline facilities and transmission lines are located on land leased or under easement from owners of private property. See Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrants' Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Common Stock Data. All of FPL's common stock is owned by NEE. NEE's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NEE." The high and low sales prices for the common stock of NEE as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system of the New York Stock Exchange and the cash dividends per share declared for each quarter during the past two years are as follows:

Quarter	2016			2015		
	High	Low	Cash Dividends	High	Low	Cash Dividends
First	\$ 119.37	\$ 102.20	\$ 0.87	\$ 112.64	\$ 97.48	\$ 0.77
Second	\$ 130.43	\$ 112.44	\$ 0.87	\$ 106.63	\$ 97.23	\$ 0.77
Third	\$ 131.98	\$ 120.22	\$ 0.87	\$ 109.98	\$ 93.74	\$ 0.77
Fourth	\$ 128.46	\$ 110.49	\$ 0.87	\$ 105.85	\$ 95.84	\$ 0.77

The amount and timing of dividends payable on NEE's common stock are within the sole discretion of NEE's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate at least annually (generally in February) to determine its appropriateness in light of NEE's financial position and results of operations, legislative and regulatory developments affecting the electric utility industry in general and FPL in particular, competitive conditions, change in business mix and any other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. The ability of NEE to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon, among other things, dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries. There are no restrictions in effect that currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to NEE. In February 2017, NEE announced that it would increase its quarterly dividend on its common stock from \$0.87 per share to \$0.9825 per share. See Management's Discussion - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Covenants with respect to dividend restrictions and Note 10 - Common Stock Dividend Restrictions regarding dividends paid by FPL to NEE.

As of the close of business on January 31, 2017, there were 19,737 holders of record of NEE's common stock.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. Information regarding purchases made by NEE of its common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^(a)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program ^(b)
10/1/2016 - 10/31/16	—	—	—	13,274,748
11/1/2016 - 11/30/16	359	\$ 115.03	—	13,274,748
12/1/2016 - 12/31/16	511	\$ 115.95	—	13,274,748
Total	870	\$ 115.57	—	

- (a) Includes: (1) in November 2016, shares of common stock withheld from employees to pay certain withholding taxes upon the vesting of stock awards granted to such employees under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan; and (2) in December 2016, shares of common stock purchased as a reinvestment of dividends by the trustee of a grantor trust in connection with NEE's obligation under a February 2006 grant under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (former LTIP) to an executive officer of deferred retirement share awards.
- (b) In February 2005, NEE's Board of Directors authorized common stock repurchases of up to 20 million shares of common stock over an unspecified period, which authorization was most recently reaffirmed and ratified by the Board of Directors in July 2011.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
SELECTED DATA OF NEE (millions, except per share amounts):					
Operating revenues	\$ 16,155	\$ 17,486	\$ 17,021	\$ 15,136	\$ 14,256
Income from continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,911
Net income ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,908	\$ 1,911
Net income attributable to NEE:					
Income from continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,911
Gain from discontinued operations ^(b)	—	—	—	231	—
Total	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,908	\$ 1,911
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic:					
Continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 3.95	\$ 4.59
Net income ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.59
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution:					
Continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 3.93	\$ 4.56
Net income ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.56
Dividends paid per share of common stock	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.08	\$ 2.90	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.40
Total assets ^(c)	\$ 89,993	\$ 82,479	\$ 74,605	\$ 69,007	\$ 64,144
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities	\$ 27,818	\$ 26,681	\$ 24,044	\$ 23,670	\$ 22,881
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases:					
FPL	\$ 3,934	\$ 3,633	\$ 3,241	\$ 2,903	\$ 4,285
NEER	5,521	4,661	3,701	3,637	4,681
Corporate and Other	181	83	75	142	495
Total	\$ 9,636	\$ 8,377	\$ 7,017	\$ 6,682	\$ 9,461

(a) Includes net unrealized mark-to-market after-tax gains (losses) associated with non-qualifying hedges of approximately \$(92) million, \$183 million, \$153 million, \$(53) million and \$(34) million, respectively. Also, on an after-tax basis, 2013 includes impairment and other charges of approximately \$342 million related to solar projects in Spain.

(b) 2013 includes an after-tax gain from discontinued operations of \$231 million related to the sale of hydropower generation plants.

(c) Includes assets held for sale of approximately \$452 million in 2016, \$1,009 million in 2015 and \$335 million in 2012. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

OVERVIEW

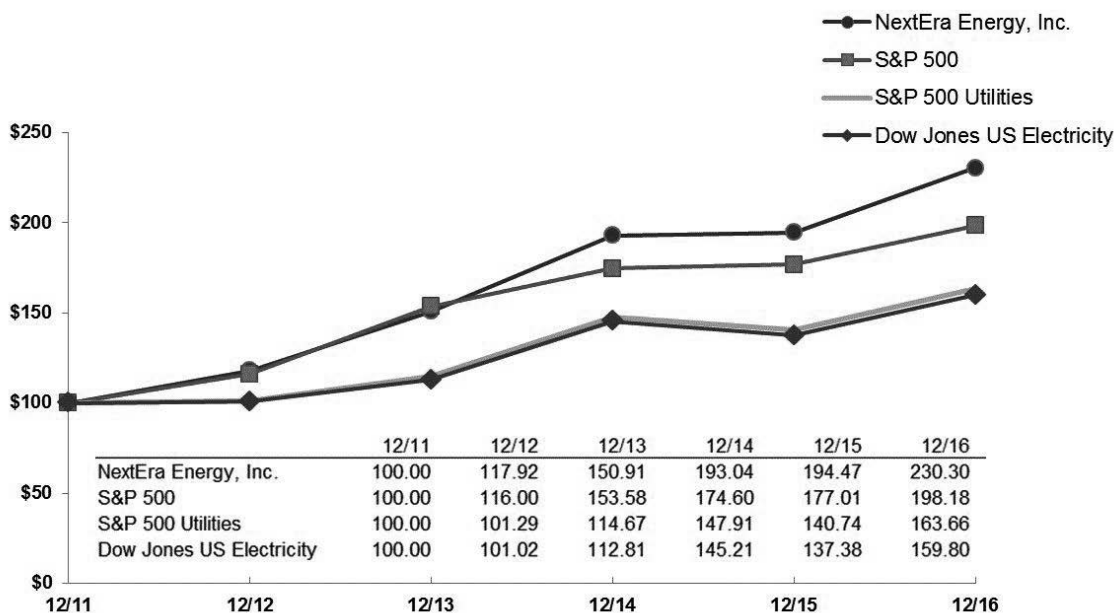
NEE's operating performance is driven primarily by the operations of its two principal subsidiaries, FPL, which serves approximately 4.9 million customer accounts in Florida and is one of the largest rate-regulated electric utilities in the U.S., and NEER, which together with affiliated entities is the largest generator in the world of renewable energy from the wind and sun based on MWh produced in 2016. The table below presents net income (loss) attributable to NEE and earnings (loss) per share attributable to NEE, assuming dilution, by reportable segment, FPL and NEER, and by Corporate and Other, which is primarily comprised of the operating results of NEET, FPL FiberNet and other business activities, as well as other income and expense items, including interest expense, income taxes and eliminating entries (see Note 14 for additional segment information). The following discussions should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein and all comparisons are with the corresponding items in the prior year.

	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to NEE			Earnings (Loss) Per Share Attributable to NEE, Assuming Dilution		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)					
FPL	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.45
NEER ^(a)	1,125	1,092	989	2.41	2.41	2.25
Corporate and Other	60	12	(41)	0.13	0.02	(0.10)
NEE	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,465</u>	<u>\$ 6.25</u>	<u>\$ 6.06</u>	<u>\$ 5.60</u>

(a) NEER's results reflect an allocation of interest expense from NEECH based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt.

For the five years ended December 31, 2016, NEE delivered a total shareholder return of approximately 130.3%, above the S&P 500's 98.2% return, the S&P 500 Utilities' 63.7% return and the Dow Jones U.S. Electricity's 59.8% return. The historical stock performance of NEE's common stock shown in the performance graph below is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*



*\$100 invested on 12/31/11 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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Adjusted Earnings

NEE prepares its financial statements under GAAP. However, management uses earnings excluding certain items (adjusted earnings), a non-GAAP financial measure, internally for financial planning, for analysis of performance, for reporting of results to the Board of Directors and as an input in determining performance-based compensation under NEE's employee incentive compensation plans. NEE also uses adjusted earnings when communicating its financial results and earnings outlook to analysts and investors. NEE's management believes adjusted earnings provides a more meaningful representation of NEE's fundamental earnings power. Although the excluded amounts are properly included in the determination of net income under GAAP, management believes that the amount and/or nature of such items make period to period comparisons of operations difficult and potentially confusing. Adjusted earnings do not represent a substitute for net income, as prepared under GAAP.

Adjusted earnings exclude the unrealized mark-to-market effect of non-qualifying hedges (as described below) and OTTI losses on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of the reversal of previously recognized OTTI losses on securities sold and losses on securities where price recovery was deemed unlikely (collectively, OTTI reversals). However, other adjustments may be made from time to time with the intent to provide more meaningful and comparable results of ongoing operations.

NEE segregates into two categories unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative transactions. The first category, referred to as non-qualifying hedges, represents certain energy derivative, interest rate derivative and foreign currency transactions entered into as economic hedges, which do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, or for which hedge accounting treatment is not elected or has been discontinued. Changes in the fair value of those transactions are marked to market and reported in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in earnings volatility because the economic offset to certain of the positions are generally not marked to market. As a consequence, NEE's net income reflects only the movement in one part of economically-linked transactions. For example, a gain (loss) in the non-qualifying hedge category for certain energy derivatives is offset by decreases (increases) in the fair value of related physical asset positions in the portfolio or contracts, which are not marked to market under GAAP. For this reason, NEE's management views results expressed excluding the unrealized mark-to-market impact of the non-qualifying hedges as a meaningful measure of current period performance. The second category, referred to as trading activities, which is included in adjusted earnings, represents the net unrealized effect of actively traded positions entered into to take advantage of expected market price movements and all other commodity hedging activities. In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for all of its remaining interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, which could result in increased volatility in the non-qualifying hedge category. In connection with discontinuing hedge accounting for all of its remaining interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, in May 2016, NEE also began recording changes in the fair value of interest rate derivatives entered into as economic hedges to offset expected future debt issuances as non-qualifying hedges. At FPL, substantially all changes in the fair value of energy derivative transactions are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel clause. See Note 3.

During 2014, NEER decided not to pursue the sale of NEER's ownership interests in oil-fired generation plants located in Maine (Maine fossil) and recorded an after-tax gain of \$12 million to increase Maine fossil's carrying value to its estimated fair value. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements. In 2016, subsidiaries of NEER completed the sales of their ownership interests in certain natural gas generation facilities. In connection with the sales and the related consolidating state income tax effects, gains totaling approximately \$445 million (\$219 million after tax) were recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income and are included in losses (gains) on disposal of assets - net. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale. In order to make period to period comparisons more meaningful, adjusted earnings also exclude the items discussed above, as well as costs incurred in 2016 and 2015 associated with the terminated HEI merger agreement (see Note 1 - Merger Termination), costs incurred in 2016 associated with the EFH merger agreement and related transactions (see Note 7 - Pending Oncor-Related Transactions), the resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale, the pretax amount of which totaled \$9 million and was recorded in 2016 as gains on disposal of investments and other property - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income, and, for all periods, the operating results associated with the solar projects in Spain.

The following table provides details of the after-tax adjustments to net income considered in computing NEE's adjusted earnings discussed above.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Net unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) from non-qualifying hedge activity ^(a)	\$ (92)	\$ 183	\$ 153
Merger-related expenses - Corporate and Other	\$ (92)	\$ (20)	\$ —
Operating results of solar projects in Spain - NEER	\$ (11)	\$ 5	\$ (32)
Losses from OTTI on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(b)	\$ (1)	\$ (15)	\$ (2)
Gain associated with Maine fossil - NEER	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12
Gains on sale of natural gas generation facilities ^(c)	\$ 219	\$ —	\$ —
Resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale - NEER	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —

(a) For 2016, 2015 and 2014, approximately \$233 million of losses, \$175 million of gains and \$171 million of gains, respectively, are included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.

(b) For 2016, 2015 and 2014, approximately \$2 million of losses, \$14 million of losses and \$1 million of income, respectively, are included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.

(c) Approximately \$276 million of the gains is included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale and Note 5.

The change in unrealized mark-to-market activity from non-qualifying hedges is primarily attributable to changes in forward power and natural gas prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, as well as the reversal of previously recognized unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses as the underlying transactions were realized.

2016 Summary

Net income attributable to NEE for 2016 was higher than 2015 by \$160 million, or \$0.19 per share, assuming dilution, due to higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other.

FPL's increase in net income in 2016 was primarily driven by continued investments in plant in service while earning an 11.50% regulatory ROE on its retail rate base.

NEER's results increased in 2016 primarily reflecting earnings from new investments, gains from the sales of natural gas generation facilities and fair value adjustments related to contingent consideration, partly offset by net unrealized losses from non-qualifying hedge activity compared to gains from such hedges in 2015, higher growth-related interest and general and administrative expenses and lower earnings on gas infrastructure and existing assets. In 2016, NEER added approximately 1,465 MW of wind capacity and 980 MW of solar capacity in the U.S., completed the sales of its ownership interests in certain natural gas generation facilities with total generating capacity of 3,724 MW and increased its backlog of contracted renewable development projects.

Corporate and Other's results in 2016 increased primarily reflecting net unrealized gains from non-qualifying hedge activity primarily associated with interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, partly offset by higher merger-related expenses and unfavorable consolidating income tax adjustments.

NEE and its subsidiaries require funds to support and grow their businesses. These funds are primarily provided by cash flow from operations, borrowings or issuances of short- and long-term debt and proceeds from differential membership investors and, from time to time, issuances of equity securities. See Liquidity and Capital Resources - Liquidity.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income attributable to NEE for 2016 was \$2.91 billion, compared to \$2.75 billion in 2015 and \$2.47 billion in 2014. In 2016 and 2015, net income attributable to NEE improved due to higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other.

NEE's effective income tax rates for 2016, 2015 and 2014 of approximately 31.5%, 30.8% and 32.3%, respectively, primarily reflect income tax expense at the statutory rate of 35% and state income taxes, partly offset by the benefit of PTCs for NEER's wind projects, as well as ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs for solar and certain wind projects at NEER. PTCs, ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs can significantly affect NEE's effective income tax rate depending on the amount of pretax income. The amount of PTCs recognized can be significantly affected by wind generation and by the roll off of PTCs on certain wind projects after ten years of production (PTC roll off). In addition, NEE's effective income tax rate for 2014 was unfavorably affected by a noncash income tax charge of approximately \$45 million associated with structuring Canadian assets in connection with the creation of NEP. In April 2016, a court approved a reorganization of certain Canadian assets that provided for tax bases in certain of these assets. NEE recorded approximately \$30 million of associated income tax adjustments in 2016, which effectively reversed a portion of the charge recorded in 2014. See Note 1 - Income Taxes and Note 5.

FPL: Results of Operations

FPL obtains its operating revenues primarily from the sale of electricity to retail customers at rates established by the FPSC through base rates and cost recovery clause mechanisms. FPL's net income for 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$1,727 million, \$1,648 million and \$1,517 million, respectively, representing an increase in 2016 of \$79 million and an increase in 2015 of \$131 million. The primary drivers, on an after-tax basis, of these changes are in the following table.

	Increase (Decrease) From Prior Period	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
	(millions)	
Investment in plant in service ^(a)	\$ 131	\$ 77
Change in amount of equity used to finance investments	(42)	22
Nonrecoverable expenses	(16)	(15)
Woodford shale investment	(10)	5
Cost recovery clause earnings	11	5
AFUDC - equity	6	32
Other	(1)	5
Increase in net income	\$ 79	\$ 131

(a) Investment in plant in service grew FPL's average retail rate base by approximately \$2.4 billion and \$1.0 billion in 2016 and 2015, respectively. For 2016, the increase primarily reflects the modernized Port Everglades Clean Energy Center that was placed in service in April 2016 and ongoing transmission and distribution additions. For 2015, the increase primarily reflects ongoing transmission and distribution additions and the modernized Riviera Beach Clean Energy Center placed in service in April 2014.

The use of reserve amortization was permitted under the 2012 rate agreement and continues during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates for additional information on the 2012 and 2016 rate agreements. In order to earn a targeted regulatory ROE, subject to limitations associated with the 2012 and 2016 rate agreements, reserve amortization is calculated using a trailing thirteen-month average of retail rate base and capital structure in conjunction with the trailing twelve months regulatory retail base net operating income, which primarily includes the retail base portion of base and other revenues, net of O&M, depreciation and amortization, interest and tax expenses. In general, the net impact of these income statement line items must be adjusted, in part, by reserve amortization to earn a targeted regulatory ROE. In certain periods, reserve amortization is reversed so as not to exceed the targeted regulatory ROE. The drivers of FPL's net income not reflected in the reserve amortization calculation typically include wholesale and transmission service revenues and expenses, cost recovery clause revenues and expenses, AFUDC - equity and costs not allowed to be recovered from retail customers by the FPSC. In 2016, FPL recorded reserve amortization of \$13 million, and, in 2015 and 2014, FPL recorded the reversal of reserve amortization of approximately \$15 million and \$33 million, respectively. FPL's regulatory ROE for 2016, 2015 and 2014 was 11.50%.

FPL's operating revenues consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Retail base	\$ 5,807	\$ 5,653	\$ 5,347
Fuel cost recovery	3,120	3,875	3,876
Net deferral of retail fuel revenues	—	(1)	—
Net recognition of deferred retail fuel revenues	6	—	—
Other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs, net of any deferrals	1,467	1,645	1,766
Other, primarily wholesale and transmission sales, customer-related fees and pole attachment rentals	495	479	432
Total	\$ 10,895	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,421

Retail Base

FPSC Rate Orders

FPL's retail base revenues for all years presented reflect the 2012 rate agreement. Retail base revenues increased approximately \$175 million in 2016 through a \$216 million annualized retail base rate increase associated with the modernized Port Everglades Clean Energy Center which was placed in service in April 2016, and, in 2015, increased \$43 million through a \$234 million annualized retail base rate increase associated with the modernized Riviera Beach Clean Energy Center which was placed in service in April 2014.

In December 2016, the FPSC issued a final order approving the 2016 rate agreement which became effective January 2017 and will remain in effect until at least December 2020, establishes FPL's allowed regulatory ROE at 10.55%, with a range of 9.60% to 11.60%, and allows for retail rate base increases in 2017, 2018 and upon commencement of commercial operations at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. In January 2017, the Sierra Club filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's final order approving the 2016 rate agreement, which notice of appeal is pending before the Florida Supreme Court. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates for additional information on the 2016 rate agreement.

Retail Customer Usage and Growth

In 2016 and 2015, FPL experienced a 1.4% increase each year in the average number of customer accounts and a 2.1% decrease and 4.2% increase, respectively, in the average usage per retail customer, which collectively, together with other factors, decreased revenues by approximately \$21 million and increased revenues by \$263 million, respectively. The decline in 2016 usage per retail customer is primarily due to milder weather and customer service interruptions as a result of hurricanes that impacted FPL's service territory in 2016 which had a modest negative impact on 2016 base revenue (see Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve), while the increase in 2015 usage per retail customer was due to favorable weather. An improvement in the Florida economy contributed to increased revenues in both periods.

Cost Recovery Clauses

Revenues from fuel and other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs, such as franchise fees, revenue taxes and storm-related surcharges, are largely a pass-through of costs. Such revenues also include a return on investment allowed to be recovered through the cost recovery clauses on certain assets, primarily related to certain solar and environmental projects and the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset associated with FPL's acquisition of the Cedar Bay generation facility. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Cost Recovery Clauses. Underrecovery or overrecovery of cost recovery clause and other pass-through costs (deferred clause and franchise expenses and revenues) can significantly affect NEE's and FPL's operating cash flows. The 2016 and 2015 net overrecoveries were approximately \$94 million and \$176 million, respectively, and positively affected NEE's and FPL's cash flows from operating activities.

The decrease in fuel cost recovery revenues in 2016 is primarily due to a decrease of approximately \$737 million related to a lower average fuel factor. The slight decrease in fuel cost recovery revenues in 2015 reflects lower revenues totaling approximately \$118 million from the incentive mechanism and from interchange power sales and \$96 million related to a lower average fuel factor, partly offset by increased revenues of \$213 million related to higher energy sales.

Declines in 2016 revenues from other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs were largely due to reductions in purchased power and capacity expenses associated with the capacity clause. The declines in 2015 revenues from other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs were largely due to reductions in expenses associated with energy conservation programs and the capacity clause.

In 2016, 2015 and 2014, cost recovery clauses contributed \$112 million, \$103 million and \$93 million, respectively, to FPL's net income. The increase in 2016 primarily relates to the acquisition of the Cedar Bay generation facility. The increase in 2015 primarily relates to gains associated with the incentive mechanism, investments in gas reserves and the acquisition of the Cedar Bay generation facility.

In September 2015, FPL assumed ownership of the Cedar Bay generation facility and terminated its long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy for a purchase price of approximately \$521 million. FPL will recover the purchase price and associated income tax gross-up as a regulatory asset which will be amortized over approximately nine years. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation for further discussion. Additionally, in January 2017, FPL purchased the Indiantown generation facility (see Note 13 - Contracts).

Woodford Shale Investment

In March 2015, after receiving FPSC approval, a wholly owned subsidiary of FPL partnered with a third party to develop up to 38 natural gas production wells in the Woodford Shale region in southeastern Oklahoma and in return began receiving its ownership share of the natural gas produced from these wells. In May 2016, the Florida Supreme Court (Court) reversed the FPSC's order approving FPL's investment in the Woodford Shale wells concluding that the FPSC exceeded its statutory authority when approving recovery of FPL's costs and investment in these wells. During 2016, FPL recorded a provision for refund of approximately \$13 million (after tax) associated with the Court's decision. FPL's wholly owned subsidiary, which is not subject to FPSC authority, sells its share of the natural gas produced from the Woodford Shale wells to third parties at market prices. Also, in response to the Court's

decision on the Woodford Shale order, the FPSC vacated its July 2015 order approving a set of guidelines under which FPL could participate in additional natural gas production projects.

Other

The increase in other revenues for 2016 is primarily due to revenues related to sales of natural gas produced from the Woodford Shale wells discussed above. The increase in other revenues for 2015, which did not result in a significant contribution to earnings, primarily reflects higher wholesale and transmission service revenues along with other miscellaneous service revenues.

Other Items Impacting FPL's Consolidated Statements of Income

Fuel, Purchased Power and Interchange Expense

The major components of FPL's fuel, purchased power and interchange expense are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Fuel and energy charges during the period	\$ 3,113	\$ 3,593	\$ 3,951
Net deferral of retail fuel costs	(11)	—	(109)
Net recognition of deferred retail fuel costs	—	220	—
Other, primarily capacity charges, net of any capacity deferral	195	463	533
Total	<u>\$ 3,297</u>	<u>\$ 4,276</u>	<u>\$ 4,375</u>

The decrease in fuel and energy charges in 2016 primarily reflects approximately \$453 million of lower fuel and energy prices and \$27 million related to lower energy sales. The decrease in fuel and energy charges in 2015 was due to lower fuel and energy prices of approximately \$491 million and a decrease of \$68 million in costs related to the incentive mechanism, partly offset by higher energy sales of approximately \$201 million. In addition, FPL deferred approximately \$11 million and \$109 million of retail fuel costs in 2016 and 2014, respectively, compared to the recognition of deferred retail fuel costs of \$220 million in 2015. The decrease in other in both periods is primarily due to lower capacity fees in part related to the termination of the Cedar Bay generation facility long-term purchased power agreement after FPL assumed ownership of the Cedar Bay generation facility in September 2015.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

The major components of FPL's depreciation and amortization expense are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Reserve reversal (amortization) recorded under the 2012 rate agreement	\$ (13)	\$ 15	\$ 33
Other depreciation and amortization recovered under base rates	1,366	1,359	1,211
Depreciation and amortization primarily recovered under cost recovery clauses and securitized storm-recovery cost amortization	298	202	188
Total	<u>\$ 1,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,432</u>

The reserve amortization, or reversal of such amortization, reflects adjustments to the depreciation and fossil dismantlement reserve provided under the 2012 rate agreement in order to achieve the targeted regulatory ROE. Reserve amortization is recorded as a reduction to (or when reversed as an increase to) accrued asset removal costs which is reflected in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation regarding a \$30 million reduction in the reserve available for amortization under the 2012 rate agreement. Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2016 rate agreement, up to \$1.0 billion of depreciation reserve surplus plus the reserve amount remaining under FPL's 2012 rate agreement (approximately \$250 million at December 31, 2016).

The increase in other depreciation and amortization expense recovered under base rates in 2016 primarily relates to higher plant in service balances, including investments in transmission and distribution assets and the modernized Port Everglades Clean Energy Center that was placed in service in April 2016, partly offset by the absence of 2015 amortization expenses associated with analog meters. The increase in other depreciation and amortization expense recovered under base rates in 2015 is due to higher amortization expenses primarily associated with analog meters and higher plant in service balances. The increase in depreciation and amortization primarily recovered under cost recovery clauses and securitized storm-recovery cost amortization in 2016 primarily relates to amortization of a regulatory asset associated with the September 2015 acquisition of the Cedar Bay generation facility.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes and Other

Taxes other than income taxes and other decreased \$16 million in 2016 primarily due to lower franchise and revenue taxes, neither of which impacts net income, partly offset by higher property taxes reflecting growth in plant in service balances. The increase in 2015 of \$39 million was primarily due to higher property taxes reflecting growth in plant in service balances.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense in 2016 and 2015 primarily reflects higher average debt balances, partly offset by lower average interest rates. Interest expense on storm-recovery bonds, as well as certain other interest expense on clause-recoverable investments (collectively, clause interest), do not significantly affect net income, as the clause interest is recovered either under cost recovery clause mechanisms or through a storm-recovery bond surcharge. Clause interest for 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to approximately \$41 million, \$41 million and \$42 million, respectively.

AFUDC - Equity

The increase in AFUDC - equity in 2016 is primarily due to additional AFUDC - equity recorded on construction expenditures associated with the replacement of certain gas turbines with high efficiency, low-emission turbines (peaker upgrade project) and a solar PV project constructed on three sites, partly offset by lower AFUDC - equity associated with the Port Everglades Clean Energy Center which was placed in service in April 2016. The increase in AFUDC - equity in 2015 is primarily due to additional AFUDC - equity recorded on construction expenditures associated with the modernization project at the Port Everglades Clean Energy Center, the investments in new compressor parts technology at select combined-cycle units and the peaker upgrade project, partly offset by lower AFUDC - equity associated with the modernized Riviera Beach Clean Energy Center which was placed in service in April 2014.

Capital Initiatives

FPL plans to add approximately 1,750 MW of capacity in mid-2019 when the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center is expected to be placed in service, to add up to 300 MW annually in each of 2017 through 2020 of new solar generation and to continue to strengthen its transmission and distribution infrastructure.

NEER: Results of Operations

NEER owns, develops, constructs, manages and operates electric generation facilities in wholesale energy markets primarily in the U.S. and Canada. NEER also provides full energy and capacity requirements services, engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities and invests in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production and pipeline infrastructure assets. NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$1,125 million, \$1,092 million and \$989 million, respectively, resulting in an increase in 2016 of \$33 million and an increase in 2015 of \$103 million. The primary drivers, on an after-tax basis, of these changes are in the following table.

	Increase (Decrease) From Prior Period	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
	(millions)	
New investments ^(a)	\$ 293	\$ 138
Existing assets ^(a)	(55)	(29)
Gas infrastructure ^(b)	(75)	(7)
Customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading ^(b)	(16)	110
Revaluation of contingent consideration	80	—
Interest and other general and administrative expenses ^(c)	(99)	(99)
Other	36	(24)
Change in unrealized mark-to-market non-qualifying hedge activity ^(d)	(408)	4
Change in OTTI losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(d)	12	(15)
Maine fossil gain in 2014 ^(d)	—	(12)
Operating results of the solar projects in Spain ^(d)	(16)	37
Gains on sale of natural gas generation facilities ^(d)	276	—
Resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale ^(d)	5	—
Increase in net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 33	\$ 103

- (a) Includes PTCs, ITCs and deferred income tax and other benefits associated with convertible ITCs for wind and solar projects, as applicable, (see Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization, - Income Taxes and - Sale of Differential Membership Interests and Note 5), as well as income tax benefits related to the Canadian tax restructuring, but excludes allocation of interest expense or corporate general and administrative expenses. Results from projects are included in new investments during the first twelve months of operation or ownership. Project results are included in existing assets beginning with the thirteenth month of operation.
- (b) Excludes allocation of interest expense and corporate general and administrative expenses.
- (c) Includes differential membership interest costs.
- (d) See Overview - Adjusted Earnings for additional information.

New Investments

In 2016, results from new investments increased due to:

- higher earnings of approximately \$223 million, including deferred income tax and other benefits associated with ITCs and convertible ITCs, related to the addition of approximately 2,819 MW of wind generation and 1,226 MW of solar generation during or after 2015, and
- higher earnings of approximately \$70 million related to the acquisition of the Texas pipelines in October 2015 and additional investments in other natural gas pipeline projects.

In 2015, results from new investments increased primarily due to:

- higher earnings of approximately \$146 million related to the addition of approximately 2,571 MW of wind generation and 910 MW of solar generation during or after 2014, and
 - higher earnings of approximately \$16 million related to the acquisition of the Texas pipelines and the development of three additional natural gas pipelines,
- partly offset by,
- lower deferred income tax and other benefits associated with convertible ITCs of \$21 million and ITCs of \$3 million.

Existing Assets

In 2016, results from NEER's existing asset portfolio decreased primarily due to:

- lower results from wind and solar assets of approximately \$40 million primarily due to lower state tax credits, PTC roll off, higher project O&M expenses and an increase in the amount of earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest, offset in part by higher wind generation and income tax benefits related to the Canadian tax restructuring, and
- lower results of \$6 million related to the sale of certain natural gas generation facilities (see Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale).

In 2015, results from NEER's existing asset portfolio decreased primarily due to:

- lower results from wind assets of \$122 million primarily due to weaker wind resource offset in part by a favorable ITC impact related to changes in state income tax laws and favorable pricing,
- partly offset by,
- the absence of a \$45 million non cash income tax charge associated with structuring Canadian assets and \$22 million in NEP IPO transaction costs recorded in 2014, and
 - higher results from merchant assets in the ERCOT region of approximately \$27 million primarily due to the absence of a 2014 outage.

Gas Infrastructure

The decrease in gas infrastructure results in 2016 is primarily due to increased depreciation expense reflecting higher depletion rates as well as lower commodity prices. The decrease in gas infrastructure results in 2015 reflects increased depreciation expense mainly related to both higher depletion rates and increased production in 2015, as well as the absence of 2014 gains on the sale of investments in certain wells (collectively, approximately \$46 million), partly offset by gains of \$42 million related to exiting the hedged positions on a number of future gas production opportunities; such gains were previously reflected in unrealized mark-to-market non-qualifying hedge activity. NEER continues to monitor its oil and gas producing properties for potential impairments due to low prices for oil and natural gas commodity products. However, an impairment analysis performed under GAAP does not take into consideration the mark-to-market value of hedged positions. NEER hedges the expected output from its oil and gas producing properties for a period of time to help protect against price movements; the fair value of such hedged positions at December 31, 2016 was approximately \$144 million. At December 31, 2016, approximately \$2.2 billion of NEE's property, plant and equipment, net relates to the gas infrastructure business' ownership interests in investments located in oil and gas shale formations.

Customer Supply and Proprietary Power and Gas Trading

Results from customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading decreased in 2016 primarily due to lower margins and less favorable market conditions compared to 2015. Results from customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading increased in 2015 primarily due to improved margins and favorable market conditions compared to lower results in the full requirements business in 2014 due to the impact of extreme winter weather.

Revaluation of Contingent Consideration

For 2016, NEER's results reflect approximately \$80 million of after-tax fair value adjustments, net of amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests, to reduce the contingent holdback associated with the acquisition of the Texas pipelines (see Note 7 - Texas Pipeline Business).

Interest and General and Administrative Expenses

Interest and general and administrative expenses includes interest expense, differential membership costs and other corporate general and administrative expenses. In 2016 and 2015, interest and general and administrative expenses reflect higher borrowing and other costs to support the growth of the business.

Other Factors

Supplemental to the primary drivers of the changes in NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests discussed above, the discussion below describes changes in certain line items set forth in NEE's consolidated statements of income as they relate to NEER.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for 2016 decreased \$551 million primarily due to:

- unrealized mark-to-market losses from non-qualifying hedges of \$273 million for 2016 compared to \$275 million of gains on such hedges for 2015, and
- lower revenues from existing assets of \$409 million reflecting lower revenues from the natural gas generation facilities sold in 2016, offset in part by higher wind generation due to stronger wind resource and higher revenues at Seabrook reflecting the absence of a 2015 refueling outage,

partly offset by,

- higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$384 million.

Operating revenues for 2015 increased \$248 million primarily due to:

- higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$225 million,
- higher revenues from the customer supply business and proprietary power and gas trading business of \$218 million reflecting favorable market conditions, and
- higher revenues from the gas infrastructure business of \$96 million primarily reflecting gains recorded upon exiting the hedged positions on a number of future gas production opportunities and the acquisition of the Texas pipelines,

partly offset by,

- lower unrealized mark-to-market gains from non-qualifying hedges (\$275 million for 2015 compared to \$372 million of gains on such hedges for 2014), and
- lower revenues from existing assets of \$195 million reflecting lower wind generation due to weaker wind resource, lower revenues at the natural gas generation facility in Pennsylvania and in the ERCOT region due to lower gas prices and lower revenues at Seabrook reflecting a refueling outage, offset in part by higher revenues at Point Beach due to the absence of a 2014 outage and price escalation under the power sales agreement, higher dispatch in Maine due to 2015 weather conditions and higher revenues from the solar projects in Spain.

Operating Expenses - net

Operating expenses - net for 2016 decreased \$446 million primarily due to:

- gains of approximately \$446 million primarily related to the sale of natural gas generation facilities in 2016 and the profit sharing liability amortization related to ownership interests sold to NEP, and
- lower fuel expense of approximately \$284 million primarily reflecting lower fuel expense from the natural gas generation facilities sold in 2016,

partly offset by,

- higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$208 million,
- higher O&M expenses reflecting higher costs associated with growth in the NEER business, and
- higher depreciation of \$49 million on existing assets primarily reflecting an increase of \$111 million of depreciation from the gas infrastructure business primarily related to higher depletion rates and increased production, partly offset by lower depreciation on the natural gas generation facilities sold in 2016.

Operating expenses - net for 2015 increased \$138 million primarily due to:

- higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$123 million,
- higher O&M expenses reflecting higher costs associated with growth in the NEER business, higher taxes other than income taxes and other reflecting the absence of 2014 gains on the sale of investments in certain wells in the gas infrastructure business and the absence of the 2014 reimbursement by a vendor of certain O&M-related costs, and
- higher depreciation associated with the gas infrastructure business of \$50 million primarily related to higher depletion rates and increased production,

partly offset by,

- lower fuel expense of approximately \$146 million primarily in the ERCOT region and at the natural gas generation facility in Pennsylvania.

Interest Expense

NEER's interest expense for 2016 increased \$107 million reflecting approximately \$45 million of unfavorable changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments compared to \$11 million of favorable changes in 2015 and higher average debt balances reflecting growth in the business. Interest expense decreased \$42 million in 2015 primarily reflecting the absence of approximately \$64 million of losses in 2014 related to changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments, partly offset by higher average debt balances.

Benefits Associated with Differential Membership Interests - net

Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net for all periods presented reflect benefits recognized by NEER as third-party investors received their portion of the economic attributes, including income tax attributes, of the underlying wind and solar projects, net of associated costs. The increase for 2016 primarily relates to lower interest costs associated with the ongoing paydown of the differential membership interest obligations, sales of differential membership interests and increased results of the underlying wind and solar projects. See Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.

Equity in Earnings of Equity Method Investees

Equity in earnings of equity method investees increased in 2016 primarily due to increased earnings from AFUDC on NEER's investments in natural gas pipeline projects as construction continues and earnings from NEER's investment in a wind project that was placed in service in the fourth quarter of 2015. In 2015, the increase was primarily due to NEER's 50% equity investment in a 550 MW solar project that commenced partial operations at the end of 2013 and full operations by the end of 2014.

Gains on Disposal of Investments and Other Property - net

Gains on disposal of investments and other property - net for all periods presented primarily reflect gains on sales of securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds. Gains on disposal of investments and other property - net also reflect in 2015, a pretax gain of approximately \$6 million on the sale of a 41 MW wind project and, in 2014, a pretax gain of approximately \$23 million on the sale of a 75 MW wind project.

Revaluation of Contingent Consideration

Revaluation of contingent consideration reflects fair value adjustments to reduce the contingent holdback associated with the acquisition of the Texas pipelines. Approximately \$65 million of the fair value adjustments is attributable to noncontrolling interests. See Note 7 - Texas Pipeline Business.

Tax Credits, Benefits and Expenses

PTCs from wind projects and ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs from solar and certain wind projects are reflected in NEER's earnings. PTCs are recognized as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes, and were approximately \$120 million, \$149 million and \$186 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. ITCs and deferred income tax benefits associated with convertible ITCs totaled approximately \$150 million, \$89 million and \$84 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. A portion of the PTCs and ITCs have been allocated to investors in connection with sales of differential membership interests. Also in 2014, NEE's effective income tax rate was unfavorably affected by a noncash income tax charge of approximately \$45 million associated with structuring Canadian assets, approximately \$30 million of which was reversed in 2016. See Note 5.

Capital Initiatives

NEER expects to add new contracted wind generation of approximately 2,400 MW to 4,100 MW, approximately 1,600 MW of additional repowering generation within the existing U.S. wind portfolio and new contracted solar generation of approximately 400 MW to 1,300 MW in 2017 to 2018 and will continue to pursue other additional investment opportunities that may develop. Projects developed by NEER might be offered for sale to NEP if NEER should seek to sell the projects. NEER will also continue to invest in the development of its natural gas pipeline infrastructure assets (see Item 1. Business - NEER - Generation and Other Operations - Contracted, Merchant and Other Operations - Other Operations).

Sale of Assets to NEP

In 2016 and 2015, indirect subsidiaries of NEER sold additional ownership interests in wind and solar projects to indirect subsidiaries of NEP. See Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP.

Corporate and Other: Results of Operations

Corporate and Other is primarily comprised of the operating results of NEET, FPL FiberNet and other business activities, as well as corporate interest income and expenses. Corporate and Other allocates a portion of NEECH's corporate interest expense to NEER. Interest expense is allocated based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt and, for purposes of allocating NEECH's corporate interest expense, the deferred credit associated with differential membership interests sold by NEER's subsidiaries is included with debt. Each subsidiary's income taxes are calculated based on the "separate return method," except that tax benefits that could not be used on a separate return basis, but are used on the consolidated tax return, are recorded by the subsidiary that

generated the tax benefits. Any remaining consolidated income tax benefits or expenses are recorded at Corporate and Other. The major components of Corporate and Other's results, on an after-tax basis, are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Interest expense, net of allocations to NEER	\$ 58	\$ (87)	\$ (95)
Interest income	29	32	31
Federal and state income tax benefits (expenses)	(23)	20	(7)
Merger-related expenses	(92)	(20)	—
Other - net	88	67	30
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ (41)</u>

The decrease in interest expense, net of allocations to NEER for 2016 primarily reflects net after-tax gains on interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and foreign currency transactions as hedge accounting was discontinued effective January 2016. See Note 3. The decrease in 2015 reflects lower average debt balances due in part to a higher allocation of interest costs to NEER reflecting growth in NEER's business. The federal and state income tax benefits (expenses) reflect consolidating income tax adjustments, including, in 2016, approximately \$57 million of income tax charges related to the sales of certain of NEER's natural gas generation facilities and the adoption of an accounting standards update (see Note 10 - Stock-Based Compensation), and in 2015, favorable changes in state income tax laws. Merger-related expenses increased in 2016 primarily related to the termination of the proposed merger between NEE, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) and two wholly owned direct subsidiaries of NEE (see Note 1 - Merger Termination) as well as costs associated with the EFH merger agreement and related transactions (see Note 7 - Pending Oncor-Related Transactions). Other - net includes all other corporate income and expenses, as well as other business activities. The increase in other - net for 2016 primarily reflects higher 2016 investment gains, debt reacquisition gains and higher results from NEET. The increase in other - net for 2015 primarily reflects 2015 investment gains compared to 2014 investment losses and the absence of debt reacquisition losses recorded in 2014. Substantially all of such investment gains and losses, on a pretax basis, is reflected in other - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

In January 2017, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE completed the sale of its membership interests in FPL FiberNet. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately \$1.1 billion (approximately \$700 million after tax) will be recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income during the three months ended March 31, 2017. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

NEE and its subsidiaries require funds to support and grow their businesses. These funds are used for, among other things, working capital, capital expenditures, investments in or acquisitions of assets and businesses, payment of maturing debt obligations and, from time to time, redemption or repurchase of outstanding debt or equity securities. It is anticipated that these requirements will be satisfied through a combination of cash flows from operations, short- and long-term borrowings, the issuance of short- and long-term debt and, from time to time, equity securities, and proceeds from differential membership investors, consistent with NEE's and FPL's objective of maintaining, on a long-term basis, a capital structure that will support a strong investment grade credit rating. NEE, FPL and NEECH rely on access to credit and capital markets as significant sources of liquidity for capital requirements and other operations that are not satisfied by operating cash flows. The inability of NEE, FPL and NEECH to maintain their current credit ratings could affect their ability to raise short- and long-term capital, their cost of capital and the execution of their respective financing strategies, and could require the posting of additional collateral under certain agreements.

In October 2015, NEE authorized a program to purchase, from time to time, up to \$150 million of common units representing limited partner interests of NEP. Under the program, any purchases may be made in amounts, at prices and at such times as NEE or its subsidiaries deem appropriate, all subject to market conditions and other considerations. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. Any purchases will be made in such quantities, at such prices, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as determined by NEE or its subsidiaries in their discretion, based on factors such as market and business conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors. The common unit purchase program does not require NEE to acquire any specific number of common units and may be modified or terminated by NEE at any time. NEE owns and controls the general partner of NEP and beneficially owns approximately 66.1% of NEP's voting power at December 31, 2016. The purpose of the program is not to cause NEP's common units to be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange or to cause the common units to be deregistered with the SEC. As of December 31, 2016, NEE had purchased approximately \$36 million of NEP common units under this program. Also in October 2015, NEP put in place an at-the-market equity issuance program pursuant to which NEP may issue from time to time, up to \$150 million of its common units. As of December 31, 2016, NEP had issued approximately \$41 million of its common units under this program.

Cash Flows

NEE's increase in cash flows from operating activities for 2016 and 2015 primarily reflects operating cash generated from additional wind and solar facilities that were placed in service during or after 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NEE's sources and uses of cash for 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Sources of cash:			
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 6,336	\$ 6,116	\$ 5,500
Long-term borrowings	5,657	5,772	5,054
Proceeds from differential membership investors, net of payments	1,737	669	907
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	658	52	307
Cash grants under the Recovery Act	335	8	343
Issuances of common stock - net	537	1,298	633
Net increase in commercial paper and other short-term debt	—	—	451
Proceeds from sale of noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	645	345	438
Other sources - net	—	107	—
Total sources of cash	15,905	14,367	13,633
Uses of cash:			
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	(9,636)	(8,377)	(7,017)
Retirements of long-term debt	(3,310)	(3,972)	(4,750)
Net decrease in commercial paper and other short-term debt	(268)	(356)	—
Dividends	(1,612)	(1,385)	(1,261)
Other uses - net	(358)	(283)	(466)
Total uses of cash	(15,184)	(14,373)	(13,494)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 721	\$ (6)	\$ 139

NEE's primary capital requirements are for expanding and enhancing FPL's electric system and generation facilities to continue to provide reliable service to meet customer electricity demands and for funding NEER's investments in independent power and other projects. The following table provides a summary of the major capital investments for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
FPL:			
Generation:			
New	\$ 1,128	\$ 686	\$ 744
Existing	723	811	905
Transmission and distribution	1,848	1,681	1,307
Nuclear fuel	158	205	174
General and other	331	384	148
Other, primarily change in accrued property additions and exclusion of AFUDC - equity	(254)	(134)	(37)
Total	3,934	3,633	3,241
NEER:			
Wind	2,474	1,029	2,136
Solar	1,554	1,494	546
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	255	315	262
Natural gas pipelines	853	1,198	74
Other	385	625	683
Total	5,521	4,661	3,701
Corporate and Other	181	83	75
Total capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$ 9,636	\$ 8,377	\$ 7,017

Liquidity

In early February 2017, FPL and NEECH extended the maturity date for a portion of their bank revolving line of credit facilities and NEECH increased a portion of its revolving credit facilities. The table below provides the components of FPL's and NEECH's estimated net available liquidity as of February 10, 2017 reflecting these changes.

	FPL	NEECH (millions)	Total	Maturity Date	
				FPL	NEECH
Bank revolving line of credit facilities ^(a)	\$ 2,916	\$ 4,964	\$ 7,880	2018 - 2022	2018 - 2022
Issued letters of credit ^(b)	(3)	(382)	(385)		
	2,913	4,582	7,495		
Revolving credit facilities	1,200	1,360	2,560	2017 - 2019	2017 - 2022
Borrowings ^(b)	(1,000)	—	(1,000)		
	200	1,360	1,560		
Letter of credit facilities ^(c)	—	650	650		2017 - 2019
Issued letters of credit ^(b)	—	(312)	(312)		
	—	338	338		
Subtotal	3,113	6,280	9,393		
Cash and cash equivalents ^(b)	35	684	719		
Outstanding commercial paper and other short-term debt ^(b)	(1,433)	(40)	(1,473)		
Net available liquidity	\$ 1,715	\$ 6,924 ^(d)	\$ 8,639 ^(d)		

(a) Provide for the funding of loans up to \$7,880 million (\$2,916 million for FPL) and the issuance of letters of credit up to \$3,050 million (\$670 million for FPL). The entire amount of the credit facilities is available for general corporate purposes and to provide additional liquidity in the event of a loss to the companies' or their subsidiaries' operating facilities (including, in the case of FPL, a transmission and distribution property loss). FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are also available to support the purchase of \$778 million of pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds (tax exempt bonds) in the event they are tendered by individual bond holders and not remarketed prior to maturity. Approximately \$2,315 million of FPL's and \$3,730 million of NEECH's bank revolving line of credit facilities expire in 2022.

(b) As of January 31, 2017.

(c) Only available for the issuance of letters of credit.

(d) Excludes two variable rate bi-lateral term loan agreements totaling \$7.5 billion discussed below.

As of February 23, 2017, 67 banks participate in FPL's and NEECH's revolving credit facilities, with no one bank providing more than 7% of the combined revolving credit facilities. European banks provide approximately 23% of the combined revolving credit facilities. Pursuant to a 1998 guarantee agreement, NEE guarantees the payment of NEECH's debt obligations under its revolving credit facilities. In order for FPL or NEECH to borrow or to have letters of credit issued under the terms of their respective revolving credit facilities and, also for NEECH, its letter of credit facilities, FPL, in the case of FPL, and NEE, in the case of NEECH, are required, among other things, to maintain a ratio of funded debt to total capitalization that does not exceed a stated ratio. The FPL and NEECH revolving credit facilities also contain default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, failure of FPL and NEE, as the case may be, to maintain the respective ratio of funded debt to total capitalization at or below the specified ratio. At December 31, 2016, each of NEE and FPL was in compliance with its required ratio.

Additionally, at December 31, 2016, certain subsidiaries of NEP had credit or loan facilities with available liquidity as set forth in the table below.

	Amount	Amount Remaining Available at December 31, 2016	Rate	Maturity Date	Purpose
	(millions)				
Senior secured revolving credit facility ^(a)	\$250	\$250	Variable	2019	Working capital, expansion projects, acquisitions and general business purposes
Senior secured limited-recourse revolving loan facility ^(b)	\$150	\$—	Variable	2020	General business purposes

(a) NEP OpCo and one of its direct subsidiaries are required to comply with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis and NEP OpCo's ability to pay cash distributions to its unit holders is subject to certain other restrictions. The revolving credit facility includes borrowing capacity for letters of credit and incremental commitments to increase the revolving credit facility up to \$1 billion in the aggregate. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility are guaranteed by NEP OpCo and NEP.

(b) A certain NEP subsidiary (borrower) is required to satisfy certain conditions, including among other things, meeting a leverage ratio at the time of any borrowing that does not exceed a specified ratio. Borrowings under this revolving loan facility are secured by liens on certain of the borrower's assets and certain of the borrower's subsidiaries' assets, as well as the ownership interest in the borrower. The revolving loan facility contains default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, failure of the borrower to maintain a leverage ratio at or below the specified ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio.

In February 2017, NEECH entered into two variable rate bi-lateral term loan agreements each providing for a \$3.75 billion short-term, non-revolving term loan facility, for a total of \$7.5 billion, the loan proceeds of which are available for general corporate purposes, including to finance a portion of the purchase price payable by NEE for the acquisition of Oncor (see Item 1. Business - Overview). The obligation to make loans pursuant to these bi-lateral term loan agreements terminates in August 2017 and each loan agreement expires in February 2018. Each of these bi-lateral term loan agreements contain default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, the failure to make required payments or to observe other covenants in the loan agreement, including financial covenants relating to the ratio of NEE's funded debt to total capitalization, and certain bankruptcy-related events. NEE guarantees the payment of debt obligations under the loan agreements pursuant to a 1998 guarantee agreement. There are currently no amounts outstanding under these facilities.

Capital Support

Guarantees, Letters of Credit, Surety Bonds and Indemnifications (Guarantee Arrangements)

Certain subsidiaries of NEE issue guarantees and obtain letters of credit and surety bonds, as well as provide indemnities, to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties and financings. Substantially all of the guarantee arrangements are on behalf of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries, as discussed in more detail below. NEE is not required to recognize liabilities associated with guarantee arrangements issued on behalf of its consolidated subsidiaries unless it becomes probable that they will be required to perform. At December 31, 2016, NEE believes that there is no material exposure related to these guarantee arrangements.

NEE subsidiaries issue guarantees related to equity contribution agreements associated with the development, construction and financing of certain power generation facilities, engineering, procurement and construction agreements and natural gas pipeline development projects. Commitments associated with these activities are included in the contracts table in Note 13.

In addition, as of December 31, 2016, NEE subsidiaries had approximately \$2.4 billion in guarantees related to obligations under purchased power agreements, nuclear-related activities, payment obligations related to PTCs and the non-receipt of proceeds from cash grants under the Recovery Act, as well as other types of contractual obligations.

In some instances, subsidiaries of NEE elect to issue guarantees instead of posting other forms of collateral required under certain financing arrangements, as well as for other project-level cash management activities. As of December 31, 2016, these guarantees totaled approximately \$607 million and support, among other things, cash management activities, including those related to debt service and O&M service agreements, as well as other specific project financing requirements.

Subsidiaries of NEE also issue guarantees to support customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading activities, including the buying and selling of wholesale and retail energy commodities. As of December 31, 2016, the estimated mark-to-market exposure (the total amount that these subsidiaries of NEE could be required to fund based on energy commodity market prices at December 31, 2016) plus contract settlement net payables, net of collateral posted for obligations under these guarantees totaled approximately \$650 million.

As of December 31, 2016, subsidiaries of NEE also had approximately \$1.0 billion of standby letters of credit and approximately \$333 million of surety bonds to support certain of the commercial activities discussed above. FPL's and NEECH's credit facilities are available to support the amount of the standby letters of credit.

In addition, as part of contract negotiations in the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of NEE have agreed and in the future may agree to make payments to compensate or indemnify other parties, including those associated with asset divestitures, for possible unfavorable financial consequences resulting from specified events. The specified events may include, but are not limited to, an adverse judgment in a lawsuit or the imposition of additional taxes due to a change in tax law or interpretations of the tax law or the triggering of cash grant recapture provisions under the Recovery Act. NEE is unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of future payments under some of these contracts because events that would obligate them to make payments have not yet occurred or, if any such event has occurred, they have not been notified of its occurrence.

Certain guarantee arrangements described above contain requirements for NEECH and FPL to maintain a specified credit rating. For a discussion of credit rating downgrade triggers see Credit Ratings below. NEE has guaranteed certain payment obligations of NEECH, including most of its debt and all of its debentures and commercial paper issuances, as well as most of its payment guarantees and indemnifications, and NEECH has guaranteed certain debt and other obligations of NEER and its subsidiaries.

Shelf Registration

In July 2015, NEE, NEECH and FPL filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC for an unspecified amount of securities which became effective upon filing. The amount of securities issuable by the companies is established from time to time by their respective boards of directors. Securities that may be issued under the registration statement include, depending on the registrant, senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities, junior subordinated debentures, first mortgage bonds, common stock, preferred stock, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units, warrants and guarantees related to certain of those securities.

Contractual Obligations and Estimated Capital Expenditures

NEE's commitments at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
	(millions)						
Long-term debt, including interest: ^(a)							
FPL ^(b)	\$ 806	\$ 765	\$ 662	\$ 417	\$ 453	\$ 15,241	\$ 18,344
NEER	940	1,573	962	1,174	796	7,640	13,085
Corporate and Other	2,187	1,039	2,150	1,353	2,457	11,971	21,157
Purchase obligations:							
FPL ^(c)	7,335	4,735	5,435	4,515	4,925	12,315	39,260
NEER ^(d)	1,385	1,370	140	90	75	285	3,345
Corporate and Other ^(d)	45	10	—	5	—	—	60
Elimination of FPL's purchase obligations to NEER ^(d)	(59)	(87)	(84)	(81)	(79)	(1,167)	(1,557)
Asset retirement activities: ^(e)							
FPL ^(f)	16	10	3	2	2	8,709	8,742
NEER ^(g)	—	—	6	—	1	13,634	13,641
Other commitments:							
NEER ^(h)	163	215	222	119	112	447	1,278
Total	<u>\$ 12,818</u>	<u>\$ 9,630</u>	<u>\$ 9,496</u>	<u>\$ 7,594</u>	<u>\$ 8,742</u>	<u>\$ 69,075</u>	<u>\$ 117,355</u>

- (a) Includes principal, interest, interest rate contracts and payments by NEE under stock purchase contracts. Variable rate interest was computed using December 31, 2016 rates. See Note 11.
- (b) Includes tax exempt bonds of approximately \$9 million in 2020, \$46 million in 2021 and \$723 million thereafter that permit individual bond holders to tender the bonds for purchase at any time prior to maturity. In the event bonds are tendered for purchase, they would be remarketed by a designated remarketing agent in accordance with the related indenture. If the remarketing is unsuccessful, FPL would be required to purchase the tax exempt bonds. As of December 31, 2016, all tax exempt bonds tendered for purchase have been successfully remarketed. FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are available to support the purchase of tax exempt bonds.
- (c) Represents required capacity and minimum charges under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts, projected capital expenditures through 2021 and the purchase price of the Indiantown generation facility (see Note 13 - Commitments and - Contracts).
- (d) See Note 13 - Contracts.
- (e) Represents expected cash payments adjusted for inflation for estimated costs to perform asset retirement activities.
- (f) At December 31, 2016, FPL had approximately \$3,665 million in restricted funds for the payment of its portion of future expenditures to decommission the Turkey Point and St. Lucie nuclear units, which are included in NEE's and FPL's special use funds. See Note 12.
- (g) At December 31, 2016, NEER had approximately \$1,769 million in restricted funds for the payment of its portion of future expenditures to decommission Seabrook, Duane Arnold and Point Beach nuclear units which are included in NEE's special use funds. See Note 12.
- (h) Represents estimated cash distributions related to differential membership interests and payments related to the acquisition of certain development rights. For further discussion of differential membership interests, see Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.

Credit Ratings

NEE's liquidity, ability to access credit and capital markets, cost of borrowings and collateral posting requirements under certain agreements is dependent on its and its subsidiaries credit ratings. At February 23, 2017, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) had assigned the following credit ratings to NEE, FPL and NEECH:

	Moody's ^(a)	S&P ^(a)	Fitch ^(a)
NEE: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	Baa1	A-	A-
FPL: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	A1	A-	A
First mortgage bonds	Aa2	A	AA-
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds ^(c)	VMIG-1/P-1	A-2	F1
Commercial paper	P-1	A-2	F1
NEECH: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	Baa1	A-	A-
Debentures	Baa1	BBB+	A-
Junior subordinated debentures	Baa2	BBB	BBB
Commercial paper	P-2	A-2	F2

- (a) A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and should be evaluated independently of any other rating. The rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization.
- (b) The outlook indicated by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch is stable.
- (c) Short-term ratings are presented as all bonds outstanding are currently paying a short-term interest rate. At FPL's election, a portion or all of the bonds may be adjusted to a long-term interest rate.

NEE and its subsidiaries have no credit rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity dates of outstanding debt. A change in ratings is not an event of default under applicable debt instruments, and while there are conditions to drawing on the credit facilities noted above, the maintenance of a specific minimum credit rating is not a condition to drawing on these credit facilities.

Commitment fees and interest rates on loans under these credit facilities' agreements are tied to credit ratings. A ratings downgrade also could reduce the accessibility and increase the cost of commercial paper and other short-term debt issuances and borrowings and additional or replacement credit facilities. In addition, a ratings downgrade could result in, among other things, the requirement that NEE subsidiaries post collateral under certain agreements and guarantee arrangements, including, but not limited to, those related to fuel procurement, power sales and purchases, nuclear decommissioning funding, debt-related reserves and trading activities. FPL's and NEECH's credit facilities are available to support these potential requirements.

Covenants

NEE's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. As a practical matter, the ability of NEE to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon, among other things, dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries. For example, FPL pays dividends to NEE in a manner consistent with FPL's long-term targeted capital structure. However, the mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contains provisions which, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends to NEE and the issuance of additional first mortgage bonds. Additionally, in some circumstances, the mortgage restricts the amount of retained earnings that FPL can use to pay cash dividends on its common stock. The restricted amount may change based on factors set out in the mortgage. Other than this restriction on the payment of common stock dividends, the mortgage does not restrict FPL's use of retained earnings. As of December 31, 2016, no retained earnings were restricted by these provisions of the mortgage and, in light of FPL's current financial condition and level of earnings, management does not expect that planned financing activities or dividends would be affected by these limitations.

FPL may issue first mortgage bonds under its mortgage subject to its meeting an adjusted net earnings test set forth in the mortgage, which generally requires adjusted net earnings to be at least twice the annual interest requirements on, or at least 10% of the aggregate principal amount of, FPL's first mortgage bonds including those to be issued and any other non-junior FPL indebtedness. As of December 31, 2016, coverage for the 12 months ended December 31, 2016 would have been approximately 8.5 times the annual interest requirements and approximately 4.2 times the aggregate principal requirements. New first mortgage bonds are also limited to an amount equal to the sum of 60% of unfunded property additions after adjustments to offset property retirements, the amount of retired first mortgage bonds or qualified lien bonds and the amount of cash on deposit with the mortgage trustee. As of December 31, 2016, FPL could have issued in excess of \$13.5 billion of additional first mortgage bonds based on the unfunded property additions and in excess of \$6.3 billion based on retired first mortgage bonds. As of December 31, 2016, no cash was deposited with the mortgage trustee for these purposes.

In September 2006, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (as amended, September 2006 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$350 million principal amount of Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (Series B junior subordinated debentures). The September 2006 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of long-term indebtedness (covered debt) of NEECH (other than the Series B junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. FPL Group Capital Trust I's 5 7/8% Preferred Trust Securities have been initially designated as the covered debt under the September 2006 RCC. The September 2006 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem, and NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series B junior subordinated debentures on or before October 1, 2036, only to the extent that the redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount of proceeds from the sale of qualifying securities, subject to certain limitations described in the September 2006 RCC. Qualifying securities are securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the Series B junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption or purchase, which are sold within 365 days prior to the date of the redemption or repurchase of the Series B junior subordinated debentures.

In June 2007, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (as amended, June 2007 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$400 million principal amount of its Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (Series C junior subordinated debentures). The June 2007 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of covered debt of NEECH (other than the Series C junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. FPL Group Capital Trust I's 5 7/8% Preferred Trust Securities have been initially designated as the covered debt under the June 2007 RCC. The June 2007 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem or purchase, or satisfy, discharge or defease (collectively, defease), and NEE and any majority-owned subsidiary of NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series C junior subordinated debentures on or before June 15, 2037, only to the extent that the principal amount defeased or the applicable redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount raised from the issuance, during the 365 days prior to the date of that redemption, purchase or defeasance, of qualifying securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the applicable characteristics of the Series C junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption, purchase or defeasance, subject to certain limitations described in the June 2007 RCC.

In September 2007, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (as amended, September 2007 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$250 million principal amount of its Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (Series D junior subordinated debentures). The September 2007 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of covered debt of NEECH (other than the Series D junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. FPL Group Capital Trust I's 5 7/8% Preferred Trust Securities have been initially designated as the covered debt under the September 2007 RCC. The September

2007 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem, purchase, or defease, and NEE and any majority-owned subsidiary of NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series D junior subordinated debentures on or before September 1, 2037, only to the extent that the principal amount defeased or the applicable redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount raised from the issuance, during the 365 days prior to the date of that redemption, purchase or defeasance, of qualifying securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the applicable characteristics of the Series D junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption, purchase or defeasance, subject to certain limitations described in the September 2007 RCC.

New Accounting Rules and Interpretations

Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis - In February 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an accounting standards update that modified consolidation guidance. See Note 8.

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and required disclosures. See Note 1 - Revenues and Rates.

Financial Instruments - In January 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which modifies guidance regarding certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. See Note 4 - Financial Instruments Accounting Standards Update.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which requires, among other things, that lessees recognize a lease liability and a right-of-use asset for all leases. See Note 1 - Leases.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

NEE's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which were prepared under GAAP. Critical accounting policies are those that NEE believes are both most important to the portrayal of its financial condition and results of operations, and require complex, subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates and assumptions about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of those policies may result in materially different amounts being reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

NEE considers the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing its consolidated financial statements:

Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities

NEE uses derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated primarily with outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings. In addition, NEE, through NEER, uses derivatives to optimize the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

Accounting pronouncements require the use of fair value accounting if certain conditions are met, which requires significant judgment to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. This applies not only to traditional financial derivative instruments, but to any contract having the accounting characteristics of a derivative. As a result, significant judgment must be used in applying derivatives accounting guidance to contracts. In the event changes in interpretation occur, it is possible that contracts that currently are excluded from derivatives accounting rules would have to be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in the statement of income.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Fair values for some of the longer-term contracts where liquid markets are not available are derived through internally developed models which estimate the fair value of a contract by calculating the present value of the difference between the contract price and the forward prices. Forward prices represent the price at which a buyer or seller could contract today to purchase or sell a commodity at a future date. The near-term forward market for electricity is generally liquid and therefore the prices in the early years of the forward curves reflect observable market quotes. However, in the later years, the market is much less liquid and forward price curves must be developed using factors including the forward prices for the commodities used as fuel to generate electricity, the expected system heat rate (which measures the efficiency of power plants in converting fuel to electricity) in the region where the purchase or sale takes place, and a fundamental forecast of expected spot prices based on modeled supply and demand in the region. NEE estimates the fair value of interest rate and foreign currency derivatives using a discounted cash flows valuation technique based on the net amount of estimated future cash inflows and outflows related to the derivative agreements. The assumptions in these models are critical since any changes therein could have a significant impact on the fair value of the derivative.

At FPL, substantially all changes in the fair value of energy derivative transactions are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel clause. See Note 3.

In NEE's non-rate regulated operations, predominantly NEER, essentially all changes in the derivatives' fair value for power purchases and sales, fuel sales and trading activities are recognized on a net basis in operating revenues; fuel purchases used in the production of electricity are recognized in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense; and the equity method investees' related activity is recognized in equity in earnings of equity method investees in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for its cash flow and fair value hedges related to interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and, therefore, all changes in the derivatives' fair value are recognized in interest expense in NEE's consolidated statements of income. NEE estimates the fair value of these derivatives based on a discounted cash flows valuation technique utilizing observable inputs.

Certain derivative transactions at NEER are entered into as economic hedges but the transactions do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, hedge accounting treatment is not elected or hedge accounting has been discontinued. Changes in the fair value of those transactions are marked to market and reported in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in earnings volatility. These changes in fair value are reflected in the non-qualifying hedge category in computing adjusted earnings and could be significant to NEER's results because the economic offset to the positions are not marked to market. As a consequence, NEE's net income reflects only the movement in one part of economically-linked transactions. For example, a gain (loss) in the non-qualifying hedge category for certain energy derivatives is offset by decreases (increases) in the fair value of related physical asset positions in the portfolio or contracts, which are not marked to market under GAAP. For this reason, NEE's management views results expressed excluding the unrealized mark-to-market impact of the non-qualifying hedges as a meaningful measure of current period performance. For additional information regarding derivative instruments, see Note 3, Overview and Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity.

Accounting for Pension Benefits

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. Management believes that, based on actuarial assumptions and the well-funded status of the pension plan, NEE will not be required to make any cash contributions to the qualified pension plan in the near future. The qualified pension plan has a fully funded trust dedicated to providing benefits under the plan. NEE allocates net periodic income associated with the pension plan to its subsidiaries annually using specific criteria.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

For the pension plan, the benefit obligation is the actuarial present value, as of the December 31 measurement date, of all benefits attributed by the pension benefit formula to employee service rendered to that date. The amount of benefit to be paid depends on a number of future events incorporated into the pension benefit formula, including an estimate of the average remaining life of employees/survivors as well as the average years of service rendered. The projected benefit obligation is measured based on assumptions concerning future interest rates and future employee compensation levels. NEE derives pension income from actuarial calculations based on the plan's provisions and various management assumptions including discount rate, rate of increase in compensation levels and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Accounting guidance requires recognition of the funded status of the pension plan in the balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized in other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity in the year in which the changes occur. Since NEE is the plan sponsor, and its subsidiaries do not have separate rights to the plan assets or direct obligations to their employees, this accounting guidance is reflected at NEE and not allocated to the subsidiaries. The portion of previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are estimated to be allocable to FPL as net periodic (income) cost in future periods and that otherwise would be recorded in AOCI are classified as regulatory assets and liabilities at NEE in accordance with regulatory treatment.

Net periodic pension income is included in O&M expenses, and is calculated using a number of actuarial assumptions. Those assumptions for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include:

	2016	2015	2014
Discount rate	4.35%	3.95%	4.80%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return ^(a)	7.35%	7.35%	7.75%

(a) In 2016 and 2015, an expected long-term rate of return of 7.75% is presented net of investment management fees.

In developing these assumptions, NEE evaluated input, including other qualitative and quantitative factors, from its actuaries and consultants, as well as information available in the marketplace. In addition, for the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, NEE considered different models, capital market return assumptions and historical returns for a portfolio with an equity/bond asset mix similar to its pension fund, as well as its pension fund's historical compounded returns. NEE believes that 7.35% is a reasonable long-term rate of return, net of investment management fees, on its pension plan assets. NEE will continue to evaluate all of its actuarial assumptions, including its expected rate of return, at least annually, and will adjust them as appropriate.

NEE utilizes in its determination of pension income a market-related valuation of plan assets. This market-related valuation reduces year-to-year volatility and recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period following the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of plan assets and the actual return realized on those plan assets. Since the market-related value of plan assets recognizes gains or losses over a five-year period, the future value of plan assets will be affected as previously deferred gains or losses are recognized. Such gains and losses together with other differences between actual results and the estimates used in the actuarial valuations are deferred and recognized in determining pension income only to the extent they exceed 10% of the greater of projected benefit obligations or the market-related value of plan assets.

The following table illustrates the effect on net periodic income of changing the critical actuarial assumptions discussed above, while holding all other assumptions constant:

	Change in Assumption	Decrease in 2016 Net Periodic Income	
		NEE	FPL
		(millions)	
Expected long-term rate of return	(0.5)%	\$ (18)	\$ (12)
Discount rate	0.5%	\$ (4)	\$ (2)
Salary increase	0.5%	\$ (2)	\$ (1)

NEE also utilizes actuarial assumptions about mortality to help estimate obligations of the pension plan. NEE has adopted the latest revised mortality tables and mortality improvement scales released by the Society of Actuaries, which adoption did not have a material impact on the pension plan's obligation.

See Note 2.

Carrying Value of Long-Lived Assets

NEE evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

The amount of future net cash flows, the timing of the cash flows and the determination of an appropriate interest rate all involve estimates and judgments about future events. In particular, the aggregate amount of cash flows determines whether an impairment exists, and the timing of the cash flows is critical in determining fair value. Because each assessment is based on the facts and circumstances associated with each long-lived asset, the effects of changes in assumptions cannot be generalized.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. See Management's Discussion - NEER: Results of Operations - Gas Infrastructure.

Decommissioning and Dismantlement

NEE accounts for AROs under accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if it can be reasonably estimated, with the offsetting associated asset retirement costs capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

The calculation of the future cost of retiring long-lived assets, including nuclear decommissioning and plant dismantlement costs, involves estimating the amount and timing of future expenditures and making judgments concerning whether or not such costs are considered a legal obligation. Estimating the amount and timing of future expenditures includes, among other things, making projections of when assets will be retired and ultimately decommissioned and how costs will escalate with inflation. In addition, NEE also makes interest rate and rate of return projections on its investments in determining recommended funding requirements for nuclear decommissioning costs. Periodically, NEE is required to update these estimates and projections which can affect the annual expense amounts recognized, the liabilities recorded and the annual funding requirements for nuclear decommissioning costs. For example, an increase of 0.25% in the assumed escalation rates for nuclear decommissioning costs would increase NEE's asset retirement obligations and conditional asset retirement obligations (collectively, AROs) as of December 31, 2016 by \$185 million.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

FPL - For ratemaking purposes, FPL accrues and funds for nuclear plant decommissioning costs over the expected service life of each unit based on studies that are approved by the FPSC. The studies reflect, among other things, the expiration dates of the operating licenses for FPL's nuclear units. The most recent studies, filed in 2015, indicate that FPL's portion of the future cost of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under the spent fuel settlement agreement, is approximately \$7.5 billion, or \$3.0 billion expressed in 2016 dollars.

FPL accrues the cost of dismantling its fossil and solar plants over the expected service life of each unit based on studies filed with the FPSC. Unlike nuclear decommissioning, dismantlement costs are not funded. The most recent studies became effective January 1, 2017. At December 31, 2016, FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil and solar units is approximately \$1.3 billion, or \$480 million expressed in 2016 dollars. The majority of the dismantlement costs are not considered AROs. FPL accrues for interim removal costs over the life of the related assets based on depreciation studies approved by the FPSC. Any differences between the ARO amount recorded and the amount recorded for ratemaking purposes are reported as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting.

The components of FPL's decommissioning of nuclear plants, dismantlement of plants and other accrued asset removal costs are as follows:

	Nuclear Decommissioning		Fossil/Solar Dismantlement		Interim Removal Costs and Other		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(millions)							
AROs	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,764	\$ 62	\$ 53	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 1,919	\$ 1,822
Less capitalized ARO asset net of accumulated depreciation	355	375	32	38	—	—	387	413
Accrued asset removal costs ^(a)	297	279	322	315	1,325	1,327	1,944	1,921
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference ^(a)	2,272	2,147	24	37	(2)	(2)	2,294	2,182
Accrued decommissioning, dismantlement and other accrued asset removal costs ^(b)	\$ 4,066	\$ 3,815	\$ 376	\$ 367	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,330	\$ 5,770	\$ 5,512

(a) Included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

(b) Represents total amount accrued for ratemaking purposes.

NEER - NEER records liabilities for the present value of its expected nuclear plant decommissioning costs which are determined using various internal and external data and applying a probability percentage to a variety of scenarios regarding the life of the plant and timing of decommissioning. The liabilities are being accreted using the interest method through the date decommissioning activities are expected to be complete. At December 31, 2016, the AROs for decommissioning of NEER's nuclear plants totaled approximately \$451 million. NEER's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its nuclear plants, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under the spent fuel settlement agreement, is estimated to be approximately \$11.8 billion, or \$2.0 billion expressed in 2016 dollars.

See Note 1 - Asset Retirement Obligations and - Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs and Note 12.

Regulatory Accounting

Certain of NEE's businesses are subject to rate regulation which results in the recording of regulatory assets and liabilities. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation for a detail of NEE's regulatory assets and liabilities.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process. Regulatory assets and liabilities are included in rate base or otherwise earn (pay) a return on investment during the recovery period.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Accounting guidance allows regulators to create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by non-rate regulated entities. If NEE's rate-regulated entities, primarily FPL, were no longer subject to cost-based rate regulation, the existing regulatory assets and liabilities would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. In addition, the regulators, including the FPSC for FPL, have the authority to disallow recovery of costs that they consider excessive or imprudently incurred. Such costs may include, among others, fuel and O&M expenses, the cost of replacing power lost when fossil and nuclear units are unavailable, storm restoration costs and costs associated with the construction or acquisition of new facilities. The continued applicability of regulatory accounting is assessed at each reporting period.

ENERGY MARKETING AND TRADING AND MARKET RISK SENSITIVITY

NEE and FPL are exposed to risks associated with adverse changes in commodity prices, interest rates and equity prices. Financial instruments and positions affecting the financial statements of NEE and FPL described below are held primarily for purposes other than trading. Market risk is measured as the potential loss in fair value resulting from hypothetical reasonably possible changes in commodity prices, interest rates or equity prices over the next year. Management has established risk management policies to monitor and manage such market risks, as well as credit risks.

Commodity Price Risk

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity. In addition, NEE, through NEER, uses derivatives to optimize the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Note 3.

During 2015 and 2016, the changes in the fair value of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries' energy contract derivative instruments were as follows:

	Hedges on Owned Assets			NEE Total
	Trading	Non- Qualifying	FPL Cost Recovery Clauses	
	(millions)			
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014	\$ 320	\$ 898	\$ (363)	\$ 855
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(227)	(359)	471	(115)
Inception value of new contracts	18	3	—	21
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	(45)	3	—	(42)
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	293	640	(326)	607
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2015	359	1,185	(218)	1,326
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(189)	(455)	223	(421)
Inception value of new contracts	37	15	—	52
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	—	3	—	3
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	223	236	203	662
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2016	430	984	208	1,622
Net margin cash collateral paid (received)				(167)
Total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 430</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 1,455</u>

NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2016 shown above are included on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	December 31, 2016
	(millions)
Current derivative assets	\$ 710
Noncurrent derivative assets	1,228
Current derivative liabilities	(248)
Noncurrent derivative liabilities	(235)
NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets	<u>\$ 1,455</u>

The sources of fair value estimates and maturity of energy contract derivative instruments at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Maturity						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
	(millions)						
Trading:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	\$ 61	\$ 11	\$ 4	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ 69
Significant other observable inputs	29	43	7	(5)	(10)	(18)	46
Significant unobservable inputs	106	32	33	38	30	76	315
Total	196	86	44	29	17	58	430
Owned Assets - Non-Qualifying:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	(6)	12	7	5	—	—	18
Significant other observable inputs	115	100	124	99	83	74	595
Significant unobservable inputs	45	32	27	28	16	223	371
Total	154	144	158	132	99	297	984
Owned Assets - FPL Cost Recovery Clauses:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant other observable inputs	206	—	—	—	—	—	206
Significant unobservable inputs	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	208	—	—	—	—	—	208
Total sources of fair value	\$ 558	\$ 230	\$ 202	\$ 161	\$ 116	\$ 355	\$ 1,622

With respect to commodities, NEE's Exposure Management Committee (EMC), which is comprised of certain members of senior management, and NEE's chief executive officer are responsible for the overall approval of market risk management policies and the delegation of approval and authorization levels. The EMC and NEE's chief executive officer receive periodic updates on market positions and related exposures, credit exposures and overall risk management activities.

NEE uses a value-at-risk (VaR) model to measure commodity price market risk in its trading and mark-to-market portfolios. The VaR is the estimated nominal loss of market value based on a one-day holding period at a 95% confidence level using historical simulation methodology. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the VaR figures are as follows:

	Trading			Non-Qualifying Hedges and Hedges in FPL Cost Recovery Clauses ^(a)			Total		
	FPL	NEER	NEE	FPL	NEER	NEE	FPL	NEER	NEE
	(millions)								
December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 51	\$ 44	\$ 23	\$ 51	\$ 46	\$ 25
December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 46	\$ 62	\$ 23	\$ 46	\$ 57	\$ 23
Average for the year ended December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 26	\$ 31	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 31	\$ 25

(a) Non-qualifying hedges are employed to reduce the market risk exposure to physical assets or contracts which are not marked to market. The VaR figures for the non-qualifying hedges and hedges in FPL cost recovery clauses category do not represent the economic exposure to commodity price movements.

Interest Rate Risk

NEE's and FPL's financial results are exposed to risk resulting from changes in interest rates as a result of their respective outstanding and expected future issuances of debt, investments in special use funds and other investments. NEE and FPL manage their respective interest rate exposure by monitoring current interest rates, entering into interest rate contracts and using a combination of fixed rate and variable rate debt. Interest rate contracts are used to mitigate and adjust interest rate exposure when deemed appropriate based upon market conditions or when required by financing agreements.

The following are estimates of the fair value of NEE's and FPL's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(millions)				
NEE:				
Fixed income securities:				
Special use funds	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,809 ^(a)	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,789 ^(a)
Other investments:				
Debt securities	\$ 123	\$ 123 ^(a)	\$ 124	\$ 124 ^(a)
Primarily notes receivable	\$ 526	\$ 668 ^(b)	\$ 512	\$ 722 ^(b)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 30,418	\$ 31,623 ^(c)	\$ 28,897	\$ 30,412 ^(c)
Interest rate contracts - net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 4	\$ 4 ^(d)	\$ (285)	\$ (285) ^(d)
FPL:				
Fixed income securities - special use funds	\$ 1,363	\$ 1,363 ^(a)	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,378 ^(a)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 10,072	\$ 11,211 ^(c)	\$ 10,020	\$ 11,028 ^(c)

(a) Primarily estimated using a market approach based on quoted market prices for these or similar issues.

(b) Primarily estimated using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique based on certain observable yield curves and indices considering the credit profile of the borrower.

(c) Estimated using either a market approach based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique, considering the current credit profile of the debtor.

(d) Modeled internally using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique and applying a credit valuation adjustment.

The special use funds of NEE and FPL consist of restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage for FPL and for the decommissioning of NEE's and FPL's nuclear power plants. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve. A portion of these funds is invested in fixed income debt securities primarily carried at estimated fair value. At FPL, changes in fair value, including any OTTI losses, result in a corresponding adjustment to the related liability accounts based on current regulatory treatment. The changes in fair value of NEE's non-rate regulated operations result in a corresponding adjustment to OCI, except for impairments deemed to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are reported in current period earnings. Because the funds set aside by FPL for storm damage could be needed at any time, the related investments are generally more liquid and, therefore, are less sensitive to changes in interest rates. The nuclear decommissioning funds, in contrast, are generally invested in longer-term securities, as decommissioning activities are not scheduled to begin until at least 2030 (2032 at FPL).

As of December 31, 2016, NEE had interest rate contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$15.1 billion related to outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings, of which \$13.5 billion manages exposure to the variability of cash flows associated with outstanding and expected future debt issuances at NEECH and NEER. The remaining \$1.6 billion of notional amount of interest rate contracts effectively convert fixed-rate debt to variable-rate debt instruments at NEECH. See Note 3.

Based upon a hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates, which is a reasonable near-term market change, the net fair value of NEE's net liabilities would increase by approximately \$1,515 million (\$459 million for FPL) at December 31, 2016.

Equity Price Risk

NEE and FPL are exposed to risk resulting from changes in prices for equity securities. For example, NEE's nuclear decommissioning reserve funds include marketable equity securities primarily carried at their market value of approximately \$2,913 million and \$2,674 million (\$1,745 million and \$1,598 million for FPL) at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. At December 31, 2016, a hypothetical 10% decrease in the prices quoted by stock exchanges, which is a reasonable near-term market change, would result in a \$272 million (\$162 million for FPL) reduction in fair value. For FPL, a corresponding adjustment would be made to the related liability accounts based on current regulatory treatment, and for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, a corresponding adjustment would be made to OCI to the extent the market value of the securities exceeded amortized cost and to OTTI loss to the extent the market value is below amortized cost.

Credit Risk

NEE and its subsidiaries are also exposed to credit risk through their energy marketing and trading operations. Credit risk is the risk that a financial loss will be incurred if a counterparty to a transaction does not fulfill its financial obligation. NEE manages counterparty credit risk for its subsidiaries with energy marketing and trading operations through established policies, including counterparty credit limits, and in some cases credit enhancements, such as cash prepayments, letters of credit, cash and other collateral and guarantees.

Credit risk is also managed through the use of master netting agreements. NEE's credit department monitors current and forward credit exposure to counterparties and their affiliates, both on an individual and an aggregate basis. For all derivative and contractual transactions, NEE's energy marketing and trading operations, which include FPL's energy marketing and trading division, are exposed to losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to these transactions. Some relevant considerations when assessing NEE's energy marketing and trading operations' credit risk exposure include the following:

- Operations are primarily concentrated in the energy industry.
- Trade receivables and other financial instruments are predominately with energy, utility and financial services related companies, as well as municipalities, cooperatives and other trading companies in the U.S.
- Overall credit risk is managed through established credit policies and is overseen by the EMC.
- Prospective and existing customers are reviewed for creditworthiness based upon established standards, with customers not meeting minimum standards providing various credit enhancements or secured payment terms, such as letters of credit or the posting of margin cash collateral.
- Master netting agreements are used to offset cash and non-cash gains and losses arising from derivative instruments with the same counterparty. NEE's policy is to have master netting agreements in place with significant counterparties.

Based on NEE's policies and risk exposures related to credit, NEE and FPL do not anticipate a material adverse effect on their financial statements as a result of counterparty nonperformance. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 94% of NEE's and 100% of FPL's energy marketing and trading counterparty credit risk exposure is associated with companies that have investment grade credit ratings.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See Management's Discussion – Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

NextEra Energy, Inc.'s (NEE) and Florida Power & Light Company's (FPL) management are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The consolidated financial statements, which in part are based on informed judgments and estimates made by management, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

To aid in carrying out this responsibility, we, along with all other members of management, maintain a system of internal accounting control which is established after weighing the cost of such controls against the benefits derived. In the opinion of management, the overall system of internal accounting control provides reasonable assurance that the assets of NEE and FPL and their subsidiaries are safeguarded and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and are properly recorded for the preparation of financial statements. In addition, management believes the overall system of internal accounting control provides reasonable assurance that material errors or irregularities would be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of their duties. Any system of internal accounting control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility that controls can be circumvented or overridden and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control will provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and reporting.

The system of internal accounting control is supported by written policies and guidelines, the selection and training of qualified employees, an organizational structure that provides an appropriate division of responsibility and a program of internal auditing. NEE's written policies include a Code of Business Conduct & Ethics that states management's policy on conflicts of interest and ethical conduct. Compliance with the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics is confirmed annually by key personnel.

The Board of Directors pursues its oversight responsibility for financial reporting and accounting through its Audit Committee. This Committee, which is comprised entirely of independent directors, meets regularly with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors to make inquiries as to the manner in which the responsibilities of each are being discharged. The independent auditors and the internal audit staff have free access to the Committee without management's presence to discuss auditing, internal accounting control and financial reporting matters.

Management assessed the effectiveness of NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013). Based on this assessment, management believes that NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

NEE's and FPL's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, is engaged to express an opinion on NEE's and FPL's consolidated financial statements and an opinion on NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting. Their reports are based on procedures believed by them to provide a reasonable basis to support such opinions. These reports appear on the following pages.

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NEE and
Chairman of FPL

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial
Officer of NEE and FPL

TERRELL KIRK CREWS, II

Terrell Kirk Crews, II
Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
of NEE

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL

Kimberly Ousdahl
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of FPL

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NextEra Energy) and Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL) as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. NextEra Energy's and FPL's management are responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for their assessments of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, NextEra Energy and FPL maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 of NextEra Energy and FPL and our report dated February 23, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 23, 2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NextEra Energy) and the separate consolidated balance sheets of Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and NextEra Energy's and FPL's related consolidated statements of income, NextEra Energy's consolidated statements of comprehensive income, NextEra Energy's and FPL's consolidated statements of cash flows, NextEra Energy's consolidated statements of equity, and FPL's consolidated statements of common shareholder's equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of NextEra Energy's and FPL's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries and the consolidated financial position of Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 23, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 23, 2017

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(millions, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 16,155	\$ 17,486	\$ 17,021
OPERATING EXPENSES (INCOME)			
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	4,042	5,327	5,602
Other operations and maintenance	3,389	3,269	3,149
Merger-related	135	26	—
Depreciation and amortization	3,077	2,831	2,551
Losses (gains) on disposal of assets - net	(446)	4	(27)
Taxes other than income taxes and other - net	1,350	1,397	1,362
Total operating expenses - net	11,547	12,854	12,637
OPERATING INCOME	4,608	4,632	4,384
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Interest expense	(1,093)	(1,211)	(1,261)
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	309	216	199
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	148	107	93
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	86	70	37
Interest income	82	86	80
Gains on disposal of investments and other property - net	40	90	105
Gain associated with Maine fossil	—	—	21
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds	(23)	(40)	(13)
Revaluation of contingent consideration	189	—	—
Other - net	42	40	—
Total other deductions - net	(220)	(642)	(739)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	4,388	3,990	3,645
INCOME TAXES	1,383	1,228	1,176
NET INCOME	3,005	2,762	2,469
LESS NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	93	10	4
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465
Earnings per share attributable to NEE:			
Basic	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67
Assuming dilution	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	463.1	450.5	434.4
Assuming dilution	465.8	454.0	440.1

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 3,005</u>	<u>\$ 2,762</u>	<u>\$ 2,469</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:			
Effective portion of net unrealized losses (net of \$37 and \$80 tax benefit, respectively)	—	(88)	(141)
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income (net of \$32, \$25 and \$57 tax expense, respectively)	70	63	98
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities:			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities still held (net of \$50 tax expense, \$8 tax benefit and \$45 tax expense, respectively)	69	(7)	62
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income (net of \$13, \$33 and \$26 tax benefit, respectively)	(18)	(37)	(41)
Defined benefit pension and other benefits plans (net of \$13, \$26 and \$27 tax benefit, respectively)	(21)	(42)	(43)
Net unrealized losses on foreign currency translation (net of \$2, \$2 and \$12 tax benefit, respectively)	(5)	(27)	(25)
Other comprehensive income (loss) related to equity method investee (net of \$2 tax expense and \$5 tax benefit, respectively)	2	—	(8)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	97	(138)	(98)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>3,102</u>	<u>2,624</u>	<u>2,371</u>
LESS COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	93	(1)	2
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	<u>\$ 3,009</u>	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,369</u>

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(millions, except par value)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 80,150	\$ 72,606
Nuclear fuel	2,131	2,067
Construction work in progress	4,732	5,657
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(20,101)	(18,944)
Total property, plant and equipment - net (\$14,632 and \$7,966 related to VIEs, respectively)	66,912	61,386
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,292	571
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$5 and \$13, respectively	1,784	1,784
Other receivables	655	481
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	1,289	1,259
Regulatory assets	524	503
Derivatives	885	712
Assets held for sale	452	1,009
Other	528	476
Total current assets	7,409	6,795
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	5,434	5,138
Other investments (\$479 related to a VIE at December 31, 2016)	2,482	1,786
Prepaid benefit costs	1,177	1,155
Regulatory assets (\$107 and \$128 related to a VIE, respectively)	1,894	1,778
Derivatives	1,350	1,202
Other	3,335	3,239
Total other assets	15,672	14,298
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 89,993	\$ 82,479
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, authorized shares - 800; outstanding shares - 468 and 461, respectively)	\$ 5	\$ 5
Additional paid-in capital	8,948	8,596
Retained earnings	15,458	14,140
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(70)	(167)
Total common shareholders' equity	24,341	22,574
Noncontrolling interests	990	538
Total equity	25,331	23,112
Long-term debt (\$5,080 and \$684 related to VIEs, respectively)	27,818	26,681
Total capitalization	53,149	49,793
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	268	374
Other short-term debt	150	412
Current maturities of long-term debt	2,604	2,220
Accounts payable	3,447	2,529
Customer deposits	470	473
Accrued interest and taxes	480	449
Derivatives	404	882
Accrued construction-related expenditures	1,120	921
Regulatory liabilities	299	14
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	451	992
Other	1,226	841
Total current liabilities	10,919	10,107
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	2,736	2,469
Deferred income taxes	11,101	9,827
Regulatory liabilities	4,906	4,606
Derivatives	477	530
Deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs	4,656	3,142
Other	2,049	2,005
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	25,925	22,579
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 89,993	\$ 82,479

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,077	2,831	2,551
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	300	372	345
Unrealized gains on marked to market derivative contracts - net	(44)	(337)	(411)
Foreign currency transaction losses	13	—	—
Deferred income taxes	1,230	1,162	1,205
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	94	176	(67)
Purchased power agreement termination	—	(521)	—
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	(309)	(216)	(199)
Gains on disposal of assets - net	(490)	(89)	(133)
Recoverable storm-related costs	(223)	—	—
Other - net	(94)	68	278
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Current assets	(120)	73	(172)
Noncurrent assets	(67)	(106)	(220)
Current liabilities	(24)	64	(134)
Noncurrent liabilities	(12)	(123)	(12)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,336	6,116	5,500
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures of FPL	(3,776)	(3,428)	(3,067)
Independent power and other investments of NEER	(5,396)	(4,505)	(3,588)
Cash grants under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	335	8	343
Nuclear fuel purchases	(283)	(361)	(287)
Other capital expenditures and other investments	(181)	(83)	(75)
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	658	52	307
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	3,776	4,851	4,621
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	(3,829)	(4,982)	(4,767)
Proceeds from the sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	645	345	438
Other - net	(59)	98	(286)
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,110)	(8,005)	(6,361)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of long-term debt	5,657	5,772	5,054
Retirements of long-term debt	(3,310)	(3,972)	(4,750)
Proceeds from differential membership investors	1,859	761	978
Payments to differential membership investors	(122)	(92)	(71)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	500	1,225	500
Repayments of other short-term debt	(662)	(813)	(500)
Net change in commercial paper	(106)	(768)	451
Issuances of common stock - net	537	1,298	633
Dividends on common stock	(1,612)	(1,385)	(1,261)
Other - net	(246)	(143)	(34)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,495	1,883	1,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	721	(6)	139
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	571	577	438
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,292	\$ 571	\$ 577
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,143	\$ 1,181
Cash paid for income taxes - net	\$ 91	\$ 33	\$ 46
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Accrued property additions	\$ 3,626	\$ 2,616	\$ 956
Assumption of debt/acquisition holdbacks in connection with Texas pipeline acquisition	\$ —	\$ 1,078	\$ —
Decrease in property, plant and equipment - net as a result of cash grants primarily under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	\$ 419	\$ 224	\$ 161
Decrease (increase) in property, plant and equipment - net as a result of a settlement	\$ (72)	\$ (45)	\$ 181
Proceeds from differential membership investors used to reduce debt	\$ 100	\$ —	\$ —

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(millions)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Unearned ESOP Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Common Shareholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Aggregate Par Value							
Balances, December 31, 2013	435	\$ 4	\$ 6,437	\$ (26)	\$ 56	\$ 11,569	\$ 18,040	\$ —	\$ 18,040
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	2,465	2,465	4	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	7	—	604	3	—	—	607	—	
Exercise of stock options and other incentive plan activity	1	—	102	—	—	—	102	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,261)	(1,261)	—	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(96)	—	(96)	(2)	
NEP acquisition of limited partner interest in NEP OpCo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	
Other	—	—	50	9	—	—	59	18	
Balances, December 31, 2014	443	4	7,193	(14)	(40)	12,773	19,916	252	\$ 20,168
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	2,752	2,752	10	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	17	1	1,302	4	—	—	1,307	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,385)	(1,385)	—	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(127)	—	(127)	(11)	
Premium on equity units	—	—	(80)	—	—	—	(80)	—	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	88	—	—	—	88	252	
Other	1	—	94	9	—	—	103	35	
Balances, December 31, 2015	461	5	8,597	(1)	(167)	14,140	22,574	538	\$ 23,112
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	2,912	2,912	93	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	6	—	527	—	—	—	527	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,612)	(1,612)	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	97	—	97	—	
Premium on equity units	—	—	(200)	—	—	—	(200)	—	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	
Other	1	—	24	1	—	18	43	(74)	
Balances, December 31, 2016	468	\$ 5	\$ 8,948	\$ —	\$ (70)	\$ 15,458	\$ 24,341	\$ 990	\$ 25,331

(a) Dividends per share were \$3.48, \$3.08 and \$2.90 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 10,895	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,421
OPERATING EXPENSES (INCOME)			
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	3,297	4,276	4,375
Other operations and maintenance	1,600	1,617	1,620
Depreciation and amortization	1,651	1,576	1,432
Taxes other than income taxes and other - net	1,189	1,205	1,166
Total operating expenses - net	7,737	8,674	8,593
OPERATING INCOME	3,158	2,977	2,828
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Interest expense	(456)	(445)	(439)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	74	68	36
Other - net	2	5	2
Total other deductions - net	(380)	(372)	(401)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	2,778	2,605	2,427
INCOME TAXES	1,051	957	910
NET INCOME ^(a)	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517

(a) FPL's comprehensive income is the same as reported net income.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(millions, except share amount)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANT AND OTHER PROPERTY		
Plant in service and other property	\$ 44,966	\$ 41,227
Nuclear fuel	1,308	1,306
Construction work in progress	2,039	2,850
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,304)	(11,862)
Total electric utility plant and other property - net	36,009	33,521
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	33	23
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$2 and \$3, respectively	768	849
Other receivables	148	123
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	851	826
Regulatory assets	524	502
Derivatives	209	3
Other	213	181
Total current assets	2,746	2,507
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	3,665	3,504
Prepaid benefit costs	1,301	1,243
Regulatory assets (\$107 and \$128 related to a VIE, respectively)	1,573	1,513
Other	207	235
Total other assets	6,746	6,495
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 45,501	\$ 42,523
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (no par value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding)	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,373
Additional paid-in capital	8,332	7,733
Retained earnings	6,875	6,447
Total common shareholder's equity	16,580	15,553
Long-term debt (\$144 and \$210 related to a VIE, respectively)	9,705	9,956
Total capitalization	26,285	25,509
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	268	56
Other short-term debt	150	100
Current maturities of long-term debt	367	64
Accounts payable	837	664
Customer deposits	466	469
Accrued interest and taxes	240	279
Derivatives	1	222
Accrued construction-related expenditures	262	240
Regulatory liabilities	294	12
Other	496	343
Total current liabilities	3,381	2,449
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	1,919	1,822
Deferred income taxes	8,541	7,730
Regulatory liabilities	4,893	4,595
Other	482	418
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	15,835	14,565
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 45,501	\$ 42,523

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,517
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,651	1,576	1,432
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	218	209	201
Deferred income taxes	932	504	601
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	94	176	(67)
Purchased power agreement termination	—	(521)	—
Recoverable storm-related costs	(223)	—	—
Other - net	42	(56)	94
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Current assets	26	(89)	(125)
Noncurrent assets	(31)	(53)	(103)
Current liabilities	16	40	(70)
Noncurrent liabilities	(86)	(41)	(26)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,366	3,393	3,454
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(3,776)	(3,428)	(3,067)
Nuclear fuel purchases	(158)	(205)	(174)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds	2,495	3,731	3,349
Purchases of securities in special use funds	(2,506)	(3,792)	(3,414)
Other - net	(15)	19	(268)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,960)	(3,675)	(3,574)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of long-term debt	309	1,084	997
Retirements of long-term debt	(262)	(551)	(355)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	500	100	—
Repayments of other short-term debt	(450)	—	—
Net change in commercial paper	212	(1,086)	938
Capital contributions from NEE	600	1,454	100
Dividends to NEE	(1,300)	(700)	(1,550)
Other - net	(5)	(10)	(15)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(396)	291	115
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10	9	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23	14	19
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 33	\$ 23	\$ 14
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 434	\$ 435	\$ 417
Cash paid for income taxes - net	\$ 147	\$ 439	\$ 342
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Accrued property additions	\$ 664	\$ 474	\$ 404

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
(millions)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Common Shareholder's Equity
Balances, December 31, 2013	\$ 1,373	\$ 6,179	\$ 5,532	\$ 13,084
Net income	—	—	1,517	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	100	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(1,550)	
Balances, December 31, 2014	1,373	6,279	5,499	\$ 13,151
Net income	—	—	1,648	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	1,454	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(700)	
Balances, December 31, 2015	1,373	7,733	6,447	\$ 15,553
Net income	—	—	1,727	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	600	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(1,300)	
Other	—	(1)	1	
Balances, December 31, 2016	\$ 1,373	\$ 8,332	\$ 6,875	\$ 16,580

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

1. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Basis of Presentation - The operations of NextEra Energy, Inc. (NEE) are conducted primarily through Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), a wholly owned subsidiary, and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (NEER), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary. FPL, a rate-regulated electric utility, supplies electric service to approximately 4.9 million customer accounts throughout most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida. NEER invests in independent power projects through both controlled and consolidated entities and noncontrolling ownership interests in joint ventures essentially all of which are accounted for under the equity method. NEER also participates in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production primarily through non-operating ownership interests and in pipeline infrastructure through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests.

The consolidated financial statements of NEE and FPL include the accounts of their respective majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts included in prior years' consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NextEra Energy Partners, LP - NEE, through NEER, formed NextEra Energy Partners, LP (NEP) to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP (NEP OpCo). On July 1, 2014, NEP closed its initial public offering (IPO) by issuing 18,687,500 common units representing limited partner interests. The proceeds from the sale of the common units, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and structuring fees, were approximately \$438 million. NEP used such proceeds to purchase 18,687,500 common units of NEP OpCo, of which approximately \$288 million was used to purchase common units from an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE and \$150 million was used to purchase common units from NEP OpCo. Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE retained 74,440,000 units of NEP OpCo representing a 79.9% interest in NEP's operating projects. Additionally, NEE owns a controlling general partner interest in NEP and consolidates NEP for financial reporting purposes and presents NEP's limited partner interest as a noncontrolling interest in NEE's consolidated financial statements. Certain equity and asset transactions between NEP, NEER and NEP OpCo involve the exchange of cash, energy projects and ownership interests in NEP OpCo. These exchanges are accounted for under the profit sharing method and resulted in a profit sharing liability, net of amortization, of approximately \$757 million and \$447 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which is reflected in noncurrent other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. The profit sharing liability will be amortized into income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the underlying energy projects held by NEP OpCo. Accordingly, the profit sharing liability amortization totaled approximately \$37 million during 2016 and is included in taxes other than income taxes and other - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income. During the purchase price adjustment period associated with the IPO, which ended in November 2016, approximately \$288 million of the profit sharing liability was not amortized.

During 2015 and 2016, NEP sold an additional 35,527,435 common units and purchased an additional 35,527,435 NEP OpCo common units. Also, in 2015, a subsidiary of NEE purchased 27,000,000 of NEP OpCo's common units. After giving effect to these transactions, NEE's partnership interest in NEP OpCo's operating projects is approximately 65.2% as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, NEP, through NEER's contribution of energy projects to NEP OpCo, owns or has an interest in a portfolio of 22 wind and solar projects with generating capacity totaling approximately 2,787 megawatts (MW), as well as a portfolio of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas.

In October 2015, NEE authorized a program to purchase, from time to time, up to \$150 million of common units representing limited partner interests of NEP. Under the program, any purchases may be made in amounts, at prices and at such times as NEE or its subsidiaries deem appropriate, all subject to market conditions and other considerations. The common unit purchase program does not require NEE to acquire any specific number of common units and may be modified or terminated by NEE at any time. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. As of December 31, 2016, NEE had purchased approximately \$36 million of NEP common units under this program.

Rate Regulation - FPL is subject to rate regulation by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Its rates are designed to recover the cost of providing electric service to its customers including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. As a result of this cost-based regulation, FPL follows the accounting guidance that allows regulators to create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by non-rate regulated entities. Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NEE's and FPL's regulatory assets and liabilities are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(millions)			
Regulatory assets:				
Current:				
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 218	\$ —	\$ 218
Storm reserve deficiency	203	—	203	—
Other	321	285	321	284
Total	<u>\$ 524</u>	<u>\$ 503</u>	<u>\$ 524</u>	<u>\$ 502</u>
Noncurrent:				
Purchased power agreement termination	\$ 636	\$ 726	\$ 636	\$ 726
Other	1,258	1,052	937	787
Total	<u>\$ 1,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,573</u>	<u>\$ 1,513</u>
Regulatory liabilities:				
Current:				
Derivatives	\$ 208	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ —
Other	91	14	86	12
Total	<u>\$ 299</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
Noncurrent:				
Accrued asset removal costs	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,921
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference	2,294	2,182	2,294	2,182
Other	656	494	655	492
Total	<u>\$ 4,906</u>	<u>\$ 4,606</u>	<u>\$ 4,893</u>	<u>\$ 4,595</u>

Cost recovery clauses, which are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets allowed to be recovered through various clauses, include substantially all fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, certain costs associated with the acquisition of certain generation facilities, certain construction-related costs for certain of FPL's solar generation facilities, and conservation and certain environmental-related costs. Revenues from cost recovery clauses are recorded when billed; FPL achieves matching of costs and related revenues by deferring the net underrecovery or overrecovery. Any underrecovered costs or overrecovered revenues are collected from or returned to customers in subsequent periods.

In 2015, FPL assumed ownership of a 250 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Jacksonville, Florida (Cedar Bay generation facility) and terminated its long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy for a purchase price of approximately \$521 million. The FPSC approved a stipulation and settlement between the State of Florida Office of Public Counsel and FPL regarding issues relating to the ratemaking treatment for the Cedar Bay generation facility which provides for recovery of the purchase price and associated income tax gross-up as a regulatory asset of approximately \$847 million which will be amortized over approximately nine years. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the regulatory assets, net of amortization, totaled approximately \$726 million and \$817 million, respectively, and are included in current and noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. This settlement also reduced the reserve amount that was available for amortization under the 2012 rate agreement by \$30 million to \$370 million. See Revenues and Rates - FPL Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 below. In December 2016, FPL retired the Cedar Bay generation facility.

If FPL were no longer subject to cost-based rate regulation, the existing regulatory assets and liabilities would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. In addition, the FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. The continued applicability of regulatory accounting is assessed at each reporting period.

Revenues and Rates - FPL's retail and wholesale utility rate schedules are approved by the FPSC and the FERC, respectively. FPL records unbilled base revenues for the estimated amount of energy delivered to customers but not yet billed. FPL's unbilled base revenues are included in customer receivables on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and amounted to approximately \$261 million and \$246 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. FPL's operating revenues also include amounts resulting from cost recovery clauses (see Rate Regulation above), franchise fees, gross receipts taxes and surcharges related to storm-recovery bonds (see Note 8 - FPL). Franchise fees and gross receipts taxes are imposed on FPL; however, the FPSC allows FPL to include in the amounts charged to customers the amount of the gross receipts tax for all customers and the franchise fee for those customers located in the jurisdiction that imposes the amount. Accordingly, franchise fees and gross receipts taxes are reported

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

gross in operating revenues and taxes other than income taxes and other in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income and were approximately \$700 million, \$722 million and \$716 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The revenues from the surcharges related to storm-recovery bonds included in operating revenues in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income were approximately \$119 million, \$115 million and \$109 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. FPL also collects municipal utility taxes which are reported gross in customer receivables and accounts payable on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

FPL Rates Effective January 2017 through December 2020 - In December 2016, the FPSC issued a final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2016 rate agreement). Key elements of the 2016 rate agreement, which is effective from January 2017 through at least December 2020, include, among other things, the following:

- New retail base rates and charges were established resulting in the following increases in annualized retail base revenues:
 - \$400 million beginning January 1, 2017;
 - \$211 million beginning January 1, 2018; and
 - \$200 million when a new approximately 1,750 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida achieves commercial operation, which is expected to occur in mid-2019.
- In addition, FPL is eligible to receive, subject to conditions specified in the 2016 rate agreement, base rate increases associated with the addition of up to 300 MW annually of new solar generation in each of 2017 through 2020 and may carry forward any unused MW to subsequent years during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. FPL will be required to demonstrate that any proposed solar facilities are cost effective and scheduled to be in service before December 31, 2021. FPL has agreed to an installed cost cap of \$1,750 per kilowatt (kW).
- FPL's allowed regulatory return on common equity (ROE) is 10.55%, with a range of 9.60% to 11.60%. If FPL's earned regulatory ROE falls below 9.60%, FPL may seek retail base rate relief. If the earned regulatory ROE rises above 11.60%, any party other than FPL may seek a review of FPL's retail base rates.
- Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2016 rate agreement, up to \$1.0 billion of depreciation reserve surplus plus the reserve amount remaining under FPL's 2012 rate agreement discussed below (approximately \$250 million), provided that in any year of the 2016 rate agreement, FPL must amortize at least enough reserve to maintain a 9.60% earned regulatory ROE but may not amortize any reserve that would result in an earned regulatory ROE in excess of 11.60%.
- Future storm restoration costs would be recoverable on an interim basis beginning 60 days from the filing of a cost recovery petition, but capped at an amount that could produce a surcharge of no more than \$4 for every 1,000 kilowatt-hour (kWh) of usage on residential bills during the first 12 months of cost recovery. Any additional costs would be eligible for recovery in subsequent years. If storm restoration costs exceed \$800 million in any given calendar year, FPL may request an increase to the \$4 surcharge to recover amounts above \$400 million.

In January 2017, the Sierra Club filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's final order approving the 2016 rate agreement, which notice of appeal is pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

FPL Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 - Effective January 2013, pursuant to an FPSC final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement), new retail base rates and charges for FPL were established resulting in an increase in retail base revenues of \$350 million on an annualized basis. The 2012 rate agreement, provided for, among other things, the following:

- a regulatory ROE of 10.50% with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points;
- an increase in annualized base revenue requirements as each of three FPL modernized power plants became operational in April 2013, April 2014 and April 2016;
- the continuation of cost recovery through the capacity clause (reported as retail base revenues) for a generating unit which was placed in service in May 2011 (beginning January 2017, under the 2016 rate agreement, cost recovery will be through base rates);
- subject to certain conditions, the right to reduce depreciation expense up to \$400 million (reserve), provided that in any year of the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was required to amortize enough reserve to maintain an earned regulatory ROE within the range of 9.50% to 11.50% (see Rate Regulation above regarding a subsequent reduction in the reserve amount);
- an interim cost recovery mechanism for storm restoration costs (see Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve below); and
- an incentive mechanism whereby customers receive 100% of certain gains, including but not limited to, gains from the purchase and sale of electricity and natural gas (including transportation and storage), up to a specified threshold; gains exceeding that specified threshold were shared by FPL and its customers.

NEER's revenue is recorded on the basis of commodities delivered, contracts settled or services rendered and includes estimated amounts yet to be billed to customers. Certain commodity contracts for the purchase and sale of power that meet the definition of a derivative are recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized as revenue. See Energy Trading below and Note 3.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an accounting standards update which provides guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and requires additional disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from an entity's contracts with customers. The standards update will be effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2018 with early adoption on January 1, 2017 permitted. The standards update may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings as of the date of initial application (modified retrospective method).

NEE and FPL are currently reviewing individual contracts within various identified revenue streams in order to determine the impact, if any, this standards update will have on their consolidated financial statements. A number of industry-specific implementation issues are still unresolved and the final resolution of certain of these issues could impact NEE's and/or FPL's current accounting policies and/or revenue recognition patterns. NEE and FPL currently anticipate adopting the standards update on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method.

Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization - The cost of additions to units of property of FPL and NEER is added to electric plant in service. In accordance with regulatory accounting, the cost of FPL's units of utility property retired, less estimated net salvage value, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs of property as well as replacements and renewals of items determined to be less than units of utility property are charged to other operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses. At December 31, 2016, the electric generation, transmission, distribution and general facilities of FPL represented approximately 50%, 11%, 33% and 6%, respectively, of FPL's gross investment in electric utility plant in service and other property. Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage, which secures most debt securities issued by FPL. A number of NEER's generation and pipeline facilities are encumbered by liens securing various financings. The net book value of NEER's assets serving as collateral was approximately \$15.5 billion at December 31, 2016. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended (Recovery Act), provided for an option to elect a cash grant (convertible investment tax credits (ITCs)) for certain renewable energy property (renewable property). Convertible ITCs are recorded as a reduction in property, plant and equipment on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and are amortized as a reduction to depreciation and amortization expense over the estimated life of the related property. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, convertible ITCs, net of amortization, were approximately \$2.1 billion (\$147 million at FPL) and \$1.8 billion (\$153 million at FPL). At December 31, 2016 and 2015, approximately \$289 million and \$207 million, respectively, of such convertible ITCs are included primarily in other receivables on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

Depreciation of FPL's electric property is primarily provided on a straight-line average remaining life basis. FPL includes in depreciation expense a provision for fossil and solar plant dismantlement, interim asset removal costs, accretion related to asset retirement obligations (see Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs below), storm recovery amortization and amortization of pre-construction costs associated with planned nuclear units recovered through a cost recovery clause. For substantially all of FPL's property, depreciation studies are typically performed and filed with the FPSC every four years. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was not required to file depreciation studies during the effective period of the agreement; therefore, previously approved depreciation rates which became effective January 1, 2010 remained in effect through December 2016. As discussed in Revenues and Rates above, the use of reserve amortization was permitted under the 2012 rate agreement. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL recorded reserve amortization (reversal) of approximately \$13 million, \$(15) million and \$(33) million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The reserve is amortized as a reduction of (or reversed as an increase to) accrued asset removal costs which is reflected in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. The weighted annual composite depreciation and amortization rate for FPL's electric utility plant in service, including capitalized software, but excluding the effects of decommissioning, dismantlement and the depreciation adjustments discussed above, was approximately 3.4%, 3.3% and 3.3% for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As part of the 2016 rate agreement, the FPSC approved new depreciation rates which became effective January 1, 2017. These new rates are expected to increase depreciation expense. The 2016 rate agreement also permits reserve amortization during the term of the agreement. See Revenues and Rates above. FPL files a twelve-month forecast with the FPSC each year which contains a regulatory ROE intended to be earned based on the best information FPL has at that time assuming normal weather. This forecast establishes a fixed targeted regulatory ROE. In order to earn the targeted regulatory ROE in each reporting period under the effective rate agreement, reserve amortization is calculated using a trailing thirteen-month average of retail rate base and capital structure in conjunction with the trailing twelve months regulatory retail base net operating income, which primarily includes the retail base portion of base and other revenues net of O&M, depreciation and amortization, interest and tax expenses. In general, the net impact of these income statement line items is adjusted, in part, by reserve amortization or its reversal to earn the targeted regulatory ROE.

NEER's electric plant in service less salvage value, if any, are depreciated primarily using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, wind, nuclear, natural gas and solar plants represented approximately 62% and 62%, 10% and 11%, less than 1% and 3%, and 14% and 9%, respectively, of NEER's depreciable electric plant in service and other property. The estimated useful lives of NEER's plants range primarily from 25 to 30 years for wind, natural gas and solar plants and from 25 to 47 years for nuclear plants. NEER reviews the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets on an ongoing basis. NEER's oil and gas production assets, representing approximately 8% and 7%, respectively, of NEER's depreciable electric plant in service and other property at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are accounted for under the successful efforts method. Depletion expenses for the acquisition of reserve rights and development costs are recognized using the unit of production method.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Nuclear Fuel - FPL and NEER have several contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel. See Note 13 - Contracts. FPL's and NEER's nuclear fuel costs are charged to fuel expense on a unit of production method.

Construction Activity - Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) is a non-cash item which represents the allowed cost of capital, including an ROE, used to finance construction projects. The portion of AFUDC attributable to borrowed funds is recorded as a reduction of interest expense and the remainder is recorded as other income. For FPL, FPSC rules limit the recording of AFUDC to projects that have an estimated cost in excess of 0.5% of a utility's plant in service balance and require more than one year to complete. FPSC rules allow construction projects below the 0.5% threshold as a component of rate base. During each of 2016, 2015 and 2014, FPL capitalized AFUDC at a rate of 6.34%, which amounted to approximately \$97 million, \$88 million and \$50 million, respectively. See Note 13 - Commitments.

FPL's construction work in progress includes construction materials, progress payments on major equipment contracts, engineering costs, AFUDC and other costs directly associated with the construction of various projects. Upon completion of the projects, these costs are transferred to electric utility plant in service and other property. Capitalized costs associated with construction activities are charged to O&M expenses when recoverability is no longer probable.

NEER capitalizes project development costs once it is probable that such costs will be realized through the ultimate construction of a power plant or sale of development rights. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEER's capitalized development costs totaled approximately \$193 million and \$133 million, respectively, which are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. These costs include land rights and other third-party costs directly associated with the development of a new project. Upon commencement of construction, these costs either are transferred to construction work in progress or remain in other assets, depending upon the nature of the cost. Capitalized development costs are charged to O&M expenses when it is no longer probable that these costs will be realized.

NEER's construction work in progress includes construction materials, progress payments on major equipment contracts, third-party engineering costs, capitalized interest and other costs directly associated with the construction and development of various projects. Interest capitalized on construction projects amounted to approximately \$107 million, \$100 million and \$104 million during 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest expense allocated from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (NEECH) to NEER is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. Upon commencement of plant operation, costs associated with construction work in progress are transferred to electric plant in service and other property.

Asset Retirement Obligations - NEE and FPL each account for asset retirement obligations and conditional asset retirement obligations (collectively, AROs) under accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if it can be reasonably estimated, with the offsetting associated asset retirement costs capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense, for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and regulatory liability, for FPL, using a systematic and rational method over the asset's estimated useful life. Changes in the ARO resulting from the passage of time are recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the liability and as accretion expense, which is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of income for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and ARO and regulatory liability, in the case of FPL. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or amount of the original estimate of cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease in the asset retirement cost, or income when asset retirement cost is depleted, in the case of NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and ARO and regulatory liability, in the case of FPL. See Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs below and Note 12.

Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs - For ratemaking purposes, FPL accrues for the cost of end of life retirement and disposal of its nuclear, fossil and solar plants over the expected service life of each unit based on nuclear decommissioning and fossil and solar dismantlement studies periodically filed with the FPSC. In addition, FPL accrues for interim removal costs over the life of the related assets based on depreciation studies approved by the FPSC. As approved by the FPSC, FPL previously suspended its annual decommissioning accrual. For financial reporting purposes, FPL recognizes decommissioning and dismantlement liabilities in accordance with accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. Any differences between expense recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amount recovered through rates are reported as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting. See Revenues and Rates, Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization, Asset Retirement Obligations above and Note 12.

Nuclear decommissioning studies are performed at least every five years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. FPL filed updated nuclear decommissioning studies with the FPSC in December 2015. These studies reflect FPL's current plans, under the operating licenses, for prompt dismantlement of Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 following the end of plant operation with decommissioning activities commencing in 2032 and 2033, respectively, and provide for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be mothballed beginning in 2036 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 in 2043. These studies also assume that FPL will be storing spent fuel on site pending removal to a United States (U.S.) government facility. The studies indicate FPL's portion of the ultimate costs of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including costs associated with

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under a spent fuel settlement agreement, to be approximately \$7.5 billion, or \$3.0 billion expressed in 2016 dollars.

Restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission FPL's nuclear units are included in nuclear decommissioning reserve funds, which are included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. Marketable securities held in the decommissioning funds are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. See Note 4. Fund earnings, consisting of dividends, interest and realized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reinvested in the funds. Fund earnings, as well as any changes in unrealized gains and losses, are not recognized in income and are reflected as a corresponding offset in the related regulatory liability accounts. FPL does not currently make contributions to the decommissioning funds, other than the reinvestment of fund earnings. During 2016, 2015 and 2014 fund earnings on decommissioning funds were approximately \$102 million, \$96 million and \$91 million, respectively. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes.

Fossil and solar plant dismantlement studies are typically performed at least every four years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was not required to file fossil and solar dismantlement studies during the effective period of the agreement; therefore, previously approved studies which became effective January 1, 2010 remained in effect through December 2016 and resulted in an annual expense of \$18 million which is recorded in depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. As part of the 2016 rate agreement, the FPSC approved a new annual expense of \$26 million based on FPL's 2016 fossil and solar dismantlement studies which became effective January 1, 2017. At December 31, 2016, FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil and solar units is approximately \$1.3 billion, or \$480 million expressed in 2016 dollars.

NEER records nuclear decommissioning liabilities for Seabrook Station (Seabrook), Duane Arnold Energy Center (Duane Arnold) and Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant (Point Beach) and dismantlement liabilities for its wind and solar facilities, when required in accordance with accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The liabilities are being accreted using the interest method through the date decommissioning or dismantlement activities are expected to be complete. See Note 12. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEER's ARO, which is primarily related to nuclear decommissioning and wind and solar dismantlement, was approximately \$817 million and \$647 million, respectively, and was primarily determined using various internal and external data and applying a probability percentage to a variety of scenarios regarding the life of the plant and timing of decommissioning or dismantlement. NEER's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its nuclear plants, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under a spent fuel settlement agreement, is estimated to be approximately \$11.8 billion, or \$2.0 billion expressed in 2016 dollars. The ultimate cost to dismantle NEER's wind and solar facilities is estimated to be approximately \$1.8 billion.

Seabrook files a comprehensive nuclear decommissioning study with the New Hampshire Nuclear Decommissioning Financing Committee (NDFC) every four years; the most recent study was filed in 2015. Seabrook's decommissioning funding plan is also subject to annual review by the NDFC. Currently, there are no ongoing decommissioning funding requirements for Seabrook, Duane Arnold and Point Beach, however, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and in the case of Seabrook, the NDFC, has the authority to require additional funding in the future. NEER's portion of Seabrook's, Duane Arnold's and Point Beach's restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission these plants is included in nuclear decommissioning reserve funds, which are included in special use funds on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Marketable securities held in the decommissioning funds are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. Market adjustments result in a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive income (OCI), except for unrealized losses associated with marketable securities considered to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are recognized as other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Fund earnings are recognized in income and are reinvested in the funds. See Note 4. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes.

Major Maintenance Costs - FPL recognizes costs associated with planned major nuclear maintenance in accordance with regulatory treatment and records the related accrual as a regulatory liability. FPL expenses costs associated with planned fossil maintenance as incurred. FPL's estimated nuclear maintenance costs for each nuclear unit's next planned outage are accrued over the period from the end of the last outage to the end of the next planned outage. Any difference between the estimated and actual costs is included in O&M expenses when known. The accrued liability for nuclear maintenance costs at December 31, 2016 and 2015 totaled approximately \$65 million and \$48 million, respectively, and is included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, FPL recognized approximately \$89 million, \$90 million and \$76 million, respectively, in nuclear maintenance costs which are primarily included in O&M expenses in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

NEER uses the deferral method to account for certain planned major maintenance costs. NEER's major maintenance costs for its nuclear generation units and combustion turbines are capitalized and amortized on a unit of production method over the period from the end of the last outage to the beginning of the next planned outage. NEER's capitalized major maintenance costs, net of accumulated amortization, totaled approximately \$69 million and \$97 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and

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2014, NEER amortized approximately \$74 million, \$79 million and \$81 million in major maintenance costs which are included in O&M expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash - At December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEE had approximately \$311 million (\$120 million for FPL) and \$244 million (\$75 million for FPL), respectively, of restricted cash included in other current assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets, which was primarily related to margin cash collateral requirements, debt service payments and bond proceeds held for construction at FPL. Where offsetting positions exist, restricted cash related to margin cash collateral is netted against derivative instruments. See Note 3.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - FPL maintains an accumulated provision for uncollectible customer accounts receivable that is estimated using a percentage, derived from historical revenue and write-off trends, of the previous five months of revenue. Additional amounts are included in the provision to address specific items that are not considered in the calculation described above. NEER regularly reviews collectibility of its receivables and establishes a provision for losses estimated as a percentage of accounts receivable based on the historical bad debt write-off trends for its retail electricity provider operations and, when necessary, using the specific identification method for all other receivables.

Inventory - FPL values materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory using a weighted-average cost method. NEER's materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventories are carried at the lower of weighted-average cost or market, unless evidence indicates that the weighted-average cost (even if in excess of market) will be recovered with a normal profit upon sale in the ordinary course of business.

Energy Trading - NEE provides full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, which include load-following services and various ancillary services, in certain markets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to optimize the value of electricity and fuel contracts, generation facilities and gas infrastructure assets, as well as to take advantage of projected favorable commodity price movements. Trading contracts that meet the definition of a derivative are accounted for at fair value and realized gains and losses from all trading contracts, including those where physical delivery is required, are recorded net for all periods presented. See Note 3.

Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve - In connection with the 2007 storm-recovery bond financing (see Note 8 - FPL), the net proceeds to FPL from the sale of the storm-recovery property were used primarily to reimburse FPL for its estimated net of tax deficiency in its storm and property insurance reserve (storm reserve) and provide for a storm and property insurance reserve fund (storm fund). Upon the issuance of the storm-recovery bonds, the storm reserve deficiency was reclassified to securitized storm-recovery costs which is recorded as a current and noncurrent regulatory asset on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. As storm-recovery charges are billed to customers (which are included in operating revenues), the securitized storm-recovery costs are amortized and included in depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. Marketable securities held in the storm fund are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value. See Note 4. Fund earnings, consisting of dividends, interest and realized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reinvested in the fund. Fund earnings, as well as any changes in unrealized gains and losses, are not recognized in income and are reflected as a corresponding adjustment to the storm reserve. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes. The storm fund is included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and was approximately \$74 million at December 31, 2015. During the fourth quarter of 2016, all available funds were withdrawn from the storm fund to pay for the storm restoration costs associated with Hurricane Hermine and Hurricane Matthew (see below regarding Hurricane Hermine and Hurricane Matthew).

FPL was impacted by Hurricane Hermine in September 2016 and Hurricane Matthew in October 2016. Hurricane Matthew resulted in damage in much of FPL's service territory and caused approximately 1.2 million of FPL's customers to lose electrical service. Damage to FPL property was primarily limited to the transmission and distribution systems. Storm restoration costs eligible for recovery for both events totaled approximately \$315 million, the majority of which relates to Hurricane Matthew. Prior to these storms, FPL's storm and property insurance reserve had the capacity to absorb approximately \$112 million in additional storm restoration costs (\$20 million of which was absorbed by Hurricane Hermine). At December 31, 2016, FPL's storm and property insurance reserve was fully depleted and storm restoration costs expected to be recoverable from customers exceeded the balance of the storm reserve by approximately \$203 million. This deficiency has been deferred and recorded as a regulatory asset on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. In February 2017, the FPSC approved FPL's request to begin recovering eligible storm restoration costs over the reserve amount, plus approximately \$117 million to replenish the reserve to the level authorized by the 2012 rate agreement. The recovery will take place through an interim surcharge that applies for a 12-month period starting March 1, 2017, with the amount collected subject to refund based on an FPSC prudence review.

The replenished reserve will not initially be reflected on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets because the associated regulatory asset does not meet the specific recognition criteria under the accounting guidance for certain regulated entities. As a result, as the storm surcharge is billed to customers (which is recorded as operating revenues), the storm reserve will be recognized

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as a regulatory liability and charged to depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets - NEE evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets - NEE's goodwill and other intangible assets are as follows:

	Weighted-Average Useful Lives (years)	December 31, 2016	2015
		(millions)	
Goodwill (by reporting unit):			
NEER segment:			
Gas infrastructure, primarily Texas pipelines		\$ 641	\$ 635
Customer supply		72	72
Generation assets		38	43
Other		28	28
Total goodwill		<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ 778</u>
Other intangible assets not subject to amortization, primarily land easements		<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>
Other intangible assets subject to amortization:			
Customer relationships associated with gas infrastructure	41	\$ 700	\$ 720
Purchased power agreements	22	444	328
Other, primarily transmission and development rights and customer lists	19	81	136
Total		<u>1,225</u>	<u>1,184</u>
Accumulated amortization		<u>(115)</u>	<u>(120)</u>
Total other intangible assets subject to amortization - net		<u>\$ 1,110</u>	<u>\$ 1,064</u>

NEE's goodwill relates to various acquisitions which were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Other intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized, primarily on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives. Amortization expense was approximately \$35 million, \$17 million and \$15 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is expected to be approximately \$31 million, \$46 million, \$39 million, \$26 million and \$19 million for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are primarily included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Goodwill and other intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually by applying a fair value-based analysis. Other intangible assets subject to amortization are periodically reviewed when impairment indicators are present to assess recoverability from future operations using undiscounted future cash flows.

Pension Plan - NEE allocates net periodic pension income to its subsidiaries based on the pensionable earnings of the subsidiaries' employees. Accounting guidance requires recognition of the funded status of the pension plan in the balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized in other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity in the year in which the changes occur. Since NEE is the plan sponsor, and its subsidiaries do not have separate rights to the plan assets or direct obligations to their employees, this accounting guidance is reflected at NEE and not allocated to the subsidiaries. The portion of previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are estimated to be allocable to FPL as net periodic (income) cost in future periods and that otherwise would be recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) are classified as regulatory assets and liabilities at NEE in accordance with regulatory treatment.

Stock-Based Compensation - NEE accounts for stock-based payment transactions based on grant-date fair value. Compensation costs for awards with graded vesting are recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. See Note 10 - Stock-Based Compensation.

Income Taxes - Deferred income taxes are recognized on all significant temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are presented as noncurrent on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. In connection with the tax sharing agreement between NEE and certain of its subsidiaries, the income tax provision at each applicable subsidiary reflects the use of the "separate return method," except that tax benefits that could not be used on a separate return basis, but are used on the consolidated tax return, are recorded by the subsidiary that generated the tax benefits. Any remaining consolidated

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income tax benefits or expenses are recorded at the corporate level. Included in other regulatory assets and other regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets is the revenue equivalent of the difference in deferred income taxes computed under accounting rules, as compared to regulatory accounting rules. The net regulatory asset totaled \$289 million (\$266 million for FPL) and \$283 million (\$268 million for FPL) at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is being amortized in accordance with the regulatory treatment over the estimated lives of the assets or liabilities for which the deferred tax amount was initially recognized.

Production tax credits (PTCs) are recognized as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes and are recorded as a reduction of current income taxes payable, unless limited by tax law in which instance they are recorded as deferred tax assets. NEER recognizes ITCs as a reduction to income tax expense when the related energy property is placed into service. FPL recognizes ITCs as a reduction to income tax expense over the depreciable life of the related energy property. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, FPL's accumulated deferred ITCs were approximately \$123 million and \$3 million, respectively, and are included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. NEE and FPL record a deferred income tax benefit created by the convertible ITCs on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of renewable property. For NEER, this deferred income tax benefit is recorded in income tax expense in the year that the renewable property is placed in service. For FPL, this deferred income tax benefit is offset by a regulatory liability, which is amortized as a reduction of depreciation expense over the approximate lives of the related renewable property in accordance with the regulatory treatment. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the net deferred income tax benefits associated with FPL's convertible ITCs were approximately \$46 million and \$48 million, respectively, and are included in noncurrent regulatory assets and noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. NEE recognizes interest income (expense) related to unrecognized tax benefits (liabilities) in interest income and interest expense, respectively, net of the amount deferred at FPL. At FPL, the offset to accrued interest receivable (payable) on income taxes is classified as a regulatory liability (regulatory asset) which will be amortized to income (expense) over a five-year period upon settlement in accordance with regulatory treatment. All tax positions taken by NEE in its income tax returns that are recognized in the financial statements must satisfy a more-likely-than-not threshold. NEE and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states, the most significant of which is Florida, and certain foreign jurisdictions. Federal tax liabilities, with the exception of certain refund claims, are effectively settled for all years prior to 2013. State and foreign tax liabilities, which have varied statutes of limitations regarding additional assessments, are generally effectively settled for years prior to 2009. At December 31, 2016, NEE had unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$40 million that, if disallowed, could impact the annual effective income tax rate. The amounts of unrecognized tax benefits and related interest accruals may change within the next 12 months; however, NEE and FPL do not expect these changes to have a significant impact on NEE's or FPL's financial statements. See Note 5.

Sale of Differential Membership Interests - Certain subsidiaries of NEER sold their Class B membership interest in entities that have ownership interests in wind and solar facilities, with generating capacity totaling approximately 6,847 MW and 374 MW, respectively, at December 31, 2016, to third-party investors. In exchange for the cash received, the holders of the Class B membership interests will receive a portion of the economic attributes of the facilities, including income tax attributes, for variable periods. The transactions are not treated as a sale under the accounting rules and the proceeds received are deferred and recorded as a liability in deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. The deferred amount is being recognized in benefits associated with differential membership interests - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income as the Class B members receive their portion of the economic attributes. NEE continues to operate and manage the wind and solar facilities, and consolidates the entities that own the wind and solar facilities.

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) - An entity is considered to be a VIE when its total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or its equity investors, as a group, lack the characteristics of having a controlling financial interest. A reporting company is required to consolidate a VIE as its primary beneficiary when it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. NEE and FPL evaluate whether an entity is a VIE whenever reconsideration events as defined by the accounting guidance occur. See Note 8.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which requires, among other things, that lessees recognize a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments; and a right-of-use asset for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases). The standards update will be effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. Lessees and lessors must apply a modified retrospective approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. NEE and FPL are currently reviewing their portfolio of contracts and are in the process of determining the proper application of the standards update to these contracts in order to determine the impact the adoption will have on their consolidated financial statements, including timing of adoption.

Merger Termination - In 2014, NEE and Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the HEI merger agreement) pursuant to which Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO), HEI's wholly owned electric utility subsidiary, was to become a wholly owned subsidiary of NEE. In July 2016, the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission issued an order dismissing

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NEE's and HECO's merger application and, as a result, NEE terminated the HEI merger agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the HEI merger agreement, NEE paid HEI a termination fee of \$90 million plus reimbursement to HEI for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the HEI merger agreement of \$5 million, which is included in merger-related expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale - In April 2016, a subsidiary of NEER completed the sale of its ownership interest in merchant natural gas generation facilities located in Texas with a total generating capacity of 2,884 MW for net cash proceeds of approximately \$456 million, after transaction costs and working capital adjustments. A NEER affiliate continued to operate the facilities included in the sale through September 2016. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately \$254 million (\$106 million after tax) was recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and is included in losses (gains) on disposal of assets - net. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to the facilities that were classified as held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 primarily represent property, plant and equipment and the related long-term debt.

In 2016, a subsidiary of NEER initiated a plan, received internal authorization and completed the sale of its ownership interest in natural gas generation facilities located primarily in Pennsylvania with a total generating capacity of 840 MW for net cash proceeds of approximately \$260 million, after transaction costs and working capital adjustments. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately \$191 million (\$113 million after tax) was recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and is included in losses (gains) on disposal of assets - net.

In January 2017, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE completed the sale of its membership interests in its fiber-optic telecommunications business (FPL FiberNet) for net cash proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion, after repayment of \$370 million of related long-term debt. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately \$1.1 billion (approximately \$700 million after tax) will be recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income during the three-months ended March 31, 2017. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to FPL FiberNet that were classified as held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 primarily represent property, plant and equipment and the related long-term debt.

2. Employee Retirement Benefits

Employee Pension Plan and Other Benefits Plans - NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. NEE also has a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP), which includes a non-qualified supplemental defined benefit pension component that provides benefits to a select group of management and highly compensated employees, and sponsors a contributory postretirement plan for other benefits for retirees of NEE and its subsidiaries meeting certain eligibility requirements. The total accrued benefit cost of the SERP and postretirement plans is approximately \$325 million (\$222 million for FPL) and \$321 million (\$230 million for FPL) at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Pension Plan Assets, Benefit Obligations and Funded Status - The changes in assets, benefit obligations and the funded status of the pension plan are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(millions)	
Change in pension plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 3,563	\$ 3,698
Actual return on plan assets	217	(8)
Benefit payments	(129)	(127)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ 3,651</u>	<u>\$ 3,563</u>
Change in pension benefit obligation:		
Obligation at January 1	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,454
Service cost	62	70
Interest cost	105	97
Plan amendments	(19)	—
Actuarial losses (gains) - net	47	(86)
Benefit payments	(129)	(127)
Obligation at December 31 ^(a)	<u>\$ 2,474</u>	<u>\$ 2,408</u>
Funded status:		
Prepaid pension benefit costs at NEE at December 31	<u>\$ 1,177</u>	<u>\$ 1,155</u>
Prepaid pension benefit costs at FPL at December 31	<u>\$ 1,301</u>	<u>\$ 1,243</u>

(a) NEE's accumulated pension benefit obligation, which includes no assumption about future salary levels, at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$2,439 million and \$2,366 million, respectively.

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NEE's unrecognized amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) yet to be recognized as components of prepaid pension benefit costs are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(millions)	
Unrecognized prior service benefit (cost) (net of \$2 tax expense and \$1 tax benefit, respectively)	\$ 3	\$ (2)
Unrecognized losses (net of \$55 and \$38 tax benefit, respectively)	(87)	(60)
Total	\$ (84)	\$ (62)

NEE's unrecognized amounts included in regulatory assets yet to be recognized as components of net prepaid pension benefit costs are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(millions)	
Unrecognized prior service cost (benefit)	\$ (4)	\$ 9
Unrecognized losses	280	232
Total	\$ 276	\$ 241

The following table provides the assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation for the pension plan. These rates are used in determining net periodic income in the following year.

	2016	2015
Discount rate ^(a)	4.09%	4.35%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%

(a) Beginning in 2017, NEE changed its method of estimating the interest cost component of net periodic benefit costs and will use a full yield curve approach by applying a specific spot rate along the yield curve rather than a single weighted-average discount rate. Such change is not expected to have a material impact on the pension and postretirement plans' net periodic benefit costs.

NEE's investment policy for the pension plan recognizes the benefit of protecting the plan's funded status, thereby avoiding the necessity of future employer contributions. Its broad objectives are to achieve a high rate of total return with a prudent level of risk taking while maintaining sufficient liquidity and diversification to avoid large losses and preserve capital over the long term.

The NEE pension plan fund's current target asset allocation, which is expected to be reached over time, is 45% equity investments, 32% fixed income investments, 13% alternative investments and 10% convertible securities. The pension fund's investment strategy emphasizes traditional investments, broadly diversified across the global equity and fixed income markets, using a combination of different investment styles and vehicles. The pension fund's equity and fixed income holdings consist of both directly held securities as well as commingled investment arrangements such as common and collective trusts, pooled separate accounts, registered investment companies and limited partnerships. The pension fund's convertible security assets are principally direct holdings of convertible securities and include a convertible security oriented limited partnership. The pension fund's alternative investments consist primarily of private equity and real estate oriented investments in limited partnerships as well as absolute return oriented limited partnerships that use a broad range of investment strategies on a global basis.

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The fair value measurements of NEE's pension plan assets by fair value hierarchy level are as follows:

December 31, 2016 ^(a)				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions)			
Equity securities ^(b)	\$ 879	\$ 16	\$ 3	\$ 898
Equity commingled vehicles ^(c)	—	845	—	845
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	143	12	—	155
Corporate debt securities ^(d)	3	246	1	250
Asset-backed securities	—	124	—	124
Debt security commingled vehicles	—	22	—	22
Convertible securities ^(e)	21	277	—	298
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 1,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,542</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>2,592</u>
Total investments measured at net asset value ^(f)				1,059
Total fair value of plan assets				<u>\$ 3,651</u>

(a) See Note 4 for discussion of fair value measurement techniques and inputs.

(b) Includes foreign investments of \$370 million.

(c) Includes foreign investments of \$261 million.

(d) Includes foreign investments of \$67 million.

(e) Includes foreign investments of \$31 million.

(f) Includes foreign investments of \$282 million.

December 31, 2015 ^(a)				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions)			
Equity securities ^(b)	\$ 910	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$ 932
Equity commingled vehicles ^(c)	—	792	—	792
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	110	13	—	123
Corporate debt securities ^(d)	2	277	1	280
Asset-backed securities	—	167	—	167
Debt security commingled vehicles	—	21	—	21
Convertible securities ^(e)	16	258	—	274
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 1,038</u>	<u>\$ 1,549</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>2,589</u>
Total investments measured at net asset value ^(f)				974
Total fair value of plan assets				<u>\$ 3,563</u>

(a) See Note 4 for discussion of fair value measurement techniques and inputs.

(b) Includes foreign investments of \$384 million.

(c) Includes foreign investments of \$249 million.

(d) Includes foreign investments of \$68 million.

(e) Includes foreign investments of \$23 million.

(f) Includes foreign investments of \$283 million.

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Expected Cash Flows - The following table provides information about benefit payments expected to be paid by the pension plan for each of the following calendar years (in millions):

2017	\$	155
2018	\$	156
2019	\$	160
2020	\$	163
2021	\$	170
2022 - 2026	\$	879

Net Periodic (Income) Cost - The components of net periodic (income) cost for the plans are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)					
Service cost	\$ 62	\$ 70	\$ 61	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3
Interest cost	105	97	101	13	13	16
Expected return on plan assets	(260)	(253)	(241)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Amortization of prior service cost (benefit)	1	1	5	(2)	(3)	(3)
Amortization of losses	—	—	—	—	2	—
Net periodic (income) cost at NEE	\$ (92)	\$ (85)	\$ (74)	\$ 12	\$ 14	\$ 15
Net periodic (income) cost at FPL	\$ (58)	\$ (55)	\$ (47)	\$ 9	\$ 11	\$ 11

Other Comprehensive Income - The components of net periodic income (cost) recognized in OCI for the pension plan are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Prior service benefit (net of \$3 and \$3 tax expense, respectively)	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 4
Net losses (net of \$16, \$27 and \$29 tax benefit, respectively)	(26)	(44)	(45)
Amortization of prior service benefit	—	—	1
Total	\$ (22)	\$ (44)	\$ (40)

Regulatory Assets (Liabilities) - The components of net periodic (income) cost recognized during the year in regulatory assets (liabilities) for the pension plan are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(millions)	
Prior service benefit	\$ (12)	\$ —
Unrecognized losses	48	104
Amortization of prior service benefit	(1)	(1)
Total	\$ 35	\$ 103

The assumptions used to determine net periodic income for the pension plan are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Discount rate	4.35%	3.95%	4.80%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return ^{(a)(b)}	7.35%	7.35%	7.75%

(a) In developing the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption for its pension plan, NEE evaluated input, including other qualitative and quantitative factors, from its actuaries and consultants, as well as information available in the marketplace. NEE considered different models, capital market return assumptions and historical returns for a portfolio with an equity/bond asset mix similar to its pension fund. NEE also considered its pension fund's historical compounded returns.

(b) In 2016 and 2015, an expected long-term rate of return of 7.75% is presented net of investment management fees.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Employee Contribution Plan - NEE offers an employee retirement savings plan which allows eligible participants to contribute a percentage of qualified compensation through payroll deductions. NEE makes matching contributions to participants' accounts. Defined contribution expense pursuant to this plan was approximately \$52 million, \$63 million and \$59 million for NEE (\$32 million, \$40 million and \$37 million for FPL) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

3. Derivative Instruments

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the commodity price risk inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated primarily with outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings, and to optimize the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets.

With respect to commodities related to NEE's competitive energy business, NEER employs risk management procedures to conduct its activities related to optimizing the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets, providing full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, and engaging in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements and changes in the expected volatility of prices in the energy markets. These risk management activities involve the use of derivative instruments executed within prescribed limits to manage the risk associated with fluctuating commodity prices. Transactions in derivative instruments are executed on recognized exchanges or via the over-the-counter (OTC) markets, depending on the most favorable credit terms and market execution factors. For NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets, derivative instruments are used to hedge all or a portion of the expected output of these assets. These hedges are designed to reduce the effect of adverse changes in the wholesale forward commodity markets associated with NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets. With regard to full energy and capacity requirements services, NEER is required to vary the quantity of energy and related services based on the load demands of the customers served. For this type of transaction, derivative instruments are used to hedge the anticipated electricity quantities required to serve these customers and reduce the effect of unfavorable changes in the forward energy markets. Additionally, NEER takes positions in energy markets based on differences between actual forward market levels and management's view of fundamental market conditions, including supply/demand imbalances, changes in traditional flows of energy, changes in short- and long-term weather patterns and anticipated regulatory and legislative outcomes. NEER uses derivative instruments to realize value from these market dislocations, subject to strict risk management limits around market, operational and credit exposure.

Derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. At FPL, substantially all changes in the derivatives' fair value are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause (fuel clause). For NEE's non-rate regulated operations, predominantly NEER, essentially all changes in the derivatives' fair value for power purchases and sales, fuel sales and trading activities are recognized on a net basis in operating revenues; fuel purchases used in the production of electricity are recognized in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense; and the equity method investees' related activity is recognized in equity in earnings of equity method investees in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Settlement gains and losses are included within the line items in the consolidated statements of income to which they relate. Transactions for which physical delivery is deemed not to have occurred are presented on a net basis in the consolidated statements of income. For commodity derivatives, NEE believes that, where offsetting positions exist at the same location for the same time, the transactions are considered to have been netted and therefore physical delivery has been deemed not to have occurred for financial reporting purposes. Settlements related to derivative instruments are primarily recognized in net cash provided by operating activities in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of cash flows.

In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for its cash flow and fair value hedges related to interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and, therefore, all changes in the derivatives' fair value, as well as the transaction gain or loss on foreign denominated debt, are recognized in interest expense in NEE's consolidated statements of income. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2016, NEE reclassified approximately \$18 million (\$11 million after tax), respectively, from AOCI to interest expense primarily because it became probable that a related future transaction being hedged would not occur. At December 31, 2016, NEE's AOCI included amounts related to the discontinued interest rate cash flow hedges with expiration dates through March 2035 and foreign currency cash flow hedges with expiration dates through September 2030. Approximately \$80 million of net losses included in AOCI at December 31, 2016 is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months as the principal and/or interest payments are made. Such amounts assume no change in scheduled principal payments.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments - The tables below present NEE's and FPL's gross derivative positions at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as required by disclosure rules. However, the majority of the underlying contracts are subject to master netting agreements and generally would not be contractually settled on a gross basis. Therefore, the tables below also present the derivative positions on a net basis, which reflect the offsetting of positions of certain transactions within the portfolio, the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral (see Note 4 - Recurring Fair Value Measurements for netting information), as well as the location of the net derivative position on the consolidated balance sheets.

December 31, 2016				
	Fair Values of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Fair Values of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Net Basis	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
(millions)				
NEE:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 4,590	\$ 2,968	\$ 1,938	\$ 483
Interest rate contracts	288	284	296	292
Foreign currency contracts	1	106	1	106
Total fair values	<u>\$ 4,879</u>	<u>\$ 3,358</u>	<u>\$ 2,235</u>	<u>\$ 881</u>
FPL:				
Commodity contracts	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 209</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets ^(a)			\$ 885	
Noncurrent derivative assets ^(b)			1,350	
Current derivative liabilities				\$ 404
Noncurrent derivative liabilities				477
Total derivatives			<u>\$ 2,235</u>	<u>\$ 881</u>
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets			\$ 209	
Current derivative liabilities				\$ 1
Total derivatives			<u>\$ 209</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

(a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$96 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$71 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

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December 31, 2015							
	Fair Values of Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Fair Values of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments for Accounting Purposes - Gross Basis		Total Derivatives Combined - Net Basis		
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
(millions)							
NEE:							
Commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,906	\$ 4,580	\$ 1,937	\$ 982	
Interest rate contracts	33	155	2	160	34	319	
Foreign currency contracts	—	132	—	—	—	127	
Total fair values	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	<u>\$ 5,908</u>	<u>\$ 4,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,428</u>	
FPL:							
Commodity contracts	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:							
Current derivative assets ^(a)					\$ 712		
Assets held for sale						57	
Noncurrent derivative assets ^(b)						1,202	
Current derivative liabilities ^(c)							\$ 882
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale							16
Noncurrent derivative liabilities ^(d)							530
Total derivatives					<u>\$ 1,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,428</u>	
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:							
Current derivative assets					\$ 3		
Noncurrent other assets						1	
Current derivative liabilities							\$ 222
Total derivatives					<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	

(a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$279 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$151 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

(c) Reflects the netting of approximately \$46 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.

(d) Reflects the netting of approximately \$13 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEE had approximately \$5 million and \$27 million (none at FPL), respectively, in margin cash collateral received from counterparties that was not offset against derivative assets in the above presentation. These amounts are included in current other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, at December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEE had approximately \$129 million and \$116 million (none at FPL), respectively, in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties that was not offset against derivative assets or liabilities in the above presentation. These amounts are included in current other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments - Losses related to NEE's cash flow hedges, which were previously designated as hedging instruments, are recorded in NEE's consolidated financial statements (none at FPL) as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2014		
	Interest Rate Contracts	Foreign Currency Contracts	Total	Interest Rate Contracts	Foreign Currency Contracts	Total
Losses recognized in OCI	\$ (113)	\$ (12)	\$ (125)	\$ (132)	\$ (89)	\$ (221)
Losses reclassified from AOCI to net income	\$ (73) ^(a)	\$ (15) ^(b)	\$ (88)	\$ (77) ^(a)	\$ (78) ^(b)	\$ (155)

(a) Included in interest expense.

(b) For 2015 and 2014, losses of approximately \$11 million and \$8 million, respectively, are included in interest expense and the balances are included in other - net.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Gains (losses) related to NEE's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)		
Commodity contracts: ^(a)			
Operating revenues	\$ 459	\$ 932	\$ 420
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	(1)	8	1
Foreign currency contracts - interest expense	14	—	—
Foreign currency contracts - other - net	(1)	—	(1)
Interest rate contracts - interest expense	181	8	(64)
Losses reclassified from AOCI to interest expense:			
Interest rate contracts	(90)	—	—
Foreign currency contracts	(11)	—	—
Total	\$ 551	\$ 948	\$ 356

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, FPL recorded gains (losses) of approximately \$203 million, \$(326) million and \$(289) million, respectively, related to commodity contracts as regulatory liabilities (assets) on its consolidated balance sheets.

Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments - The following table represents net notional volumes associated with derivative instruments that are required to be reported at fair value in NEE's and FPL's consolidated financial statements. The table includes significant volumes of transactions that have minimal exposure to commodity price changes because they are variably priced agreements. These volumes are only an indication of the commodity exposure that is managed through the use of derivatives. They do not represent net physical asset positions or non-derivative positions and their hedges, nor do they represent NEE's and FPL's net economic exposure, but only the net notional derivative positions that fully or partially hedge the related asset positions. NEE and FPL had derivative commodity contracts for the following net notional volumes:

Commodity Type	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)			
Power	(84) MWh ^(a)	—	(112) MWh ^(a)	—
Natural gas	1,002 MMBtu ^(b)	618 MMBtu ^(b)	1,321 MMBtu ^(b)	833 MMBtu ^(b)
Oil	(7) barrels	—	(9) barrels	—

(a) Megawatt-hours

(b) One million British thermal units

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEE had interest rate contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$15.1 billion and \$8.3 billion, respectively, and foreign currency contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$705 million and \$715 million, respectively.

Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features - Certain derivative instruments contain credit-risk-related contingent features including, among other things, the requirement to maintain an investment grade credit rating from specified credit rating agencies and certain financial ratios, as well as credit-related cross-default and material adverse change triggers. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate fair value of NEE's derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position was approximately \$1.3 billion (\$5 million for FPL) and \$2.2 billion (\$224 million for FPL), respectively.

If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these derivative agreements were triggered, certain subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, could be required to post collateral or settle contracts according to contractual terms which generally allow netting of contracts in offsetting positions. Certain derivative contracts contain multiple types of credit-related triggers. To the extent these contracts contain a credit ratings downgrade trigger, the maximum exposure is included in the following credit ratings collateral posting requirements. If FPL's and NEECH's credit ratings were downgraded to BBB/Baa2 (a two level downgrade for FPL and a one level downgrade for NEECH from the current lowest applicable rating), applicable NEE subsidiaries would be required to post collateral such that the total posted collateral would be approximately \$110 million (none at FPL) and \$165 million (\$20 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. If FPL's and NEECH's credit ratings were downgraded to below investment grade, applicable NEE subsidiaries would be required to post additional collateral such that the total posted collateral would be approximately \$990 million (\$10 million at FPL) and \$1.4 billion (\$185 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Some derivative contracts do not contain credit ratings downgrade triggers, but do contain provisions that require certain financial measures be maintained and/or have credit-related cross-default triggers. In the event these provisions were triggered, applicable

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NEE subsidiaries could be required to post additional collateral of up to approximately \$225 million (\$115 million at FPL) and \$270 million (\$120 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Collateral related to derivatives may be posted in the form of cash or credit support in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2016, applicable NEE subsidiaries have posted approximately \$1 million (none at FPL) in cash and \$30 million (none at FPL) in the form of letters of credit which could be applied toward the collateral requirements described above. At December 31, 2015, applicable NEE subsidiaries have posted approximately \$123 million (\$3 million at FPL) in the form of letters of credit which could be applied toward the collateral requirements described above. FPL and NEECH have credit facilities generally in excess of the collateral requirements described above that would be available to support, among other things, derivative activities. Under the terms of the credit facilities, maintenance of a specific credit rating is not a condition to drawing on these credit facilities, although there are other conditions to drawing on these credit facilities.

Additionally, some contracts contain certain adequate assurance provisions where a counterparty may demand additional collateral based on subjective events and/or conditions. Due to the subjective nature of these provisions, NEE and FPL are unable to determine an exact value for these items and they are not included in any of the quantitative disclosures above.

4. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of assets and liabilities are determined using either unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) or pricing inputs that are observable (Level 2) whenever that information is available and using unobservable inputs (Level 3) to estimate fair value only when relevant observable inputs are not available. NEE and FPL use several different valuation techniques to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities, relying primarily on the market approach of using prices and other market information for identical and/or comparable assets and liabilities for those assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. NEE's and FPL's assessment of the significance of any particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. Non-performance risk, including the consideration of a credit valuation adjustment, is also considered in the determination of fair value for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash - NEE primarily holds investments in money market funds. The fair value of these funds is estimated using a market approach based on current observable market prices.

Special Use Funds and Other Investments - NEE and FPL hold primarily debt and equity securities directly, as well as indirectly through commingled funds. Substantially all directly held equity securities are valued at their quoted market prices. For directly held debt securities, multiple prices and price types are obtained from pricing vendors whenever possible, which enables cross-provider validations. A primary price source is identified based on asset type, class or issue of each security. Commingled funds, which are similar to mutual funds, are maintained by banks or investment companies and hold certain investments in accordance with a stated set of objectives. The fair value of commingled funds is primarily derived from the quoted prices in active markets of the underlying securities. Because the fund shares are offered to a limited group of investors, they are not considered to be traded in an active market.

Derivative Instruments - NEE and FPL measure the fair value of commodity contracts using a combination of market and income approaches utilizing prices observed on commodities exchanges and in the OTC markets, or through the use of industry-standard valuation techniques, such as option modeling or discounted cash flows techniques, incorporating both observable and unobservable valuation inputs. The resulting measurements are the best estimate of fair value as represented by the transfer of the asset or liability through an orderly transaction in the marketplace at the measurement date.

Most exchange-traded derivative assets and liabilities are valued directly using unadjusted quoted prices. For exchange-traded derivative assets and liabilities where the principal market is deemed to be inactive based on average daily volumes and open interest, the measurement is established using settlement prices from the exchanges, and therefore considered to be valued using other observable inputs.

NEE, through its subsidiaries, including FPL, also enters into OTC commodity contract derivatives. The majority of these contracts are transacted at liquid trading points, and the prices for these contracts are verified using quoted prices in active markets from exchanges, brokers or pricing services for similar contracts.

NEE, through NEER, also enters into full requirements contracts, which, in most cases, meet the definition of derivatives and are measured at fair value. These contracts typically have one or more inputs that are not observable and are significant to the valuation of the contract. In addition, certain exchange and non-exchange traded derivative options at NEE have one or more significant inputs that are not observable, and are valued using industry-standard option models.

In all cases where NEE and FPL use significant unobservable inputs for the valuation of a commodity contract, consideration is given to the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. The primary input to the valuation models for commodity contracts is the forward commodity curve for the respective instruments. Other inputs include, but are not limited to, assumptions about market liquidity, volatility, correlation and contract duration as more fully described below in Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Fair Value Measurements. In instances where the reference markets are deemed to be inactive or do not have transactions for a similar contract, the derivative assets and liabilities may be valued using significant other

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observable inputs and potentially significant unobservable inputs. In such instances, the valuation for these contracts is established using techniques including extrapolation from or interpolation between actively traded contracts, or estimated basis adjustments from liquid trading points. NEE and FPL regularly evaluate and validate the inputs used to determine fair value by a number of methods, consisting of various market price verification procedures, including the use of pricing services and multiple broker quotes to support the market price of the various commodities. In all cases where there are assumptions and models used to generate inputs for valuing derivative assets and liabilities, the review and verification of the assumptions, models and changes to the models are undertaken by individuals that are independent of those responsible for estimating fair value.

NEE uses interest rate contracts and foreign currency contracts to mitigate and adjust interest rate and foreign currency exchange exposure related primarily to certain outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings when deemed appropriate based on market conditions or when required by financing agreements. NEE estimates the fair value of these derivatives using an income approach based on a discounted cash flows valuation technique utilizing the net amount of estimated future cash inflows and outflows related to the agreements.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements - NEE's and FPL's financial assets and liabilities and other fair value measurements made on a recurring basis by fair value hierarchy level are as follows:

	December 31, 2016				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total
			(millions)		
Assets:					
Cash equivalents and restricted cash: ^(b)					
NEE - equity securities	\$ 982	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 982
FPL - equity securities	\$ 120	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 120
Special use funds: ^(c)					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,503 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 2,913
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 296	\$ 170	\$ —		\$ 466
Corporate debt securities	\$ 1	\$ 763	\$ —		\$ 764
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 498	\$ —		\$ 498
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 81	\$ —		\$ 81
FPL:					
Equity securities	\$ 373	\$ 1,372 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 1,745
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 221	\$ 141	\$ —		\$ 362
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 547	\$ —		\$ 547
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 384	\$ —		\$ 384
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 70	\$ —		\$ 70
Other investments:					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 26	\$ 9	\$ —		\$ 35
Debt securities	\$ 8	\$ 153	\$ —		\$ 161
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,827	\$ 1,200	\$ (2,652)	\$ 1,938 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 285	\$ 3	\$ 8	\$ 296 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ 4	\$ (3)	\$ 209 ^(e)
Liabilities:					
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,476	\$ 980	\$ 512	\$ (2,485)	\$ 483 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 171	\$ 113	\$ 8	\$ 292 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 106	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 106 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ (3)	\$ 1 ^(e)

- (a) Includes the effect of the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral payments and receipts. NEE and FPL also have contract settlement receivable and payable balances that are subject to the master netting arrangements but are not offset within the consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.
- (b) Includes restricted cash of approximately \$164 million (\$120 million for FPL) in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (c) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value below.
- (d) Primarily invested in commingled funds whose underlying securities would be Level 1 if those securities were held directly by NEE or FPL.
- (e) See Note 3 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

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December 31, 2015						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total	
			(millions)			
Assets:						
Cash equivalents and restricted cash: ^(b)						
NEE - equity securities	\$ 312	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 312	
FPL - equity securities	\$ 36	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 36	
Special use funds: ^(c)						
NEE:						
Equity securities	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,354 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 2,674	
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 446	\$ 166	\$ —		\$ 612	
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 713	\$ —		\$ 713	
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 412	\$ —		\$ 412	
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 52	\$ —		\$ 52	
FPL:						
Equity securities	\$ 364	\$ 1,234 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 1,598	
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 335	\$ 145	\$ —		\$ 480	
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 531	\$ —		\$ 531	
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 327	\$ —		\$ 327	
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 40	\$ —		\$ 40	
Other investments:						
NEE:						
Equity securities	\$ 30	\$ 10	\$ —		\$ 40	
Debt securities	\$ 39	\$ 132	\$ —		\$ 171	
Derivatives:						
NEE:						
Commodity contracts	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,540	\$ 1,179	\$ (3,969)	\$ 1,937 ^(e)	
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 34 ^(e)	
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ (3)	\$ 4 ^(e)	
Liabilities:						
Derivatives:						
NEE:						
Commodity contracts	\$ 2,153	\$ 1,887	\$ 540	\$ (3,598)	\$ 982 ^(e)	
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 214	\$ 101	\$ 4	\$ 319 ^(e)	
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 132	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ 127 ^(e)	
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 219	\$ 6	\$ (3)	\$ 222 ^(e)	

- (a) Includes the effect of the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral payments and receipts. NEE and FPL also have contract settlement receivable and payable balances that are subject to the master netting arrangements but are not offset within the consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.
- (b) Includes restricted cash of approximately \$61 million (\$36 million for FPL) in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (c) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value below.
- (d) Primarily invested in commingled funds whose underlying securities would be Level 1 if those securities were held directly by NEE or FPL.
- (e) See Note 3 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Fair Value Measurements - The valuation of certain commodity contracts requires the use of significant unobservable inputs. All forward price, implied volatility, implied correlation and interest rate inputs used in the valuation of such contracts are directly based on third-party market data, such as broker quotes and exchange settlements, when that data is available. If third-party market data is not available, then industry standard methodologies are used to develop inputs that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs, including some forward prices, implied volatilities and interest rates used for determining fair value are updated daily to reflect the best available market information. Unobservable inputs which are related to observable inputs, such as illiquid portions of forward price or volatility curves, are updated daily as well, using industry standard techniques such as interpolation and extrapolation, combining observable forward inputs supplemented by historical market and other relevant data. Other unobservable inputs, such as implied correlations, customer migration rates from full requirements contracts and some implied volatility curves, are modeled using proprietary models based on historical data and industry standard techniques.

All price, volatility, correlation and customer migration inputs used in valuation are subject to validation by the Trading Risk Management group. The Trading Risk Management group performs a risk management function responsible for assessing credit, market and operational risk impact, reviewing valuation methodology and modeling, confirming transactions, monitoring approval processes and developing and monitoring trading limits. The Trading Risk Management group is separate from the transacting group. For markets where independent third-party data is readily available, validation is conducted daily by directly reviewing this

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

market data against inputs utilized by the transacting group, and indirectly by reviewing daily risk reports. For markets where independent third-party data is not readily available, additional analytical reviews are performed on at least a quarterly basis. These analytical reviews are designed to ensure that all price and volatility curves used for fair valuing transactions are adequately validated each quarter, and are reviewed and approved by the Trading Risk Management group. In addition, other valuation assumptions such as implied correlations and customer migration rates are reviewed and approved by the Trading Risk Management group on a periodic basis. Newly created models used in the valuation process are also subject to testing and approval by the Trading Risk Management group prior to use and established models are reviewed annually, or more often as needed, by the Trading Risk Management group.

On a monthly basis, the Exposure Management Committee (EMC), which is comprised of certain members of senior management, meets with representatives from the Trading Risk Management group and the transacting group to discuss NEE's and FPL's energy risk profile and operations, to review risk reports and to discuss fair value issues as necessary. The EMC develops guidelines required for an appropriate risk management control infrastructure, which includes implementation and monitoring of compliance with Trading Risk Management policy. The EMC executes its risk management responsibilities through direct oversight and delegation of its responsibilities to the Trading Risk Management group, as well as to other corporate and business unit personnel.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of NEE's commodity contracts categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Transaction Type	Fair Value at December 31, 2016		Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range		
	Assets	Liabilities					
	(millions)						
Forward contracts - power	\$ 621	\$ 206	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$—	—	\$91
Forward contracts - gas	27	10	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MMBtu)	\$2	—	\$11
Forward contracts - other commodity related	7	1	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (various)	\$(17)	—	\$57
Options - power	43	10	Option models	Implied correlations	1%	—	100%
				Implied volatilities	9%	—	296%
Options - primarily gas	223	230	Option models	Implied correlations	1%	—	100%
				Implied volatilities	1%	—	260%
Full requirements and unit contingent contracts	279	55	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$(20)	—	\$220
				Customer migration rate ^(a)	—%	—	20%
Total	\$ 1,200	\$ 512					

(a) Applies only to full requirements contracts.

The sensitivity of NEE's fair value measurements to increases (decreases) in the significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

Significant Unobservable Input	Position	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Forward price	Purchase power/gas	Increase (decrease)
	Sell power/gas	Decrease (increase)
Implied correlations	Purchase option	Decrease (increase)
	Sell option	Increase (decrease)
Implied volatilities	Purchase option	Increase (decrease)
	Sell option	Decrease (increase)
Customer migration rate	Sell power ^(a)	Decrease (increase)

(a) Assumes the contract is in a gain position.

In addition, the fair value measurement of interest rate contract net liabilities related to the solar projects in Spain of approximately \$110 million at December 31, 2016 includes a significant credit valuation adjustment. The credit valuation adjustment, considered an unobservable input, reflects management's assessment of non-performance risk of the subsidiaries related to the solar projects in Spain that are party to the contracts. See Note 11 - Spain Solar Projects Debt Restructuring for further discussion.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The reconciliation of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are based on significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)					
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31 of prior year	\$ 538	\$ —	\$ 622	\$ 5	\$ 622	\$ —
Realized and unrealized gains (losses):						
Included in earnings ^(a)	333	—	451	—	(77)	—
Included in other comprehensive income	8	—	11	—	18	—
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	1	1	3	3	7	7
Purchases	261	—	180	—	55	—
Settlements	(390)	—	(473)	(8)	194	(2)
Issuances	(195)	—	(202)	—	(122)	—
Transfers in ^(b)	19	—	(13)	—	80	—
Transfers out ^(b)	3	—	(41)	—	(155)	—
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31	<u>\$ 578</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 622</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>
The amount of gains (losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to derivatives still held at the reporting date ^(c)	<u>\$ 219</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 248</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2016, \$397 million of realized and unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is reflected in interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2015, \$462 million of realized and unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is primarily reflected in interest expense. For the year December 31, 2014, \$79 million of realized and unrealized losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in interest expense and the balance is primarily reflected in operating revenues.
- (b) Transfers into Level 3 were a result of decreased observability of market data. Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 were a result of increased observability of market data and, in 2016, a favorable change to a credit valuation adjustment. NEE's and FPL's policy is to recognize all transfers at the beginning of the reporting period.
- (c) For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, \$283 million, \$289 million, and \$328 million of unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is reflected in interest expense.

Contingent Consideration - NEE recorded a liability related to a contingent holdback as part of the 2015 acquisition of a portfolio of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas (Texas pipelines). See Note 7 - Texas Pipeline Business.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements - In 2013, NEER initiated a plan and received internal authorization to pursue the sale of its ownership interests in oil-fired generation plants located in Maine (Maine fossil), which resulted in the recording of a loss during that period which was reflected within discontinued operations at NEE. In 2014, NEER decided not to pursue the sale of Maine fossil due to the divergence between the achievable sales price and management's view of the assets' value, which increased as a result of significant market changes. Accordingly, the Maine fossil assets were written-up to management's current estimate of fair value resulting in a gain of approximately \$21 million (\$12 million after tax) which is included as a separate line item in NEE's consolidated statements of income. The fair value measurement (Level 3) was estimated using an income approach based primarily on the updated capacity revenue forecasts.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value - The carrying amounts of cash equivalents, commercial paper and other short-term debt approximate their fair values. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of other financial instruments recorded at other than fair value are as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(millions)				
NEE:				
Special use funds ^(a)	\$ 712	\$ 712	\$ 675	\$ 675
Other investments - primarily notes receivable	\$ 526	\$ 668 ^(b)	\$ 512	\$ 722 ^(b)
Long-term debt, including current maturities ^(c)	\$ 30,418	\$ 31,623 ^(d)	\$ 28,897	\$ 30,412 ^(d)
FPL:				
Special use funds ^(a)	\$ 557	\$ 557	\$ 528	\$ 528
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 10,072	\$ 11,211 ^(d)	\$ 10,020	\$ 11,028 ^(d)

- (a) Primarily represents investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.
- (b) Primarily classified as held to maturity. Fair values are primarily estimated using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique based on certain observable yield curves and indices considering the credit profile of the borrower (Level 3). Notes receivable bear interest primarily at fixed rates and mature by 2029. Notes receivable are considered impaired and placed in non-accrual status when it becomes probable that all amounts due cannot be collected in accordance with the contractual terms of the agreement. The assessment to place notes receivable in non-accrual status considers various credit indicators, such as credit ratings and market-related information.
- (c) Excludes debt totaling \$373 million and \$938 million, respectively, reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.
- (d) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, for NEE, approximately \$29,804 million and \$18,031 million, respectively, is estimated using a market approach based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues (Level 2); the balance is estimated using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique, considering the current credit profile of the debtor (Level 3). For FPL, primarily estimated using quoted market prices for the same or similar issues (Level 2).

Special Use Funds - The special use funds noted above and those carried at fair value (see Recurring Fair Value Measurements above) consist of NEE's and FPL's nuclear decommissioning fund assets of \$5,434 million and \$5,064 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, (\$3,665 million and \$3,430 million, respectively, for FPL) and, in 2015, FPL's storm fund assets of \$74 million. The investments held in the special use funds consist of equity and debt securities which are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at estimated fair value. The amortized cost of debt and equity securities is approximately \$1,820 million and \$1,543 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 and \$1,823 million and \$1,505 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015 (\$1,373 million and \$764 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 and \$1,409 million and \$732 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015 for FPL). For FPL's special use funds, consistent with regulatory treatment, changes in fair value, including any other than temporary impairment losses, result in a corresponding adjustment to the related regulatory liability accounts. For NEE's non-rate regulated operations, changes in fair value result in a corresponding adjustment to OCI, except for unrealized losses associated with marketable securities considered to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are recognized as other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Debt securities included in the nuclear decommissioning funds have a weighted-average maturity at December 31, 2016 of approximately nine years at both NEE and FPL. The cost of securities sold is determined using the specific identification method.

Realized gains and losses and proceeds from the sale or maturity of available for sale securities are as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
(millions)						
Realized gains	\$ 116	\$ 194	\$ 211	\$ 53	\$ 70	\$ 120
Realized losses	\$ 76	\$ 87	\$ 115	\$ 44	\$ 43	\$ 94
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities	\$ 3,400	\$ 4,643	\$ 4,092	\$ 2,442	\$ 3,724	\$ 3,349

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The unrealized gains on available for sale securities are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(millions)			
Equity securities	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,007	\$ 863
Debt securities	\$ 22	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 14

The unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities and the fair value of available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(millions)			
Unrealized losses ^(a)	\$ 34	\$ 51	\$ 28	\$ 45
Fair value	\$ 959	\$ 1,129	\$ 722	\$ 861

(a) Unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position for greater than twelve months at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were not material to NEE or FPL.

Regulations issued by the FERC and the NRC provide general risk management guidelines to protect nuclear decommissioning funds and to allow such funds to earn a reasonable return. The FERC regulations prohibit, among other investments, investments in any securities of NEE or its subsidiaries, affiliates or associates, excluding investments tied to market indices or mutual funds. Similar restrictions applicable to the decommissioning funds for NEER's nuclear plants are included in the NRC operating licenses for those facilities or in NRC regulations applicable to NRC licensees not in cost-of-service environments. With respect to the decommissioning fund for Seabrook, decommissioning fund contributions and withdrawals are also regulated by the NDFC pursuant to New Hampshire law.

The nuclear decommissioning reserve funds are managed by investment managers who must comply with the guidelines of NEE and FPL and the rules of the applicable regulatory authorities. The funds' assets are invested giving consideration to taxes, liquidity, risk, diversification and other prudent investment objectives.

Financial Instruments Accounting Standards Update - In January 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which modifies current guidance for financial instruments. The standards update requires that equity investments (except investments accounted for under the equity method and investments that are consolidated) be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income and provides an option for those equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values to be measured at cost minus impairment (plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes). The standards update also makes certain changes to presentation and disclosure requirements of financial instruments. The standards update is effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2018 and will be applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of initial application. NEE and FPL are currently evaluating the effect the adoption of this standards update will have, if any, on their consolidated financial statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. Income Taxes

The components of income taxes are as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
	(millions)					
Federal:						
Current	\$ 72	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 72	\$ 423	\$ 240
Deferred	1,075	1,194	1,077	830	399	542
Total federal	1,147	1,204	1,077	902	822	782
State:						
Current	76	31	(29)	57	58	68
Deferred	160	(7)	128	92	77	60
Total state	236	24	99	149	135	128
Total income taxes	\$ 1,383	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,051	\$ 957	\$ 910

A reconciliation between the effective income tax rates and the applicable statutory rate is as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) resulting from:						
State income taxes - net of federal income tax benefit	3.5	0.4	1.8	3.5	3.4	3.4
PTCs and ITCs - NEER	(3.9)	(4.1)	(5.1)	—	—	—
Convertible ITCs - NEER	(1.7)	(0.8)	(1.4)	—	—	—
Adjustments associated with Canadian assets	(0.7)	—	1.3	—	—	—
Other - net	(0.7)	0.3	0.7	(0.7)	(1.7)	(0.9)
Effective income tax rate	31.5%	30.8%	32.3%	37.8%	36.7%	37.5%

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The income tax effects of temporary differences giving rise to consolidated deferred income tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(millions)			
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property-related	\$ 13,094	\$ 12,204	\$ 8,882	\$ 8,040
Pension	454	455	502	480
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	253	219	—	—
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	581	528	—	—
Investments in partnerships and joint ventures	603	403	—	—
Other	1,272	1,196	796	695
Total deferred tax liabilities	16,257	15,005	10,180	9,215
Deferred tax assets and valuation allowance:				
Decommissioning reserves	454	438	401	386
Postretirement benefits	145	141	93	95
Net operating loss carryforwards	427	604	3	4
Tax credit carryforwards	3,059	2,916	—	—
ARO and accrued asset removal costs	777	759	699	697
Other	1,024	836	443	303
Valuation allowance ^(a)	(269)	(223)	—	—
Net deferred tax assets	5,617	5,471	1,639	1,485
Net deferred income taxes	\$ 10,640	\$ 9,534	\$ 8,541	\$ 7,730

(a) Amount relates to a valuation allowance related to the solar projects in Spain, deferred state tax credits and state operating loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(millions)			
Noncurrent other assets	\$ 461	\$ 293	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred income taxes - noncurrent liabilities	(11,101)	(9,827)	(8,541)	(7,730)
Net deferred income taxes	\$ (10,640)	\$ (9,534)	\$ (8,541)	\$ (7,730)

The components of NEE's deferred tax assets relating to net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Amount	Expiration Dates
	(millions)	
Net operating loss carryforwards:		
Federal	\$ 165	2026-2036
State	174	2017-2036
Foreign	88 ^(a)	2017-2036
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 427	
Tax credit carryforwards:		
Federal	\$ 2,697	2022-2036
State	362 ^(b)	2017-2044
Tax credit carryforwards	\$ 3,059	

(a) Includes \$60 million of net operating loss carryforwards with an indefinite expiration period.

(b) Includes \$188 million of ITC carryforwards with an indefinite expiration period.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. Jointly-Owned Electric Plants

Certain NEE subsidiaries own undivided interests in the jointly-owned facilities described below, and are entitled to a proportionate share of the output from those facilities. The subsidiaries are responsible for their share of the operating costs, as well as providing their own financing. Accordingly, each subsidiary's proportionate share of the facilities and related revenues and expenses is included in the appropriate balance sheet and statement of income captions. NEE's and FPL's respective shares of direct expenses for these facilities are included in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, O&M expenses, depreciation and amortization expense and taxes other than income taxes and other - net in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

NEE's and FPL's proportionate ownership interest in jointly-owned facilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2016				
	Ownership Interest	Gross Investment ^(a)	Accumulated Depreciation ^(a)	Construction Work in Progress	
			(millions)		
FPL:					
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	85%	\$ 2,172	\$ 815	\$ 33	
St. Johns River Power Park units and coal terminal	20%	\$ 393	\$ 208	\$ —	
Scherer Unit No. 4	76%	\$ 1,138	\$ 395	\$ 3	
NEER:					
Duane Arnold	70%	\$ 466	\$ 146	\$ 16	
Seabrook	88.23%	\$ 1,138	\$ 271	\$ 77	
Wyman Station Unit No. 4	84.35%	\$ 25	\$ 3	\$ —	
Corporate and Other:					
Transmission substation assets located in Seabrook, New Hampshire	88.23%	\$ 76	\$ 17	\$ 3	

(a) Excludes nuclear fuel.

7. Business Acquisitions

Texas Pipeline Business - On October 1, 2015, a subsidiary of NEP acquired 100% of the membership interests in NET Holdings Management, LLC (Texas pipeline business), a developer, owner and operator of the Texas pipelines. One of the acquired pipelines is subject to a 10% noncontrolling interest. The aggregate purchase price of approximately \$2 billion included approximately \$934 million in cash consideration and the assumption of approximately \$706 million in existing debt of the Texas pipeline business and its subsidiaries at closing and excluded post-closing working capital adjustments of approximately \$2 million. The purchase price is subject to (i) a \$200 million holdback payable, in whole or in part, upon satisfaction of financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds relating to planned expansion projects (contingent holdback) and (ii) a \$200 million holdback retained to satisfy any indemnification obligations of the sellers through April 2017. NEP incurred approximately \$13 million in acquisition-related costs during the year ended December 31, 2015, which are reflected in O&M expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Under the acquisition method, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on October 1, 2015 based on their estimated fair value. All fair value measurements of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the noncontrolling interest, were based on significant estimates and assumptions, including Level 3 inputs, which require judgment. Estimates and assumptions include the projected timing and amount of future cash flows, discount rates reflecting risk inherent in future cash flows and future market prices. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill at the acquisition date. The goodwill arising from the acquisition consists largely of growth opportunities from the Texas pipeline business. Approximately \$380 million of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes over a 15 year period. A liability of approximately \$186 million was recognized as of the acquisition date for each of the contingent holdback and the indemnity holdback, reflecting the fair value of the expected future payments. NEE determined this fair value measurement based on management's probability assessment. The significant inputs and assumptions used in the fair value measurement included the estimated probability of executing contracts related to financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds as well as the appropriate discount rate. In 2016, NEE recorded fair value adjustments to eliminate the entire contingent holdback as the contracts contemplated in the acquisition were not executed by December 31, 2016. The fair value adjustments are reflected as revaluation of contingent consideration in NEE's consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of the indemnity holdback was approximately \$199 million. The indemnity holdback is included in current other liabilities at December 31, 2016 and the contingent and indemnity holdbacks are included in noncurrent other liabilities at December 31, 2015 on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the acquisition of the Texas pipeline business:

	Amounts Recognized as of October 1, 2015 (millions)
Assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 806
Cash	1
Other receivables and current other assets	21
Noncurrent other assets (other intangible assets, see Note 1 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets)	720
Noncurrent other assets (goodwill, see Note 1 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets)	622
Total assets	\$ 2,170
Liabilities:	
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 706
Accounts payable and current other liabilities	46
Noncurrent other liabilities, primarily acquisition holdbacks	415
Total liabilities	1,167
Less noncontrolling interest at fair value	69
Total cash consideration	\$ 934

Pending Oncor-Related Transactions - In July 2016, NEE, EFH Merger Co., LLC (Merger Sub), a direct wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, Energy Future Holdings Corp. (EFH Corp.) and Energy Future Intermediate Holding Company LLC (EFIH), a direct wholly owned subsidiary of EFH Corp., entered into an agreement and plan of merger (EFH merger agreement). Pursuant to the EFH merger agreement and after the reorganization of EFH Corp. (reorganized EFH) under the United States Bankruptcy Code, Merger Sub will acquire 100% of the equity of reorganized EFH Corp. and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including its indirect ownership of 80.03% of the outstanding equity interests of Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC (Oncor), a regulated electric distribution and transmission business that operates the largest distribution and transmission system in Texas. The EFH merger agreement, as amended in September 2016, provides that the consideration for the transaction funded by NEE will be \$9.796 billion, which will be paid almost all in cash, with the balance in shares of NEE common stock. The amount of consideration will be subject to adjustment as provided in the EFH merger agreement. On February 17, 2017, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware confirmed EFH Corp.'s Eighth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization. Completion of the merger and the actual closing date remain subject to, among other things, approval by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) and receipt of a supplemental private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. NEE, Merger Sub, EFH Corp. and EFIH have certain specified termination rights under the EFH merger agreement. In October 2016, NEE and Oncor filed a joint application with the PUCT requesting the approval of the EFH Corp. merger, as well as the TTHC merger described below. The PUCT hearings regarding the merger transactions were conducted the week of February 20, 2017.

In October 2016, NEE and its direct wholly owned subsidiary WSS Acquisition Company (TTHC Merger Sub) entered into an agreement (TTHC merger agreement) with Texas Transmission Holdings Corporation (TTHC) and certain stockholders of TTHC, Cheyne Walk Investment Pte Ltd, Borealis Power Holdings Inc. and BPC Health Corporation (together, the Primary Holders). Pursuant to the TTHC merger agreement, TTHC Merger Sub would merge with TTHC for a total cash merger consideration to be paid by NEE of approximately \$2.410 billion, subject to adjustment as provided in the TTHC merger agreement. TTHC, through Texas Transmission Investment LLC (TTI), a wholly owned subsidiary, owns an approximately 20% interest in Oncor. Completion of the TTHC merger and actual closing date remain subject to, among other things, approval by the PUCT. NEE, TTHC Merger Sub, TTHC and the Primary Holders have certain specified termination rights under the TTHC merger agreement.

In October 2016, T & D Equity Acquisition, LLC (OMI purchaser), a direct wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, Oncor Management Investment LLC (OMI) and Oncor entered into an agreement for the OMI purchaser to purchase OMI's 0.22% interest in Oncor for approximately \$27 million. This transaction is subject to NEE closing its agreement to acquire EFH Corp. described above.

The TTHC and OMI transactions, when combined with NEE's agreement to acquire EFH Corp. described above, if completed, would result in NEE owning 100% of Oncor. NEE expects the EFH Corp. merger and the other Oncor-related transactions to be completed in the first half of 2017.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

In February 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that modified consolidation guidance. The standards update makes changes to both the variable interest entity model and the voting interest entity model, including modifying the evaluation of whether limited partnerships or similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities and amending the guidance for assessing how relationships of related parties affect the consolidation analysis of VIEs. The standards update was effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2016, and the modified retrospective approach was adopted. The adoption of the standards update did not result in any changes to the previous consolidation conclusions; however, it did result in a limited number of entities being considered VIEs and the related disclosure was provided for the current period.

As of December 31, 2016, NEE has thirty-three VIEs which it consolidates and has interests in certain other VIEs which it does not consolidate.

FPL - FPL is considered the primary beneficiary of, and therefore consolidates, a VIE that is a wholly owned bankruptcy remote special purpose subsidiary that it formed in 2007 for the sole purpose of issuing storm-recovery bonds pursuant to the securitization provisions of the Florida Statutes and a financing order of the FPSC. FPL is considered the primary beneficiary because FPL has the power to direct the significant activities of the VIE, and its equity investment, which is subordinate to the bondholder's interest in the VIE, is at risk. Storm restoration costs incurred by FPL during 2005 and 2004 exceeded the amount in FPL's funded storm and property insurance reserve, resulting in a storm reserve deficiency. In 2007, the VIE issued \$652 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured bonds (storm-recovery bonds), primarily for the after-tax equivalent of the total of FPL's unrecovered balance of the 2004 storm restoration costs, the 2005 storm restoration costs and to reestablish FPL's storm and property insurance reserve. In connection with this financing, net proceeds, after debt issuance costs, to the VIE (approximately \$644 million) were used to acquire the storm-recovery property, which includes the right to impose, collect and receive a storm-recovery charge from all customers receiving electric transmission or distribution service from FPL under rate schedules approved by the FPSC or under special contracts, certain other rights and interests that arise under the financing order issued by the FPSC and certain other collateral pledged by the VIE that issued the bonds. The storm-recovery bonds are payable only from and are secured by the storm-recovery property. The bondholders have no recourse to the general credit of FPL. The assets of the VIE were approximately \$216 million and \$230 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery property, which are included in both current and noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. The liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$214 million and \$278 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery bonds, which are included in long-term debt on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

FPL entered into a purchased power agreement effective in 1995 with a 330 MW coal-fired facility to purchase substantially all of the facility's capacity and electrical output over a substantial portion of its estimated useful life. The facility is considered a VIE because FPL absorbs a portion of the facility's variability related to changes in the market price of coal through the price it pays per MWh (energy payment). Since FPL does not control the most significant activities of the facility, including operations and maintenance, FPL is not the primary beneficiary and does not consolidate this VIE. The energy payments paid by FPL will fluctuate as coal prices change. This fluctuation does not expose FPL to losses since the energy payments paid by FPL to the facility are recovered through the fuel clause as approved by the FPSC. See Note 13 - Contracts for a discussion of FPL's purchase of the 330 MW coal-fired facility.

NEER - NEE consolidates thirty-two NEER VIEs. NEER is considered the primary beneficiary of these VIEs since NEER controls the most significant activities of these VIEs, including operations and maintenance, as well as construction, and has the obligation to absorb expected losses of these VIEs.

A subsidiary of NEER is the primary beneficiary of, and therefore consolidates, NEP, which consolidates NEP OpCo because of NEP's controlling interest in the general partner of NEP OpCo. NEP is a limited partnership formed to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. NEE owns a controlling non-economic general partner interest in NEP and a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo, and presents NEP's limited partner interest as a noncontrolling interest in NEE's consolidated financial statements. At December 31, 2016, NEE owns common units of NEP OpCo representing noncontrolling interest in NEP's operating projects of approximately 65.2%. The assets and liabilities of NEP were approximately \$7.2 billion and \$5.0 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and primarily consisted of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

A NEER VIE consolidates two entities which own and operate natural gas/oil electric generation facilities with the capability of producing 110 MW. These entities sell their electric output under power sales contracts to a third party, with expiration dates in 2018 and 2020. The power sales contracts provide the offtaker the ability to dispatch the facilities and require the offtaker to absorb the cost of fuel. The entities have third-party debt which is secured by liens against the generation facilities and the other assets of these entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$95 million and \$42 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 and \$84 million and \$47 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015, and consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
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Two indirect subsidiaries of NEER each contributed, to a NEP subsidiary, an approximately 50% ownership interest in three entities which own and operate solar PV facilities with the capability of producing a total of approximately 277 MW. Each of the two indirect subsidiaries of NEER is considered a VIE since the non-managing members have no substantive rights over the managing members, and is consolidated by NEER. These three entities sell their electric output to third parties under power sales contracts with expiration dates in 2035 and 2036. The three entities have third-party debt which is secured by liens against the assets of the entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of these VIEs were approximately \$571 million and \$487 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 and \$657 million and \$626 million, respectively, at December 31, 2015, and consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

NEER consolidates a special purpose entity that has insufficient equity at risk and is considered a VIE. The entity provided a loan in the form of a note receivable (see Note 4 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value) to an unrelated third party, and also issued senior secured bonds which are collateralized by the note receivable. The assets and liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$502 million and \$511 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and consisted primarily of notes receivables (included in other investments) and long-term debt.

The other twenty-seven NEER VIEs that are consolidated relate to certain subsidiaries which have sold differential membership interests in entities which own and operate wind electric generation and solar PV facilities with the capability of producing a total of approximately 6,847 MW and 374 MW, respectively. These entities sell their electric output either under power sales contracts to third parties with expiration dates ranging from 2018 through 2046 or in the spot market. Certain investors that have no equity at risk in the VIEs hold differential membership interests, which give them the right to receive a portion of the economic attributes of the generation facilities, including certain tax attributes. Certain entities have third-party debt which is secured by liens against the generation facilities and the other assets of these entities or by pledges of NEER's ownership interest in these entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of these VIEs totaled approximately \$10.9 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2016. Twenty of the twenty-seven were VIEs at December 31, 2015 and were consolidated; the assets and liabilities of those VIEs totaled approximately \$7.6 billion and \$5.0 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the assets and liabilities of the VIEs consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment, deferral related to differential membership interests and long-term debt.

Other - As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, several NEE subsidiaries have investments totaling approximately \$2,505 million (\$2,049 million at FPL) and \$602 million (\$476 million at FPL), respectively, which are included in special use funds and other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets and in special use funds on FPL's consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2016, these investments represented primarily commingled funds, and at December 31, 2015, mortgage-backed securities. NEE subsidiaries, including FPL, are not the primary beneficiary and therefore do not consolidate any of these entities because they do not control any of the ongoing activities of these entities, were not involved in the initial design of these entities and do not have a controlling financial interest in these entities.

Certain subsidiaries of NEE have noncontrolling interests in entities accounted for under the equity method. These entities are limited partnerships or similar entity structures in which the limited partners or nonmanaging members do not have substantive rights, and therefore are considered VIEs. NEE is not the primary beneficiary because it does not have a controlling financial interest in these entities, and therefore does not consolidate any of these entities. NEE's investment in these entities totaled approximately \$234 million at December 31, 2016, which are included in other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Subsidiaries of NEE have committed to invest an additional approximately \$30 million in two of the entities.

9. Investments in Partnerships and Joint Ventures

Certain subsidiaries of NEE, primarily NEER, have noncontrolling non-majority owned interests in various partnerships and joint ventures, essentially all of which are in the process of developing or constructing natural gas pipelines or own electric generation facilities. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, NEE's investments in partnerships and joint ventures totaled approximately \$1,767 million and \$1,063 million, respectively, which are included in other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. NEER's interest in these partnerships and joint ventures primarily range from approximately 31% to 50%. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the principal entities included in NEER's investments in partnerships and joint ventures were Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC, Desert Sunlight Investment Holdings, LLC, Northeast Energy, LP and Cedar Point II Wind, LP.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summarized combined information for these principal entities is as follows:

	2016	2015
	(millions)	
Net income	\$ 264	\$ 213
Total assets	\$ 4,502	\$ 3,339
Total liabilities	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,307
Partners'/members' equity	\$ 3,138	\$ 2,032
NEER's share of underlying equity in the principal entities	\$ 1,423	\$ 874
Difference between investment carrying amount and underlying equity in net assets ^(a)	65	(3)
NEER's investment carrying amount for the principal entities	\$ 1,488	\$ 871

(a) Substantially all of the difference between the investment carrying amount and the underlying equity in net assets is being amortized over a 25-year period.

In 2004, a trust created by NEE sold \$300 million of 5 7/8% preferred trust securities to the public and \$9 million of common trust securities to NEE. The trust is an unconsolidated 100%-owned finance subsidiary. The proceeds from the sale of the preferred and common trust securities were used to buy 5 7/8% junior subordinated debentures maturing in March 2044 from NEECH. NEE has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the preferred trust securities and the junior subordinated debentures.

10. Common Shareholders' Equity

Stock-Based Compensation - On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update related to the accounting for employee share-based payment awards including simplification in areas such as (i) income tax consequences; (ii) classification of awards as either equity or liabilities; and (iii) classification on the statement of cash flows. The standards update was effective for NEE beginning January 1, 2017, however, NEE early adopted the provisions of the standards update during the three months ended June 30, 2016 with an effective date of January 1, 2016. Upon adoption, NEE recorded approximately \$18 million primarily related to previously unrecognized excess tax benefits in deferred income taxes with a resulting increase to retained earnings as of January 1, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the impact of the standards update resulted in approximately \$30 million of excess tax benefits being recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income. All other provisions of the standards update did not have a material impact to NEE's consolidated financial statements. The standards update had no effect on FPL.

Earnings Per Share - The reconciliation of NEE's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to NEE is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(millions, except per share amounts)		
Numerator - net income attributable to NEE	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - basic	463.1	450.5	434.4
Equity units, performance share awards, stock options, forward sale agreement and restricted stock ^(a)	2.7	3.5	5.7
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - assuming dilution	465.8	454.0	440.1
Earnings per share attributable to NEE:			
Basic	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67
Assuming dilution	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60

(a) Calculated using the treasury stock method. Performance share awards are included in diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding based upon what would be issued if the end of the reporting period was the end of the term of the award.

Common shares issuable pursuant to equity units, performance share awards, stock options and forward sale agreements and restricted stock which were not included in the denominator above due to their antidilutive effect were approximately 7.9 million, 3.5 million and 2.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Issuance of Common Stock and Forward Sale Agreement - In November 2013, NEE sold 4.5 million shares of its common stock at a price of \$88.03 per share, and a forward counterparty borrowed and sold 6.6 million shares of NEE's common stock in connection with a forward sale agreement. In December 2014, NEE physically settled the forward sale agreement by delivering 6.6 million shares of its common stock to the forward counterparty in exchange for cash proceeds of approximately \$552 million. The forward sale price used to determine the cash proceeds received by NEE was calculated based on the initial forward sale price of \$88.03 per share less certain adjustments as specified in the forward sale agreement. Prior to the settlement date, the forward sale agreement had a dilutive effect on NEE's earnings per share when the average market price per share of NEE's common stock was above the adjusted forward sale price per share.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Forward Sale Agreements - In November 2016, NEE entered into forward sale agreements with several forward counterparties to be settled on a date or dates to be specified at NEE's direction, no later than November 1, 2017. NEE may elect physical settlement, cash settlement or net share settlement for all or a portion of its obligations under the forward sale agreements. If NEE physically settles, it will deliver the shares of its common stock to the applicable forward counterparty in exchange for cash proceeds at the then applicable forward sale price, which represents the initial forward sale price of \$124.00 per share, less certain adjustments as specified in the forward sale agreements. The forward sale transactions are classified as equity transactions because they are indexed to NEE's common stock and physical settlement is within NEE's control. At December 31, 2016, if NEE had settled the forward sale agreements by delivery of 12 million shares of its common stock to the forward counterparties, NEE would have received net proceeds of approximately \$1.5 billion. Prior to the settlement date, the forward sale agreements will have a dilutive effect on NEE's earnings per share when the average market price per share of NEE's common stock is above the adjusted forward sale price per share. As of December 31, 2016, the adjusted forward sale price per share was greater than the average market price per share of NEE's common stock; accordingly the 12 million shares were antidilutive.

Common Stock Dividend Restrictions - NEE's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. FPL's mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contains provisions which, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends and other distributions to NEE. These restrictions do not currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to NEE.

Stock-Based Compensation - Net income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes approximately \$77 million, \$60 million and \$60 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$30 million, \$23 million and \$23 million, respectively, of income tax benefits related to stock-based compensation arrangements. Compensation cost capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was not material. As of December 31, 2016, there were approximately \$78 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested/nonexercisable stock-based compensation arrangements. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

At December 31, 2016, approximately 16 million shares of common stock were authorized for awards to officers, employees and non-employee directors of NEE and its subsidiaries under NEE's: (a) Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan, (b) 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan and (c) earlier equity compensation plans under which shares are reserved for issuance under existing grants, but no additional shares are available for grant under the earlier plans. NEE satisfies restricted stock and performance share awards by issuing new shares of its common stock or by purchasing shares of its common stock in the open market. NEE satisfies stock option exercises by issuing new shares of its common stock. NEE generally grants most of its stock-based compensation awards in the first quarter of each year.

Restricted Stock and Performance Share Awards - Restricted stock typically vests within three years after the date of grant and is subject to, among other things, restrictions on transferability prior to vesting. The fair value of restricted stock is measured based upon the closing market price of NEE common stock as of the date of grant. Performance share awards are typically payable at the end of a three-year performance period if the specified performance criteria are met. The fair value of performance share awards is estimated primarily based upon the closing market price of NEE common stock as of the date of grant less the present value of expected dividends, multiplied by an estimated performance multiple which is subsequently trued up based on actual performance.

The activity in restricted stock and performance share awards for the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted Stock:		
Nonvested balance, January 1, 2016	563,660	\$ 89.60
Granted	291,422	\$ 112.86
Vested	(274,144)	\$ 85.62
Forfeited	(24,290)	\$ 100.78
Nonvested balance, December 31, 2016	<u>556,648</u>	\$ 103.26
Performance Share Awards:		
Nonvested balance, January 1, 2016	915,199	\$ 81.90
Granted	604,686	\$ 89.23
Vested	(630,773)	\$ 69.40
Forfeited	(54,679)	\$ 95.62
Nonvested balance, December 31, 2016	<u>834,433</u>	\$ 95.76

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of restricted stock granted for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$103.58 and \$93.46 respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of performance share awards granted for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$77.12 and \$71.52, respectively.

The total fair value of restricted stock and performance share awards vested was \$99 million, \$108 million and \$85 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Options - Options typically vest within three years after the date of grant and have a maximum term of ten years. The exercise price of each option granted equals the closing market price of NEE common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of the options is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	2016	2015	2014
Expected volatility ^(a)	16.37%	18.91%	20.32%
Expected dividends	3.16%	3.11%	3.11%
Expected term (years) ^(b)	7.0	7.0	7.0
Risk-free rate	1.50%	1.84%	2.17%

(a) Based on historical experience.

(b) Based on historical exercise and post-vesting cancellation experience adjusted for outstanding awards.

Option activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Shares Underlying Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (millions)
Balance, January 1, 2016	2,866,501	\$ 63.39		
Granted	294,889	\$ 111.67		
Exercised	(651,492)	\$ 55.37		
Forfeited	(4,690)	\$ 106.64		
Balance, December 31, 2016	2,505,208	\$ 71.08	5.4	\$ 121
Exercisable, December 31, 2016	2,043,899	\$ 62.90	4.7	\$ 116

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was \$11.74, \$13.62 and \$14.09 per share for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was approximately \$42 million, \$11 million and \$30 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Cash received from option exercises was approximately \$36 million, \$9 million and \$26 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The tax benefits realized from options exercised were approximately \$16 million, \$4 million and \$11 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Preferred Stock - NEE's charter authorizes the issuance of 100 million shares of serial preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, none of which are outstanding. FPL's charter authorizes the issuance of 10,414,100 shares of preferred stock, \$100 par value, 5 million shares of subordinated preferred stock, no par value, and 5 million shares of preferred stock, no par value, none of which are outstanding.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - The components of AOCI, net of tax, are as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available for Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Benefits Plans	Net Unrealized Losses on Foreign Currency Translation	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related to Equity Method Investee	Total
	(millions)					
Balances, December 31, 2013	\$ (115)	\$ 197	\$ 23	\$ (33)	\$ (16)	\$ 56
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(141)	62	(44)	(25)	(8)	(156)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	98 ^(a)	(41) ^(b)	1	—	—	58
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(43)	21	(43)	(25)	(8)	(98)
Less other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
Balances, December 31, 2014	(156)	218	(20)	(58)	(24)	(40)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(88)	(7)	(42)	(27)	—	(164)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	63 ^(a)	(37) ^(b)	—	—	—	26
Net other comprehensive loss	(25)	(44)	(42)	(27)	—	(138)
Less other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(11)	—	—	—	—	(11)
Balances, December 31, 2015	(170)	174	(62)	(85)	(24)	(167)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	69	(21)	(5)	2	45
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	70 ^(a)	(18) ^(b)	—	—	—	52
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	70	51	(21)	(5)	2	97
Less other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balances, December 31, 2016	<u>\$ (100)</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ (83)</u>	<u>\$ (90)</u>	<u>\$ (22)</u>	<u>\$ (70)</u>

(a) Reclassified to interest expense and also to other - net in 2014 and 2015 in NEE's consolidated statements of income. See Note 3 - Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments.

(b) Reclassified to gains on disposal of investments and other property - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	Maturity Date	December 31,			
		2016		2015	
		Balance	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Balance	Weighted-Average Interest Rate
		(millions)		(millions)	
FPL:					
First mortgage bonds - fixed	2017 - 2044	\$ 8,690	4.78%	\$ 8,690	4.77%
Storm-recovery bonds - fixed ^(a)	2021	210	5.26%	273	5.26%
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds - variable ^(b)	2020 - 2046	778	0.77%	718	0.04%
Other long-term debt - variable ^(c)	2018 - 2019	450	1.66%	400	1.11%
Other long-term debt - fixed	2016 - 2040	52	5.09%	53	5.06%
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(108)		(114)	
Total long-term debt of FPL		10,072		10,020	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		367		64	
Long-term debt of FPL, excluding current maturities		9,705		9,956	
NEECH:					
Debentures - fixed ^(d)	2017 - 2023	4,100	2.87%	3,100	3.15%
Debentures, related to NEE's equity units - fixed	2018 - 2021	2,200	1.88%	1,200	1.98%
Junior subordinated debentures - primarily fixed ^(d)	2044 - 2076	3,460	5.40%	2,978	5.84%
Japanese yen denominated senior notes - fixed ^(d)	2030	85	5.13%	83	5.13%
Japanese yen denominated term loans - variable ^{(c)(d)}	2017	470	1.83%	456	1.83%
Other long-term debt - fixed	2016 - 2044	924	2.45%	1,307	4.55%
Other long-term debt - variable ^(c)	2016 - 2019	60 ^(e)	1.77%	1,513	1.81%
Fair value hedge adjustment		8		24	
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(101)		(94)	
Total long-term debt of NEECH		11,206		10,567	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		1,724		667	
Long-term debt of NEECH, excluding current maturities		9,482		9,900	
NEER:					
Senior secured limited-recourse bonds and notes - fixed	2017 - 2038	2,091 ^(f)	6.00%	2,203	5.88%
Senior secured limited-recourse term loans - primarily variable ^{(c)(d)}	2016 - 2035	4,959	2.78%	3,969 ^(g)	2.51%
Other long-term debt - primarily variable ^{(c)(d)}	2016 - 2040	2,262	2.97%	2,273	2.72%
Unamortized debt issuance costs and premium - net		(168)		(131)	
Total long-term debt of NEER		9,144		8,314	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		513		1,489 ^(h)	
Long-term debt of NEER, excluding current maturities		8,631		6,825	
Total long-term debt		\$ 27,818		\$ 26,681	

- (a) Principal on the storm-recovery bonds is due on the final maturity date (the date by which the principal must be repaid to prevent a default) for each tranche, however, it is being paid semiannually and sequentially.
- (b) Tax exempt bonds that permit individual bond holders to tender the bonds for purchase at any time prior to maturity. In the event bonds are tendered for purchase, they would be remarketed by a designated remarketing agent in accordance with the related indenture. If the remarketing is unsuccessful, FPL would be required to purchase the tax exempt bonds. As of December 31, 2016, all tax exempt bonds tendered for purchase have been successfully remarketed. FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are available to support the purchase of tax exempt bonds. Variable interest rate is established at various intervals by the remarketing agent.
- (c) Variable rate is based on an underlying index plus a margin.
- (d) Interest rate contracts, primarily swaps, have been entered into with respect to certain of these debt issuances. Additionally, a foreign currency swap has been entered into with respect to the Japanese yen denominated term loans - variable. See Note 3.
- (e) Excludes debt totaling \$373 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.
- (f) Includes approximately \$490 million of debt held by a wholly owned subsidiary of NEER and collateralized by a third-party note receivable held by that subsidiary. See Note 8 - NEER.
- (g) Excludes debt totaling \$938 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.
- (h) See Spain Solar Projects Debt Restructuring below.

Minimum annual maturities of long-term debt for NEE are approximately \$2,604 million, \$2,118 million, \$2,606 million, \$1,842 million and \$2,712 million for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The respective amounts for FPL are approximately \$367 million, \$347 million, \$251 million, \$10 million and \$47 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, short-term borrowings had a weighted-average interest rate of 1.07% (1.07% for FPL) and 2.10% (0.83% for FPL), respectively. Subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, had credit facilities with available capacity as of December 31, 2016 of approximately \$10.2 billion (\$3.6 billion for FPL), of which approximately \$9.8 billion (\$3.6 billion for FPL) relate to revolving line of credit facilities and \$0.4 billion (none for FPL) relate to letter of credit facilities. Certain of the revolving line of credit facilities provide for the issuance of letters of credit of up to approximately \$3.4 billion (\$0.7 billion for FPL). The issuance of letters of credit under certain revolving line of credit facilities is subject to the aggregate commitment of the relevant banks to issue letters of credit under the applicable facility.

In February 2017, NEECH entered into two variable rate bi-lateral term loan agreements each providing for a \$3.75 billion short-term, non-revolving term loan facility, for a total of \$7.5 billion. The obligation to make loans pursuant to these bi-lateral term loan agreements terminates in August 2017 and each loan agreement expires in February 2018. There are currently no amounts outstanding under these facilities.

NEE has guaranteed certain payment obligations of NEECH, including most of those under NEECH's debt, including all of its debentures and commercial paper issuances, as well as most of its payment guarantees and indemnifications. NEECH has guaranteed certain debt and other obligations of NEER and its subsidiaries.

In May 2015, NEECH completed a remarketing of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of its Series E Debentures due June 1, 2017 (Debentures) that were issued in May 2012 as components of equity units issued concurrently by NEE (May 2012 equity units). The Debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. In connection with the remarketing of the Debentures, the interest rate on the Debentures was reset to 1.586% per year, and interest is payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing June 1, 2015. In connection with the settlement of the contracts to purchase NEE common stock that were issued as components of the May 2012 equity units, on June 1, 2015, NEE issued 7,860,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$600 million.

In August 2015, NEECH completed a remarketing of approximately \$650 million aggregate principal amount of its Series F Debentures due September 1, 2017, which constitutes a portion of the \$650 million aggregate principal amount of such debentures (Debentures) that were issued in September 2012 as components of equity units issued concurrently by NEE (September 2012 equity units). The Debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. In connection with the remarketing of the Debentures, the interest rate on all of the Debentures was reset to 2.056% per year and interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing September 1, 2015. In connection with the settlement of the contracts to purchase NEE common stock that were issued as components of the September 2012 equity units, in August and September 2015, NEE issued a total of 8,173,099 shares of common stock in exchange for \$650 million.

In September 2015, NEE sold \$700 million of equity units (initially consisting of Corporate Units). Each equity unit has a stated amount of \$50 and consists of a contract to purchase NEE common stock (stock purchase contract) and, initially, a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in a Series H Debenture due September 1, 2020 issued in the principal amount of \$1,000 by NEECH. Each stock purchase contract requires the holder to purchase by no later than September 1, 2018 (the final settlement date) for a price of \$50 in cash, a number of shares of NEE common stock (subject to antidilution adjustments) based on a price per share range of \$95.35 to \$114.42. If purchased on the final settlement date, as of December 31, 2016, the number of shares issued would (subject to antidilution adjustments) range from 0.5261 shares if the applicable market value of a share of common stock is less than or equal to \$95.35 to 0.4385 shares if the applicable market value of a share is equal to or greater than \$114.42, with applicable market value to be determined using the average closing prices of NEE common stock over a 20-day trading period ending August 29, 2018. Total annual distributions on the equity units will be at the rate of 6.371%, consisting of interest on the debentures (2.36% per year) and payments under the stock purchase contracts (4.011% per year). The interest rate on the debentures is expected to be reset on or after March 1, 2018. A holder of an equity unit may satisfy its purchase obligation with proceeds raised from remarketing the NEECH debentures that are part of its equity unit. The undivided beneficial ownership interest in the NEECH debenture that is a component of each Corporate Unit is pledged to NEE to secure the holder's obligation to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contract. If a successful remarketing does not occur on or before the third business day prior to the final settlement date, and a holder has not notified NEE of its intention to settle the stock purchase contract with cash, the debentures that are components of the Corporate Units will be used to satisfy in full the holders' obligations to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contracts on the final settlement date. The debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE.

In August 2016, NEE sold \$1.5 billion of equity units (initially consisting of Corporate Units). Each equity unit has a stated amount of \$50 and consists of a contract to purchase NEE common stock (stock purchase contract) and, initially, a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in a Series I Debenture due September 1, 2021 issued in the principal amount of \$1,000 by NEECH. Each stock purchase contract requires the holder to purchase by no later than September 1, 2019 (the final settlement date) for a price of \$50 in cash, a number of shares of NEE common stock (subject to antidilution adjustments) based on a price per share range of \$127.63 to \$159.54. If purchased on the final settlement date, as of December 31, 2016, the number of shares issued would (subject to antidilution adjustments) range from 0.3918 shares if the applicable market value of a share of common stock is less than or equal to \$127.63 to 0.3134 shares if the applicable market value of a share is equal to or greater than \$159.54, with applicable market value to be determined using the average closing prices of NEE common stock over a 20-day trading period ending August 28, 2019. Total annual distributions on the equity units will be at the rate of 6.123%, consisting of interest on the debentures (1.65% per year) and payments under the stock purchase contracts (4.473% per year). The interest rate on the debentures is expected to

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be reset on or after March 1, 2019. A holder of an equity unit may satisfy its purchase obligation with proceeds raised from remarketing the NEECH debentures that are part of its equity unit. The undivided beneficial ownership interest in the NEECH debenture that is a component of each Corporate Unit is pledged to NEE to secure the holder's obligation to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contract. If a successful remarketing does not occur on or before the third business day prior to the final settlement date, and a holder has not notified NEE of its intention to settle the stock purchase contract with cash, the debentures that are components of the Corporate Units will be used to satisfy in full the holders' obligations to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contracts on the final settlement date. The debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE.

In September 2016, NEECH completed a remarketing of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its Series G Debentures due September 1, 2018 (Debentures) that were issued in September 2013 as components of equity units issued concurrently by NEE (September 2013 equity units). The Debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. In connection with the remarketing of the Debentures, the interest rate on the Debentures was reset to 1.649% per year, and interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2017. In connection with the settlement of the contracts to purchase NEE common stock that were issued as components of the September 2013 equity units, on September 1, 2016, NEE issued 5,101,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$500 million.

Prior to the issuance of NEE's common stock, the stock purchase contracts, if dilutive, will be reflected in NEE's diluted earnings per share calculations using the treasury stock method. Under this method, the number of shares of NEE common stock used in calculating diluted earnings per share is deemed to be increased by the excess, if any, of the number of shares that would be issued upon settlement of the stock purchase contracts over the number of shares that could be purchased by NEE in the market, at the average market price during the period, using the proceeds receivable upon settlement.

Spain Solar Projects Debt Restructuring - In August 2016, NextEra Energy España, S.L., the NEER subsidiary in Spain that is the direct shareholder of the subsidiaries that own the solar projects in Spain (project-level subsidiaries), and the project-level subsidiaries entered into an agreement with the lenders to restructure the project-level debt, which included, among other things, a re-amortization of the debt, including extending the maturity date from 2030 to 2037, and reducing the original interest rate under the project-level financing agreements. At closing, the NEECH affiliates' remaining letter of credit posting obligation on behalf of the project-level subsidiaries of approximately €23 million (approximately \$26 million) was used primarily to make a prepayment of the restructured project-level debt. The noncurrent portions of the restructured project-level debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs, and associated derivative liabilities related to the interest rate swaps were both reclassified from current to long-term debt and noncurrent derivative liabilities, respectively, on NEE's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and totaled approximately \$498 million and \$122 million, respectively, at that date. The restructured debt is secured solely by the assets of the project-level subsidiaries.

12. Asset Retirement Obligations

FPL's AROs relate primarily to the nuclear decommissioning obligations of its nuclear units. FPL's AROs other than nuclear decommissioning obligations are not significant. The accounting provisions result in timing differences in the recognition of legal asset retirement costs for financial reporting purposes and the method the FPSC allows FPL to recover in rates. NEER's AROs relate primarily to the nuclear decommissioning obligations of its nuclear plants and obligations for the dismantlement of certain of its wind and solar facilities. See Note 1 - Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs.

A rollforward of NEE's and FPL's AROs is as follows:

	FPL	NEER (millions)	NEE
Balances, December 31, 2014	\$ 1,355	\$ 631	\$ 1,986
Liabilities incurred	5	46	51
Accretion expense	73	43	116
Liabilities settled	(20)	(2)	(22)
Revision in estimated cash flows - net	409 ^(a)	(71) ^(b)	338
Balances, December 31, 2015	1,822	647	2,469
Liabilities incurred	1	56	57
Accretion expense	91	47	138
Liabilities settled	—	(2)	(2)
Revision in estimated cash flows - net	5	69 ^(c)	74
Balances, December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 1,919</u>	<u>\$ 817</u>	<u>\$ 2,736</u>

- (a) Primarily reflects the effect of revised cost estimates for decommissioning FPL's nuclear units consistent with the updated nuclear decommissioning studies approved by the FPSC.
- (b) Primarily reflects the effect of revised cost estimates for decommissioning NEER's nuclear units and a change in assumptions relating to spent fuel costs, partly offset by increased escalation rates.
- (c) Primarily reflects the effect of revised cost estimates to dismantle certain of NEER's wind and solar facilities.

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Restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission NEE's and FPL's nuclear units included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets are as follows (see Note 4 - Special Use Funds):

	FPL	NEER	NEE
	(millions)		
Balances, December 31, 2016	\$ 3,665	\$ 1,769	\$ 5,434
Balances, December 31, 2015	\$ 3,430	\$ 1,634	\$ 5,064

NEE and FPL have identified but not recognized ARO liabilities related to electric transmission and distribution and telecommunications assets resulting from easements over property not owned by NEE or FPL. These easements are generally perpetual and only require retirement action upon abandonment or cessation of use of the property or facility for its specified purpose. The ARO liability is not estimable for such easements as NEE and FPL intend to use these properties indefinitely. In the event NEE and FPL decide to abandon or cease the use of a particular easement, an ARO liability would be recorded at that time.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments - NEE and its subsidiaries have made commitments in connection with a portion of their projected capital expenditures. Capital expenditures at FPL include, among other things, the cost for construction or acquisition of additional facilities and equipment to meet customer demand, as well as capital improvements to and maintenance of existing facilities and the procurement of nuclear fuel. At NEER, capital expenditures include, among other things, the cost, including capitalized interest, for construction and development of wind and solar projects and the procurement of nuclear fuel, as well as the investment in the development and construction of its natural gas pipeline assets. Capital expenditures for Corporate and Other primarily include the cost to maintain existing transmission facilities at NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC.

At December 31, 2016, estimated capital expenditures for 2017 through 2021 for which applicable internal approvals (and also, if required, FPSC approvals for FPL or regulatory approvals for acquisitions) have been received were as follows:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
	(millions)					
FPL:						
Generation: ^(a)						
New ^(b)	\$ 1,385	\$ 655	\$ 485	\$ 35	\$ 5	\$ 2,565
Existing	1,240	635	680	645	600	3,800
Transmission and distribution	2,190	2,010	2,860	2,475	2,945	12,480
Nuclear fuel	125	190	170	210	120	815
General and other	440	275	285	220	330	1,550
Total	<u>\$ 5,380</u>	<u>\$ 3,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,480</u>	<u>\$ 3,585</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,210</u>
NEER:						
Wind ^(c)	\$ 570	\$ 955	\$ 705	\$ 75	\$ 25	\$ 2,330
Solar ^(d)	80	75	15	—	—	170
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	240	250	230	225	245	1,190
Natural gas pipelines ^(e)	890	845	50	20	10	1,815
Other	335	55	40	40	35	505
Total	<u>\$ 2,115</u>	<u>\$ 2,180</u>	<u>\$ 1,040</u>	<u>\$ 360</u>	<u>\$ 315</u>	<u>\$ 6,010</u>
Corporate and Other	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>

(a) Includes AFUDC of approximately \$81 million, \$79 million, \$46 million and \$6 million for 2017 through 2020, respectively.

(b) Includes land, generation structures, transmission interconnection and integration and licensing.

(c) Consists of capital expenditures for new wind projects, repowering of existing wind projects and related transmission totaling approximately 2,760 MW.

(d) Includes capital expenditures for new solar projects and related transmission totaling approximately 225 MW.

(e) Includes capital expenditures for construction of three natural gas pipelines, including equity contributions associated with equity investments in joint ventures for two pipelines and AFUDC associated with the third pipeline. The natural gas pipelines are subject to certain conditions. See Contracts below.

The above estimates are subject to continuing review and adjustment and actual capital expenditures may vary significantly from these estimates.

Contracts - In addition to the commitments made in connection with the estimated capital expenditures included in the table in Commitments above, FPL has commitments under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts. As of December 31, 2016, FPL is obligated under a take-or-pay purchased power contract to pay for 375 MW annually through 2021. FPL also has various firm pay-for-performance contracts to purchase approximately 114 MW from certain cogenerators and small power producers with expiration dates ranging from 2026 through 2034. The purchased power contracts provide for capacity and energy payments. Energy payments are based on the actual power taken under these contracts. Capacity payments for the pay-for-performance contracts

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are subject to the facilities meeting certain contract conditions. FPL has contracts with expiration dates through 2036 for the purchase and transportation of natural gas and coal, and storage of natural gas. In addition, FPL has entered into 25-year natural gas transportation agreements with each of Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC (Sabal Trail, an entity in which a wholly owned NEER subsidiary has a 42.5% ownership interest) and Florida Southeast Connection, LLC (Florida Southeast Connection, a wholly owned NEER subsidiary), each of which will build, own and operate a pipeline that will be part of a natural gas pipeline system, for a quantity of 400,000 MMBtu/day beginning mid-2017 and increasing to 600,000 MMBtu/day in mid-2020. These agreements contain firm commitments that are contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, including the completion of construction of the pipeline system to be built by Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection. See Commitments above.

As of December 31, 2016, NEER has entered into contracts with expiration dates ranging from late February 2017 through 2032 primarily for the purchase of wind turbines, wind towers and solar modules and related construction and development activities, as well as for the supply of uranium, and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel and has made commitments for the construction of the natural gas pipelines. Approximately \$3.1 billion of related commitments are included in the estimated capital expenditures table in Commitments above. In addition, NEER has contracts primarily for the purchase, transportation and storage of natural gas with expiration dates ranging from March 2017 through 2019.

The required capacity and/or minimum payments under the contracts discussed above as of December 31, 2016 were estimated as follows:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter
	(millions)					
FPL:						
Capacity charges ^(a)	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 50	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 250
Minimum charges, at projected prices: ^(b)						
Natural gas, including transportation and storage ^(c)	\$ 1,305	\$ 900	\$ 900	\$ 910	\$ 905	\$ 12,065
Coal, including transportation	\$ 125	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
NEER	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,380	\$ 140	\$ 90	\$ 75	\$ 285
Corporate and Other ^{(d)(e)}	\$ 45	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —

(a) Capacity charges, substantially all of which are recoverable through the capacity clause, totaled approximately \$175 million, \$434 million and \$485 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Energy charges, which are recoverable through the fuel clause, totaled approximately \$126 million, \$262 million and \$299 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(b) Recoverable through the fuel clause.

(c) Includes approximately \$200 million, \$295 million, \$290 million, \$360 million, \$390 million and \$7,495 million in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and thereafter, respectively, of firm commitments, subject to certain conditions as noted above, related to the natural gas transportation agreements with Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection.

(d) Includes an approximately \$30 million commitment to invest in clean power and technology businesses primarily in 2017.

(e) Excludes approximately \$263 million and \$148 million in 2017 and 2018, respectively, of joint obligations of NEECH and NEER which are included in the NEER amounts above.

In January 2017, FPL assumed ownership of a 330 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Indiantown, Florida for a purchase price of \$451 million (including existing debt of approximately \$218 million). FPL will record a regulatory asset for approximately \$451 million, which will be amortized over nine years and recovered through the capacity clause with a return on the portion of the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset. Prior to assuming ownership of this facility, FPL had a long-term purchased power agreement with this facility for substantially all of its capacity and energy. FPL expects to reduce the plant's operations with the intention of eventually phasing the plant out of service. FPL will recover the fuel costs of the facility through the fuel clause and operating costs through the capacity clause until FPL's next base rate filing where non-fuel cost recovery will be through base rates.

Insurance - Liability for accidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both private sources and an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, NEE maintains \$450 million of private liability insurance per site, which is the maximum obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system, which provides up to \$13.0 billion of liability insurance coverage per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. Under the secondary financial protection system, NEE is subject to retrospective assessments of up to \$1.0 billion (\$509 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S., payable at a rate not to exceed \$152 million (\$76 million for FPL) per incident per year. NEE and FPL are contractually entitled to recover a proportionate share of such assessments from the owners of minority interests in Seabrook, Duane Arnold and St. Lucie Unit No. 2, which approximates \$15 million, \$38 million and \$19 million, plus any applicable taxes, per incident, respectively.

NEE participates in a nuclear insurance mutual company that provides \$2.75 billion of limited insurance coverage per occurrence per site for property damage, decontamination and premature decommissioning risks at its nuclear plants and a sublimit of \$1.5 billion for non-nuclear perils. The proceeds from such insurance, however, must first be used for reactor stabilization and site decontamination before they can be used for plant repair. NEE also participates in an insurance program that provides limited coverage for replacement power costs if a nuclear plant is out of service for an extended period of time because of an accident. In the event of an accident at one of NEE's or another participating insured's nuclear plants, NEE could be assessed up to \$186 million

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(\$112 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, in retrospective premiums in a policy year. NEE and FPL are contractually entitled to recover a proportionate share of such assessments from the owners of minority interests in Seabrook, Duane Arnold and St. Lucie Unit No. 2, which approximates \$3 million, \$5 million and \$4 million, plus any applicable taxes, respectively.

Due to the high cost and limited coverage available from third-party insurers, NEE does not have property insurance coverage for a substantial portion of either its transmission and distribution property or natural gas pipeline assets. Should FPL's future storm restoration costs exceed the reserve amount established through the issuance of storm-recovery bonds by a VIE in 2007, FPL may recover storm restoration costs, subject to prudence review by the FPSC, either through surcharges approved by the FPSC or through securitization provisions pursuant to Florida law. In February 2017, the FPSC approved FPL's request to recover through an interim surcharge the 2016 eligible storm restoration costs that exceeded the reserve amount. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve.

In the event of a loss, the amount of insurance available might not be adequate to cover property damage and other expenses incurred. Uninsured losses and other expenses, to the extent not recovered from customers in the case of FPL, would be borne by NEE and FPL and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

14. Segment Information

NEE's reportable segments are FPL, a rate-regulated electric utility, and NEER, a competitive energy business. Corporate and Other represents other business activities and eliminating entries. NEE's operating revenues derived from the sale of electricity represented approximately 90%, 92% and 91% of NEE's operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Approximately 2% of operating revenues were from foreign sources for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. At each of December 31, 2016 and 2015, approximately 3% of long-lived assets were located in foreign countries.

NEE's segment information is as follows:

	2016				2015				2014			
	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated
	(millions)											
Operating revenues	\$10,895	\$ 4,893	\$ 367	\$ 16,155	\$11,651	\$ 5,444	\$ 391	\$ 17,486	\$11,421	\$ 5,196	\$ 404	\$ 17,021
Operating expenses - net	\$ 7,737	\$ 3,419	\$ 391	\$ 11,547	\$ 8,674	\$ 3,865	\$ 315	\$ 12,854	\$ 8,593	\$ 3,727	\$ 317	\$ 12,637
Interest expense	\$ 456	\$ 732	\$ (95)	\$ 1,093	\$ 445	\$ 625	\$ 141	\$ 1,211	\$ 439	\$ 667	\$ 155	\$ 1,261
Interest income	\$ 2	\$ 34	\$ 46	\$ 82	\$ 7	\$ 28	\$ 51	\$ 86	\$ 3	\$ 26	\$ 51	\$ 80
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,366	\$ 60	\$ 3,077	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,183	\$ 72	\$ 2,831	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,051	\$ 68	\$ 2,551
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees	\$ —	\$ 119	\$ 29	\$ 148	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ 4	\$ 107	\$ —	\$ 95	\$ (2)	\$ 93
Income tax expense (benefit) ^(b)	\$ 1,051	\$ 242	\$ 90	\$ 1,383	\$ 957	\$ 289	\$ (18)	\$ 1,228	\$ 910	\$ 283	\$ (17)	\$ 1,176
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,218	\$ 60	\$ 3,005	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,102	\$ 12	\$ 2,762	\$ 1,517	\$ 993	\$ (41)	\$ 2,469
Net income (loss) attributable to NEE	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,125	\$ 60	\$ 2,912	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,092	\$ 12	\$ 2,752	\$ 1,517	\$ 989	\$ (41)	\$ 2,465
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$ 3,934	\$ 5,521	\$ 181	\$ 9,636	\$ 3,633	\$ 4,661	\$ 83	\$ 8,377	\$ 3,241	\$ 3,701	\$ 75	\$ 7,017
Property, plant and equipment	\$48,313	\$37,644	\$1,056	\$ 87,013	\$45,383	\$33,340	\$1,607	\$ 80,330	\$41,938	\$30,178	\$1,523	\$ 73,639
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$12,304	\$ 7,655	\$ 142	\$ 20,101	\$11,862	\$ 6,640	\$ 442	\$ 18,944	\$11,282	\$ 6,268	\$ 384	\$ 17,934
Total assets	\$45,501	\$41,743	\$2,749	\$ 89,993	\$42,523	\$37,647	\$2,309	\$ 82,479	\$39,222	\$32,896	\$2,487	\$ 74,605
Investment in equity method investees	\$ —	\$ 1,661	\$ 106	\$ 1,767	\$ —	\$ 983	\$ 80	\$ 1,063	\$ —	\$ 617	\$ 46	\$ 663

(a) Interest expense allocated from NEECH is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. For this purpose, the deferred credit associated with differential membership interests sold by NEER subsidiaries is included with debt. Residual NEECH corporate interest expense is included in Corporate and Other.

(b) NEER includes PTCs that were recognized based on its tax sharing agreement with NEE. See Note 1 - Income Taxes.

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15. Summarized Financial Information of NEECH

NEECH, a 100% owned subsidiary of NEE, provides funding for, and holds ownership interests in, NEE's operating subsidiaries other than FPL. NEECH's debentures and junior subordinated debentures including those that were registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. Condensed consolidating financial information is as follows:

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2016				Year Ended December 31, 2015				Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
Operating revenues	\$ —	\$ 5,283	\$ 10,872	\$ 16,155	\$ —	\$ 5,849	\$ 11,637	\$ 17,486	\$ —	\$ 5,614	\$ 11,407	\$ 17,021
Operating expenses - net	(20)	(3,663)	(7,864)	(11,547)	(17)	(4,142)	(8,695)	(12,854)	(19)	(4,039)	(8,579)	(12,637)
Interest expense	(1)	(636)	(456)	(1,093)	(4)	(764)	(443)	(1,211)	(6)	(819)	(436)	(1,261)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	2,956	—	(2,956)	—	2,754	—	(2,754)	—	2,494	—	(2,494)	—
Other income - net	5	793	75	873	1	498	70	569	1	487	34	522
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,940	1,777	(329)	4,388	2,734	1,441	(185)	3,990	2,470	1,243	(68)	3,645
Income tax expense (benefit)	28	354	1,001	1,383	(18)	299	947	1,228	5	262	909	1,176
Net income (loss)	2,912	1,423	(1,330)	3,005	2,752	1,142	(1,132)	2,762	2,465	981	(977)	2,469
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	93	—	93	—	10	—	10	—	4	—	4
Net income (loss) attributable to NEE	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 1,330</u>	<u>\$ (1,330)</u>	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,132</u>	<u>\$ (1,132)</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,465</u>	<u>\$ 977</u>	<u>\$ (977)</u>	<u>\$ 2,465</u>

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2016				Year Ended December 31, 2015				Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NEE	\$ 3,009	\$ 1,448	\$ (1,448)	\$ 3,009	\$ 2,625	\$ 1,049	\$ (1,049)	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,369	\$ 924	\$ (924)	\$ 2,369

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)							
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 28	\$ 38,671	\$ 48,314	\$ 87,013	\$ 27	\$ 34,921	\$ 45,382	\$ 80,330
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(18)	(7,778)	(12,305)	(20,101)	(16)	(7,067)	(11,861)	(18,944)
Total property, plant and equipment - net	10	30,893	36,009	66,912	11	27,854	33,521	61,386
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1,258	33	1,292	—	546	25	571
Receivables	88	1,615	736	2,439	90	1,510	665	2,265
Other	2	1,877	1,799	3,678	4	2,443	1,512	3,959
Total current assets	91	4,750	2,568	7,409	94	4,499	2,202	6,795
OTHER ASSETS								
Investment in subsidiaries	24,323	—	(24,323)	—	22,544	—	(22,544)	—
Other	867	8,992	5,813	15,672	823	7,790	5,685	14,298
Total other assets	25,190	8,992	(18,510)	15,672	23,367	7,790	(16,859)	14,298
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 25,291	\$ 44,635	\$ 20,067	\$ 89,993	\$ 23,472	\$ 40,143	\$ 18,864	\$ 82,479
CAPITALIZATION								
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 24,341	\$ 7,699	\$ (7,699)	\$ 24,341	\$ 22,574	\$ 6,990	\$ (6,990)	\$ 22,574
Noncontrolling interests	—	990	—	990	—	538	—	538
Long-term debt	—	18,112	9,706	27,818	—	16,725	9,956	26,681
Total capitalization	24,341	26,801	2,007	53,149	22,574	24,253	2,966	49,793
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Debt due within one year	—	2,237	785	3,022	—	2,786	220	3,006
Accounts payable	1	2,668	778	3,447	4	1,919	606	2,529
Other	231	2,624	1,595	4,450	252	3,003	1,317	4,572
Total current liabilities	232	7,529	3,158	10,919	256	7,708	2,143	10,107
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS								
Asset retirement obligations	—	816	1,920	2,736	—	647	1,822	2,469
Deferred income taxes	82	3,002	8,017	11,101	157	2,396	7,274	9,827
Other	636	6,487	4,965	12,088	485	5,139	4,659	10,283
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	718	10,305	14,902	25,925	642	8,182	13,755	22,579
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES								
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 25,291	\$ 44,635	\$ 20,067	\$ 89,993	\$ 23,472	\$ 40,143	\$ 18,864	\$ 82,479

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31, 2016				Year Ended December 31, 2015				Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,897	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,268	\$ 6,336	\$ 1,659	\$ 2,488	\$ 1,969	\$ 6,116	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,909	\$ 5,500
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES												
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	(1)	(5,701)	(3,934)	(9,636)	—	(4,744)	(3,633)	(8,377)	(1)	(3,741)	(3,275)	(7,017)
Capital contributions from NEE	(745)	—	745	—	(1,480)	—	1,480	—	(912)	—	912	—
Cash grants under the Recovery Act	—	335	—	335	—	8	—	8	—	343	—	343
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	—	658	—	658	—	52	—	52	—	307	—	307
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	—	1,281	2,495	3,776	—	1,120	3,731	4,851	—	1,272	3,349	4,621
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	—	(1,323)	(2,506)	(3,829)	—	(1,190)	(3,792)	(4,982)	—	(1,321)	(3,446)	(4,767)
Proceeds from the sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	—	645	—	645	—	345	—	345	—	438	—	438
Other - net	—	(40)	(19)	(59)	—	106	(8)	98	10	(64)	(232)	(286)
Net cash used in investing activities	(746)	(4,145)	(3,219)	(8,110)	(1,480)	(4,303)	(2,222)	(8,005)	(903)	(2,766)	(2,692)	(6,361)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES												
Issuances of long-term debt	—	5,349	308	5,657	—	4,689	1,083	5,772	—	4,057	997	5,054
Retirements of long-term debt	—	(3,048)	(262)	(3,310)	—	(3,421)	(551)	(3,972)	—	(4,395)	(355)	(4,750)
Proceeds from differential membership investors	—	1,859	—	1,859	—	761	—	761	—	978	—	978
Proceeds from other short-term debt	—	—	500	500	—	1,125	100	1,225	—	500	—	500
Repayments of other short-term debt	—	(212)	(450)	(662)	—	(813)	—	(813)	—	(500)	—	(500)
Net change in commercial paper	—	(318)	212	(106)	—	318	(1,086)	(768)	—	(487)	938	451
Issuances of common stock - net	537	—	—	537	1,298	—	—	1,298	633	—	—	633
Dividends on common stock	(1,612)	—	—	(1,612)	(1,385)	—	—	(1,385)	(1,261)	—	—	(1,261)
Dividends to NEE	—	(650)	650	—	—	(698)	698	—	—	812	(812)	—
Other - net	(75)	(294)	1	(368)	(92)	(162)	19	(235)	(84)	(31)	10	(105)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,150)	2,686	959	2,495	(179)	1,799	263	1,883	(712)	934	778	1,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1	712	8	721	—	(16)	10	(6)	—	144	(5)	139
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	546	25	571	—	562	15	577	—	418	20	438
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1	\$ 1,258	\$ 33	\$ 1,292	\$ —	\$ 546	\$ 25	\$ 571	\$ —	\$ 562	\$ 15	\$ 577

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Concluded)

16. Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

Condensed consolidated quarterly financial information is as follows:

	March 31 ^(a)	June 30 ^(a)	September 30 ^(a)	December 31 ^(a)
	(millions, except per share amounts)			
NEE:				
2016				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 3,835	\$ 3,817	\$ 4,805	\$ 3,699
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,279	\$ 926
Net income ^(b)	\$ 654 ^(c)	\$ 544	\$ 789	\$ 1,017
Net income attributable to NEE ^(b)	\$ 653 ^(c)	\$ 540	\$ 753	\$ 966
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic ^(d)	\$ 1.42 ^(c)	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.63	\$ 2.07
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution ^(d)	\$ 1.41 ^(c)	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.06
Dividends per share	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87
High-low common stock sales prices	\$119.37 - \$102.20	\$130.43 - \$112.44	\$131.98 - \$120.22	\$128.46 - \$110.49
2015				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 4,104	\$ 4,358	\$ 4,954	\$ 4,069
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,481	\$ 876
Net income ^(b)	\$ 650	\$ 720	\$ 882	\$ 510
Net income attributable to NEE ^(b)	\$ 650	\$ 716	\$ 879	\$ 507
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic ^(d)	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.10
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution ^(d)	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.10
Dividends per share	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.77
High-low common stock sales prices	\$112.64 - \$97.48	\$106.63 - \$97.23	\$109.98 - \$93.74	\$105.85 - \$95.84
FPL:				
2016				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 2,303	\$ 2,750	\$ 3,283	\$ 2,558
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 714	\$ 828	\$ 921	\$ 694
Net income ^(b)	\$ 393	\$ 448	\$ 515	\$ 371
2015				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 2,541	\$ 2,996	\$ 3,274	\$ 2,839
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 667	\$ 780	\$ 855	\$ 674
Net income ^(b)	\$ 359	\$ 435	\$ 489	\$ 365

- (a) In the opinion of NEE and FPL management, all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring accruals necessary to present a fair statement of the amounts shown for such periods, have been made. Results of operations for an interim period generally will not give a true indication of results for the year.
- (b) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding.
- (c) Amounts were restated to reflect the adoption in the second quarter of 2016 of an accounting standards update resulting in an increase to net income and net income attributable to NEE of \$17 million, and an increase to earnings per share attributable to NEE, basic and assuming dilution, of \$0.04. See Note 10 - Stock-Based Compensation.
- (d) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding and changes in weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2016, each of NEE and FPL had performed an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including NEE's and FPL's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of each company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15(e)). Based upon that evaluation, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer of each of NEE and FPL concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(b) Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

NEE and FPL are continuously seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and of their internal controls. This results in refinements to processes throughout NEE and FPL. However, there has been no change in NEE's or FPL's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that occurred during NEE's and FPL's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, NEE's or FPL's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item will be included under the headings "Business of the Annual Meeting," "Information About NextEra Energy and Management" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" in NEE's Proxy Statement which will be filed with the SEC in connection with the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (NEE's Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference, or is included in Item 1. Business - Executive Officers of NEE.

NEE has adopted the NextEra Energy, Inc. Code of Ethics for Senior Executive and Financial Officers (the Senior Financial Executive Code), which is applicable to the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, the chief accounting officer and other senior executive and financial officers. The Senior Financial Executive Code is available under Corporate Governance in the Investor Relations section of NEE's internet website at www.nexteraenergy.com. Any amendments or waivers of the Senior Financial Executive Code which are required to be disclosed to shareholders under SEC rules will be disclosed on the NEE website at the address listed above.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the headings "Executive Compensation" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Information About NextEra Energy and Management" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

NEE's equity compensation plan information as of December 31, 2016 is as follows:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,479,039 ^(a)	\$ 71.08 ^(b)	9,383,195
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	4,479,039	\$ 71.08	9,383,195

(a) Includes an aggregate of 2,505,208 outstanding options, 1,747,538 unvested performance share awards (at maximum payout), 16,564 deferred fully vested performance shares and 183,989 deferred stock awards (including future reinvested dividends) under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan and former LTIP, and 25,740 fully vested shares deferred by directors under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan and its predecessor, the FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan.

(b) Relates to outstanding options only.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item, to the extent applicable, will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

NEE - The information required by this item will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Audit-Related Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

FPL - The following table presents fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates (collectively, Deloitte & Touche) for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The amounts presented below reflect allocations from NEE for FPL's portion of the fees, as well as amounts billed directly to FPL.

	2016	2015
Audit fees ^(a)	\$ 3,787,000	\$ 3,909,000
Audit-related fees ^(b)	4,000	97,000
Tax fees ^(c)	102,000	63,000
All other fees ^(d)	9,000	14,000
Total	\$ 3,902,000	\$ 4,083,000

- (a) Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of FPL's and NEE's annual consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year, the reviews of the financial statements included in FPL's and NEE's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q during the fiscal year and the audit of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, comfort letters, consents, and other services related to SEC matters and services in connection with annual and semi-annual filings of NEE's financial statements with the Japanese Ministry of Finance.
- (b) Audit-related fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of FPL's and NEE's consolidated financial statements and are not reported under audit fees. These fees primarily related to agreed-upon procedures and attestation services.
- (c) Tax fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. In 2016 and 2015, approximately \$66,000 and \$28,000, respectively, was paid related to tax advice and planning services. All other tax fees in 2016 and in 2015 related to tax compliance services.
- (d) All other fees consist of fees for products and services other than the services reported under the other named categories. In 2016 and 2015, these fees related to training.

In accordance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Audit Committee Charter and the Audit Committee's pre-approval policy for services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm, all services performed by Deloitte & Touche are approved in advance by the Audit Committee, except for audits of certain trust funds where the fees are paid by the trust. Audit and audit-related services specifically identified in an appendix to the pre-approval policy are pre-approved by the Audit Committee each year. This pre-approval allows management to request the specified audit and audit-related services on an as-needed basis during the year, provided any such services are reviewed with the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting. Any audit or audit-related service for which the fee is expected to exceed \$250,000, or that involves a service not listed on the pre-approval list, must be specifically approved by the Audit Committee prior to commencement of such service. In addition, the Audit Committee approves all services other than audit and audit-related services performed by Deloitte & Touche in advance of the commencement of such work. The Audit Committee has delegated to the Chair of the committee the right to approve audit, audit-related, tax and other services, within certain limitations, between meetings of the Audit Committee, provided any such decision is presented to the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting. At each Audit Committee meeting (other than meetings held to review earnings materials), the Audit Committee reviews a schedule of services for which Deloitte & Touche has been engaged since the prior Audit Committee meeting under existing pre-approvals and the estimated fees for those services. In 2016 and 2015, none of the amounts presented above represent services provided to NEE or FPL by Deloitte & Touche that were approved by the Audit Committee after services were rendered pursuant to Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X (which provides for a waiver of the otherwise applicable pre-approval requirement if certain conditions are met).

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

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2. Financial Statement Schedules - Schedules are omitted as not applicable or not required.	
3. Exhibits (including those incorporated by reference)	
Certain exhibits listed below refer to "FPL Group" and "FPL Group Capital," and were effective prior to the change of the name FPL Group, Inc. to NextEra Energy, Inc., and of the name FPL Group Capital Inc to NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., during 2010.	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*2(a)	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 29, 2016, by and among NextEra Energy, Inc., EFH Merger Co., LLC, Energy Future Intermediate Holding Company LLC and Energy Future Holdings Corp. (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K dated July 29, 2016, File No. 1-8841)**	x	
*2(b)	Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of September 18, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 2 to Form 8-K dated September 18, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*2(c)	Merger Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc., WSS Acquisition Company, Texas Transmission Holding Corporation, Cheyne Walk Investment Pte Ltd, Borealis Power Holdings Inc. and BPC Health Corporation dated October 30, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 2 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2016, File No. 1-8841)**	x	
*3(i)a	Restated Articles of Incorporation of NextEra Energy, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3(i)(b) to Form 8-K dated May 21, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(i)b	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Florida Power & Light Company (filed as Exhibit 3 (i)b to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, File No. 2-27612)		x
*3(ii)a	Amended and Restated Bylaws of NextEra Energy, Inc., effective October 14, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 3(ii)(b) to Form 8-K dated October 14, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(ii)b	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Florida Power & Light Company, Inc., as amended through October 17, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 3(ii)b to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, File No. 2-27612)		x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(a)	Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of January 1, 1944, and One hundred and twenty-four Supplements thereto, between Florida Power & Light Company and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, Trustee (filed as Exhibit B-3, File No. 2-4845; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7126; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7523; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7990; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-9217; Exhibit 4(a)-5, File No. 2-10093; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-11491; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-12900; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13255; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13705; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13925; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-15088; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-15677; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-20501; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-22104; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-23142; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-24195; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-25677; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-29001; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-30542; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-33038; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-37679; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-39006; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-41312; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-44234; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-46502; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-48679; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-49726; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-50712; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-52826; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-53272; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-54242; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-56228; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-60413; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-65701; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-66524; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-67239; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-69716; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-70767; Exhibit 4(b), File No. 2-71542; Exhibit 4(b), File No. 2-73799; Exhibits 4(c), 4(d) and 4(e), File No. 2-75762; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-77629; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-79557; Exhibit 99(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to Form S-8, File No. 33-18669; Exhibit 99(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 33-46076; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(i) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1994, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1995, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1996, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(f) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(o), File No. 333-102169; Exhibit 4(k) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(l) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(m) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(f) to Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 333-125275; Exhibit 4(y) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-116300, 333-116300-01 and 333-116300-02; Exhibit 4(z) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-116300, 333-116300-01 and 333-116300-02; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated April 17, 2007, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated October 10, 2007, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated January 16, 2008, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated March 17, 2009, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated February 9, 2010, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 9, 2010, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 13, 2011, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated May 15, 2012, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 20, 2012, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 5, 2013, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated May 15, 2014, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated September 10, 2014, File No. 2-27612; and Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated November 19, 2015, File No. 2-27612)	x	x
*4(b)	Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities), dated as of June 1, 1999, between FPL Group Capital Inc and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated July 16, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(c)	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities) dated as of June 1, 1999, dated as of September 21, 2012, between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(d)	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1999, between FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Guarantee Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated July 16, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(e)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc, dated March 9, 2009, creating the 6.00% Debentures, Series due March 1, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 9, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(f)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated June 10, 2011, creating the 4.50% Debentures, Series due June 1, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(g)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated May 4, 2012, creating the Series E Debentures due June 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated May 4, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(h)	Letter, dated May 7, 2015, from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, setting forth certain terms of the Series E Debentures due June 1, 2017, effective May 7, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated May 7, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(i)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 11, 2012, creating the Series F Debentures due September 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 11, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(j)	Letter, dated August 10, 2015, from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, setting forth certain terms of the Series F Debentures due September 1, 2017, effective August 10, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated August 10, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(k)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. dated June 6, 2013, creating the 3.625% Debentures, Series due June 15, 2023 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 6, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(l)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 25, 2013, creating the Series G Debentures due September 1, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(m)	Letter, dated September 1, 2016, from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, setting forth certain terms of the Series G Debentures due September 1, 2018, effective September 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated September 1, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(n)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated March 11, 2014, creating the 2.700% Debentures, Series due September 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 11, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(o)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated June 6, 2014, creating the 2.40% Debentures, Series due September 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 6, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(p)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated August 27, 2015, creating the 2.80% Debentures, Series due August 27, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(q)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 16, 2015, creating the Series H Debentures due September 1, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(r)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated March 31, 2016, creating the 2.30% Debentures, Series due April 1, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(s)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated August 8, 2016, creating the Series I Debentures due September 1, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated August 8, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(t)	Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities relating to Trust Securities), dated as of March 1, 2004, among FPL Group Capital Inc, FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(u)	Preferred Trust Securities Guarantee Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2004, between FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Guarantee Trustee) relating to FPL Group Capital Trust I (filed as Exhibit 4(aw) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(v)	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement relating to FPL Group Capital Trust I, dated as of March 15, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 4(at) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(w)	Agreement as to Expenses and Liabilities of FPL Group Capital Trust I, dated as of March 15, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 4(ax) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(x)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated March 15, 2004, creating the 5 7/8% Junior Subordinated Debentures, Series due March 15, 2044 (filed as Exhibit 4(av) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(y)	Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities), dated as of September 1, 2006, among FPL Group Capital Inc, FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(z)	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities) dated as of September 1, 2006, dated as of November 19, 2012, between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., NextEra Energy, Inc. as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 2 to Form 8-A dated January 16, 2013, File No. 1-33028)	x	
*4(aa)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated September 19, 2006, creating the Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(bb)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 19, 2006, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4(d) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
4(cc)	Amendment, dated November 9, 2016, to the Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 19, 2006, by NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group Capital Holdings Inc) and NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.), relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066	x	
*4(dd)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated June 12, 2007, creating the Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated June 12, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ee)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated June 12, 2007, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated June 12, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ff)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated September 17, 2007, creating the Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated September 17, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(gg)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 18, 2007, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 17, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
4(hh)	Amendment, dated November 9, 2016, to the Replacement Capital Covenant, dated June 12, 2007 and to the Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 18, 2007, by NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group Capital Holdings Inc) and NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.), relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 and Series D Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067	x	
*4(ii)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated March 27, 2012, creating the Series G Junior Subordinated Debentures due March 1, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 27, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(jj)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated June 15, 2012, creating the Series H Junior Subordinated Debentures due June 15, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 15, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(kk)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated November 19, 2012, creating the Series I Junior Subordinated Debentures due November 15, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated November 19, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(ll)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated January 18, 2013, creating the Series J Junior Subordinated Debentures due January 15, 2073 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated January 18, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(mm)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated June 7, 2016, creating the Series K Junior Subordinated Debentures due June 1, 2076 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 7, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(nn)	Indenture (For Securing Senior Secured Bonds, Series A), dated May 22, 2007, between FPL Recovery Funding LLC (as Issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee and Securities Intermediary) (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K dated May 22, 2007 and filed June 1, 2007, File No. 333-141357)		x
*4(oo)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2015, between NextEra Energy, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4 (a) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(pp)	Pledge Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2015, between NextEra Energy, Inc., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(qq)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2016, between NextEra Energy, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4 (a) to Form 8-K dated August 8, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(rr)	Pledge Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2016, between NextEra Energy, Inc., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated August 8, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(a)	FPL Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective April 1, 1997 (SERP) (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(b)	FPL Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2005 (Restated SERP) (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated December 12, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(c)	Amendment Number 1 to the Restated SERP changing name to NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(d)	Appendix A1 (revised as of December 11, 2014) to the NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(e)	Appendix A2 (revised as of September 19, 2016) to the NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(f)	Supplement to the Restated SERP relating to a special credit to certain executive officers and other officers effective February 15, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(g)	Supplement to the Restated SERP effective February 15, 2008 as it applies to Armando Pimentel, Jr. (filed as Exhibit 10(i) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(h)	Supplement to the SERP effective December 14, 2007 as it applies to Manoochehr K. Nazar (filed as Exhibit 10(j) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(i)	NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.) Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan, most recently amended and restated on May 22, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(j)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(k)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*10(l)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan, as revised March 16, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012)	x	x
*10(m)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012)	x	x
*10(n)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the Next Era Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(o) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(o)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(p)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(q)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(r)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012)	x	x
*10(s)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(t)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated December 29, 2004, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(u)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 8-K dated December 29, 2004, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(v)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 15, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated February 15, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(w)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 13, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(u) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(x)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 12, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(bb) to Form 10-K for the year December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(y)	Form of NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 18, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(z)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(aa)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(f) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(bb)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(cc)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Amended and Restated Deferred Stock Award Agreement effective February 12, 2010 between FPL Group, Inc. and each of Moray P. Dewhurst and James L. Robo (filed as Exhibit 10 (dd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(dd)	Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement under NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*10(ee)	NextEra Energy, Inc. 2013 Executive Annual Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ff)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2005 as amended and restated through February 11, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10(h) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(gg)	FPL Group, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2003 (filed as Exhibit 10(k) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(hh)	FPL Group, Inc. Executive Long-Term Disability Plan effective January 1, 1995 (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ii)	FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan, as amended and restated October 13, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(jj)	FPL Group, Inc. 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan (filed as Exhibit 99 to Form S-8, File No. 333-143739)	x	
*10(kk)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10(jj) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
10(ll)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2017	x	
*10(mm)	Form of Amended and Restated Executive Retention Employment Agreement effective December 10, 2009 between FPL Group, Inc. and each of Moray P. Dewhurst, James L. Robo, Armando Pimentel, Jr., and Charles E. Sieving (filed as Exhibit 10(nn) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(nn)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and Joseph T. Kelliher dated as of May 21, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(oo)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and Manoochehr K. Nazar dated as of January 1, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(rr) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(pp)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Eric E. Silagy dated as of May 2, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(qq)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and William L. Yeager dated as of January 1, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(ccc) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(rr)	Form of 2012 409A Amendment to NextEra Energy, Inc. Executive Retention Employment Agreement effective October 11, 2012 between NextEra Energy, Inc. and each of James L. Robo, Moray P. Dewhurst, Armando Pimentel, Jr., Eric E. Silagy, Joseph T. Kelliher, Manoochehr K. Nazar and Charles E. Sieving (filed as Exhibit 10(ddd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ss)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Deborah H. Caplan dated as of April 23, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(tt)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Miguel Arechabala dated as of January 1, 2014 (filed as Exhibit 10(bbb) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(uu)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and John W. Ketchum dated as of March 4, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10(i) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(vv)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Executive Severance Benefit Plan effective February 26, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(eee) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ww)	Guarantee Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and FPL Group Capital Inc, dated as of October 14, 1998 (filed as Exhibit 10(y) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(xx)	Amended and Restated Plan Support Agreement dated as of September 19, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K dated September 18, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
10(yy)	Limited Forbearance Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2016	x	
*10(zz)	Form of Oncor Letter Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated July 29, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(aaa)	Form of Bi-lateral Term Loan Agreement between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and the Lender dated February 7, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K dated February 10, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
12(a)	Computation of Ratios	x	
12(b)	Computation of Ratios		x
21	Subsidiaries of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	x	x
31(a)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
31(b)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
31(c)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Florida Power & Light Company		x
31(d)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Florida Power & Light Company		x
32(a)	Section 1350 Certification of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
32(b)	Section 1350 Certification of Florida Power & Light Company		x
99	Eighth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization of Energy Future Holdings Corp., et al., Pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code	x	
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	x	x
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document	x	x
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document	x	x
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document	x	x
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document	x	x
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document	x	x

* Incorporated herein by reference

** Schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. NEE will furnish the omitted schedules to the SEC upon request.

NEE and FPL agree to furnish to the SEC upon request any instrument with respect to long-term debt that NEE and FPL have not filed as an exhibit pursuant to the exemption provided by Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not applicable

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

NextEra Energy, Inc.

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 23, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature and Title as of February 23, 2017:

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum

Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

TERRELL KIRK CREWS, II

Terrell Kirk Crews, II

Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting
Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Directors:

SHERRY S. BARRAT

Sherry S. Barrat

AMY B. LANE

Amy B. Lane

JAMES L. CAMAREN

James L. Camaren

RUDY E. SCHUPP

Rudy E. Schupp

Kenneth B. Dunn

JOHN L. SKOLDS

John L. Skolds

NAREN K. GURSAHANEY

Naren K. Gursahaney

WILLIAM H. SWANSON

William H. Swanson

KIRK S. HACHIGIAN

Kirk S. Hachigian

HANSEL E. TOOKES, II

Hansel E. Tookes, II

TONI JENNINGS

Toni Jennings

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Florida Power & Light Company

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy

President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 23, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature and Title as of February 23, 2017:

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum

Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer)

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL

Kimberly Ousdahl

Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Director:

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo

Supplemental Information to be Furnished With Reports Filed Pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by Registrants Which Have Not Registered Securities Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

No annual report, proxy statement, form of proxy or other proxy soliciting material has been sent to security holders of FPL during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Exhibit 12(a)

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(millions of dollars)				
Earnings, as defined:					
Net Income	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$1,677	\$ 1,911
Income taxes	1,383	1,228	1,176	777	692
Fixed charges included in the determination of net income, as below	1,184	1,287	1,331	1,195	1,124
Amortization of capitalized interest	38	40	39	34	25
Distributed income of equity method investees	102	80	33	33	32
Less equity in earnings of equity method investees	148	107	93	25	13
Total earnings, as defined	\$ 5,564	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,955	\$3,691	\$ 3,771
Fixed charges, as defined:					
Interest expense	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,261	\$1,121	\$1,038
Rental interest factor	66	55	55	47	52
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	25	21	15	27	34
Fixed charges included in the determination of net income	1,184	1,287	1,331	1,195	1,124
Capitalized interest	110	100	113	140	155
Total fixed charges, as defined	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,444	\$1,335	\$ 1,279
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends ^(a)	4.30	3.81	3.43	2.76	2.95

(a) NextEra Energy, Inc. has no preference equity securities outstanding; therefore, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges is the same as the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.

Exhibit 12(b)

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	(millions of dollars)				
Earnings, as defined:					
Net income	\$1,727	\$1,648	\$1,517	\$1,349	\$1,240
Income taxes	1,051	957	910	835	752
Fixed charges, as below	493	478	466	451	450
Total earnings, as defined	<u>\$3,271</u>	<u>\$3,083</u>	<u>\$2,893</u>	<u>\$2,635</u>	<u>\$2,442</u>
Fixed charges, as defined:					
Interest expense	\$ 456	\$ 445	\$ 439	\$ 415	\$ 417
Rental interest factor	14	12	12	10	11
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	23	21	15	26	22
Total fixed charges, as defined	<u>\$ 493</u>	<u>\$ 478</u>	<u>\$ 466</u>	<u>\$ 451</u>	<u>\$ 450</u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends^(a)	<u>6.63</u>	<u>6.45</u>	<u>6.21</u>	<u>5.84</u>	<u>5.43</u>

(a) Florida Power & Light Company has no preference equity securities outstanding; therefore, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges is the same as the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.

Exhibit 21**SUBSIDIARIES OF NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.**

NextEra Energy, Inc.'s principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 are listed below.

Subsidiary	State or Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization
1. Florida Power & Light Company (100%-owned)	Florida
2. NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (100%-owned)	Florida
3. NextEra Energy Resources, LLC ^{(a)(b)}	Delaware
4. Palms Insurance Company, Limited ^(b)	Cayman Islands

(a) Includes 864 subsidiaries that operate in the United States and 187 subsidiaries that operate in foreign countries in the same line of business as NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.

(b) 100%-owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements of our reports dated February 23, 2017, relating to the consolidated financial statements of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NextEra Energy) and Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL), and the effectiveness of NextEra Energy's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of NextEra Energy and FPL for the year ended December 31, 2016:

NextEra Energy, Inc.

Form S-8	No. 33-57673
Form S-8	No. 333-27079
Form S-8	No. 333-88067
Form S-8	No. 333-114911
Form S-8	No. 333-116501
Form S-8	No. 333-130479
Form S-8	No. 333-143739
Form S-8	No. 333-174799
Form S-3	No. 333-203453
Form S-3	No. 333-205558

Florida Power & Light Company

Form S-3	No. 333-205558-02
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DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boca Raton, Florida
February 23, 2017

Exhibit 31(a)

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, James L. Robo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 23, 2017

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, John W. Ketchum, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 23, 2017

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, Eric E. Silagy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 23, 2017

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, John W. Ketchum, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 23, 2017

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

Section 1350 Certification

We, James L. Robo and John W. Ketchum, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 (Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the registrant.

Dated: February 23, 2017

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, accordingly, is not being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

Section 1350 Certification

We, Eric E. Silagy and John W. Ketchum, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 (Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the registrant.

Dated: February 23, 2017

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer of
Florida Power & Light Company

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, accordingly, is not being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

OFFICERS

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.

JAMES L. ROBO
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

JOHN W. KETCHUM
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer

MIGUEL ARECHABALA
Executive Vice President,
Power Generation Division

MANO K. NAZAR
President, Nuclear Division and
Chief Nuclear Officer

WILLIAM L. YEAGER
Executive Vice President,
Engineering, Construction and
Integrated Supply Chain

DEBORAH H. CAPLAN
Executive Vice President,
Human Resources and
Corporate Services

MARK E. HICKSON
Executive Vice President,
Corporate Development, Strategy,
Quality and Integration

JOSEPH T. KELLIHER
Executive Vice President,
Federal Regulatory Affairs

CHARLES E. SIEVING
Executive Vice President &
General Counsel

TERRELL KIRK CREWS II
Vice President, Controller and
Chief Accounting Officer

PAUL I. CUTLER
Treasurer

W. SCOTT SEELEY
Vice President, Compliance &
Corporate Secretary

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

ERIC E. SILAGY
President and Chief Executive Officer

ROBERT E. BARRETT, JR.
Vice President, Finance

MANUEL B. MIRANDA
Senior Vice President,
Power Delivery

MARLENE M. SANTOS
Vice President, Customer Service

ROBERT L. GOULD
Vice President,
Marketing & Communication

ASHISH GUPTA
Vice President and
Chief Information Officer

R. WADE LITCHFIELD
Vice President & General Counsel

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL
Vice President and Chief
Accounting Officer

PAMELA M. RAUCH
Vice President, External Affairs and
Economic Development

MICHAEL W. SOLE
Vice President,
Environmental Services

NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES, LLC

ARMANDO PIMENTEL, JR.
President and Chief Executive Officer

KATHY A. BEILHART
Vice President, Finance

MARK R. SORENSEN
Chief Risk Officer

MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN
Senior Vice President, Development

MARK MAISTO
President, Commodities,
Trading & Commercial Services

BRIAN LANDRUM
President, Gexa Energy GP, LLC

TJ TUSCAI
President, Gas Infrastructure

REBECCA J. KUJAWA
Vice President,
Business Management

MITCHELL S. ROSS
Vice President & General Counsel

NEXTERA ENERGY TRANSMISSION, LLC

ERIC S. GLEASON
President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES L. ROBO
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
NextEra Energy, Inc.
Director since 2012.
Chair: Executive Committee.

SHERRY S. BARRAT
Retired. Formerly Vice Chairman,
Northern Trust Corporation
(financial holding company)
Director since 1998.
Lead Director.
*Chair: Governance &
Nominating Committee.*
*Member: Audit Committee,
Executive Committee.*

JAMES L. CAMAREN
Private Investor. Formerly Chairman
& Chief Executive Officer, Utilities, Inc.
(water utilities)
Director since 2002.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Governance &
Nominating Committee.*

KENNETH B. DUNN
Emeritus Professor of Financial
Economics and former Dean,
Tepper School of Business,
Carnegie Mellon University
(higher education)
Director since 2010.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Finance & Investment Committee.*

NAREN K. GURSAHANEY
Retired. Formerly President and Chief
Executive Officer, ADT Corporation
(electronic security services)
Director since 2014.
*Member: Audit Committee,
Governance & Nominating Committee.*

KIRK S. HACHIGIAN
Chairman of the Board,
JELD-WEN, Inc.
(window and door manufacturer)
Director since 2013.
Chair: Compensation Committee.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Executive Committee.*

TONI JENNINGS
Chairman, Jack Jennings & Sons, Inc.
(construction)
Former Lt. Governor, State of Florida
Director since 2007.
*Member: Audit Committee,
Governance & Nominating Committee.*

AMY B. LANE
Retired. Formerly Investment Banker,
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Director since February 2015.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Finance & Investment Committee.*

RUDY E. SCHUPP
President, Valley National Bancorp
and Chief Banking Officer,
Valley National Bank
(formerly 1st United Bank)
(commercial bank)
Director since 2005.
*Member: Governance & Nominating
Committee, Compensation Committee.*

JOHN L. SKOLDS
Retired. Formerly Executive Vice
President of Exelon Corporation and
President of Exelon Energy Delivery
and Exelon Generation
(utility services holding company)
Director since 2012.
Chair: Nuclear Committee.
Member: Audit Committee.

WILLIAM H. SWANSON
Retired. Formerly Chairman of the
Board and Chief Executive Officer,
Raytheon Company
(global defense technology)
Director since 2009.
Chair: Audit Committee.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Executive Committee.*

HANSEL E. TOOKES, II
Retired. Formerly President,
Raytheon International
(defense and aerospace systems)
Director since 2005.
Chair: Finance & Investment Committee.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Executive Committee.*

INVESTOR INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICES

NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Blvd.
Juno Beach, FL 33408

EXCHANGE LISTING

Common Stock
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series G Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PR3

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series H Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PR4

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series I Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PR1

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series J Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PR2

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series K Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PR5

*FPL Group Capital Trust I
Preferred Trust Securities*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRC

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series H Senior Debentures
(Equity Unit)*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRQ

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series I Senior Debentures
(Equity Unit)*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRR

NEWSPAPER LISTING

Common Stock: NEE

REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AND PAYING AGENTS

NextEra Energy, Inc. Common Stock

NextEra Energy, Inc.
c/o Computershare
Investor Services
P.O. Box 30170
College Station, TX 77842
*Florida Power & Light Company
First Mortgage Bonds*

Deutsche Bank Trust
Company Americas
5022 Gate Parkway
Suite 200
Jacksonville, FL 32256
800-735-7777

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Debentures*

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Junior Subordinated Debentures*

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series B Enhanced Junior
Subordinated Debentures*

*FPL Group Capital Trust I
Preferred Trust Securities*

The Bank of New York Mellon
Corporate Trust Operations
111 Sanders Creek Parkway
East Syracuse, NY 13057
800-254-2826

SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

Communications concerning transfer requirements, lost certificates, dividend checks, address changes, stock accounts and the dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan should be directed to Computershare: 888-218-4392 or www.computershare.com/NEE.

Other shareholder communications to: Shareholder Services 800-222-4511

ELECTRONIC PROXY MATERIAL

Shareholders may elect to receive proxy materials electronically by accessing <https://enroll.icsdelivery.com/NEE>.

DIRECT DEPOSIT OF DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends may be deposited directly to personal accounts at financial institutions. Call Computershare for authorization forms.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

NextEra Energy offers a plan for the reinvestment of dividends and the purchase of common stock. Enrollment materials may be obtained by calling Computershare or by accessing www.computershare.com/NEE.

DIRECT REGISTRATION SERVICES

NextEra Energy common stock can be issued in direct registration (book entry) form.

ONLINE INVESTOR INFORMATION

Visit our investor information site at NextEraEnergy.com/investors to get stock quotes, earnings reports, financial releases, SEC filings and other news. You can also request and receive information via email. Shareholders of record can receive secure online account access through a link to Computershare.

SEC FILINGS

All Securities and Exchange Commission filings appear on our website at NextEraEnergy.com/investors. Copies of SEC filings also are available without charge by writing to NextEra Energy, Shareholder Services.

NEWS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Get the latest news and financial information about NextEra Energy by visiting NextEraEnergy.com.

ANALYST INQUIRIES

Investor Relations
561-694-4697

NEWS MEDIA INQUIRIES

Media Relations
561-694-4442

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
1800 North Military Trail
Suite 200
Boca Raton, FL 33431-6386

PROPOSED 2017 COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND DATES*

Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Record	Payment
February 17	February 24	February 28	March 15
May 19	May 25	May 30	June 15
July 28	August 23	August 25	September 15
October 13	November 21	November 24	December 15

*Declaration of dividends and dates shown are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of NextEra Energy, Inc. Dates shown are based on the assumption that past patterns will prevail.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.: NextEra Energy, Inc. (NYSE: NEE) is a leading clean energy company with consolidated revenues of approximately \$16.2 billion, approximately 45,900 megawatts of generating capacity, which includes megawatts associated with noncontrolling interests related to NextEra Energy Partners, LP (NYSE: NEP), and approximately 14,700 employees in 30 states and Canada as of year-end 2016. Headquartered in Juno Beach, Florida, NextEra Energy's principal subsidiaries are Florida Power & Light Company, which serves approximately 4.9 million customer accounts in Florida and is one of the largest rate-regulated electric utilities in the United States, and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, which, together with its affiliated entities, is the world's largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun. Through its subsidiaries, NextEra Energy generates clean, emissions-free electricity from eight commercial nuclear power units in Florida, New Hampshire, Iowa and Wisconsin. A Fortune 200 company and included in the S&P 100 index, NextEra Energy has been recognized often by third parties for its efforts in sustainability, corporate responsibility, ethics and compliance, and diversity, and has been ranked No. 1 in the electric and gas utilities industry in Fortune's 2017 list of "World's Most Admired Companies." For more information about NextEra Energy companies, visit these websites: NextEraEnergy.com, FPL.com, NextEraEnergyResources.com.



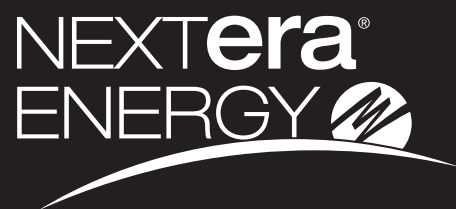
NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

For more information, go to:

NextEraEnergy.com
FPL.com

NextEraEnergyResources.com

CC196-1603
40746



ANNUAL REPORT 2017



UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2017**

Commission File Number	Exact name of registrants as specified in their charters, address of principal executive offices and registrants' telephone number	IRS Employer Identification Number
1-8841	NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.	59-2449419
2-27612	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY 700 Universe Boulevard Juno Beach, Florida 33408 (561) 694-4000	59-0247775

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: Florida

	Name of exchange on which registered
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:	
NextEra Energy, Inc.: Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
6.371% Corporate Units	New York Stock Exchange
6.123% Corporate Units	New York Stock Exchange
Florida Power & Light Company: None	

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are well-known seasoned issuers, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☐ No ☒ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have 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) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Florida Power & Light Company Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrants' knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company.

NextEra Energy, Inc. Large Accelerated Filer ☒ Accelerated Filer ☐ Non-Accelerated Filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☐ Emerging Growth Company ☐
Florida Power & Light Company Large Accelerated Filer ☐ Accelerated Filer ☐ Non-Accelerated Filer ☒ Smaller Reporting Company ☐ Emerging Growth Company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrants have elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity of NextEra Energy, Inc. held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2017 (based on the closing market price on the Composite Tape on June 30, 2017) was \$65,589,650,954.

There was no voting or non-voting common equity of Florida Power & Light Company held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2017.

Number of shares of NextEra Energy, Inc. common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding at January 31, 2018: 470,793,941

Number of shares of Florida Power & Light Company common stock, without par value, outstanding at January 31, 2018, all of which were held, beneficially and of record, by NextEra Energy, Inc.: 1,000

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of NextEra Energy, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

This combined Form 10-K represents separate filings by NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company. Information contained herein relating to an individual registrant is filed by that registrant on its own behalf. Florida Power & Light Company makes no representations as to the information relating to NextEra Energy, Inc.'s other operations.

Florida Power & Light Company meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction I.(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form with the reduced disclosure format. Section 7.6 Attachment 1_NextEra Annual Reports 2015-2017 | 299

DEFINITIONS

Acronyms and defined terms used in the text include the following:

Term	Meaning
AFUDC	allowance for funds used during construction
AFUDC - equity	equity component of AFUDC
AOCI	accumulated other comprehensive income
Bcf	billion cubic feet
capacity clause	capacity cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
Duane Arnold	Duane Arnold Energy Center
environmental clause	environmental cost recovery clause
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
FERC	U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Florida Southeast Connection	Florida Southeast Connection, LLC, a wholly owned NEER subsidiary
FPL	Florida Power & Light Company
FPSC	Florida Public Service Commission
fuel clause	fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S.
GHG	greenhouse gas(es)
IPO	initial public offering
ISO	independent system operator
ITC	investment tax credit
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
Management's Discussion	Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MMBtu	One million British thermal units
mortgage	mortgage and deed of trust dated as of January 1, 1944, from FPL to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as supplemented and amended
MW	megawatt(s)
MWh	megawatt-hour(s)
NEE	NextEra Energy, Inc.
NEECH	NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
NEER	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
NEET	NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC
NEP	NextEra Energy Partners, LP
NEP OpCo	NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Note __	Note __ to consolidated financial statements
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NYISO	New York ISO
O&M expenses	other operations and maintenance expenses in the consolidated statements of income
OCI	other comprehensive income
OTC	over-the-counter
OTTI	other than temporary impairment
PJM	PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
PMI	NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC
Point Beach	Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant
PTC	production tax credit
PV	photovoltaic
Recovery Act	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended
regulatory ROE	return on common equity as determined for regulatory purposes
ROE	return on common equity
RPS	renewable portfolio standards
RTO	regional transmission organization
Sabal Trail	Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC, an entity in which a NEER subsidiary has a 42.5% ownership interest
Seabrook	Seabrook Station
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
U.S.	United States of America

NEE, FPL, NEECH and NEER each has subsidiaries and affiliates with names that may include NextEra Energy, FPL, NextEra Energy Resources, NextEra, FPL Group, FPL Group Capital, FPL Energy, FPLE, NEP and similar references. For convenience and simplicity, in this report the terms NEE, FPL, NEECH and NEER are sometimes used as abbreviated references to specific subsidiaries, affiliates or groups of subsidiaries or affiliates. The precise meaning depends on the context.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, strategies, future events or performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as may result, are expected to, will continue, is anticipated, believe, will, could, should, would, estimated, may, plan, potential, future, projection, goals, target, outlook, predict and intend or words of similar meaning) are not statements of historical facts and may be forward looking. Forward-looking statements involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties. Accordingly, any such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are accompanied by, important factors included in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors (in addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements) that could have a significant impact on NEE's and/or FPL's operations and financial results, and could cause NEE's and/or FPL's actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of NEE and/or FPL in this combined Form 10-K, in presentations, on their respective websites, in response to questions or otherwise.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and NEE and FPL undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances, including, but not limited to, unanticipated events, after the date on which such statement is made, unless otherwise required by law. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors, nor can it assess the impact of each such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in any forward-looking statement.

PART I

Item 1. Business

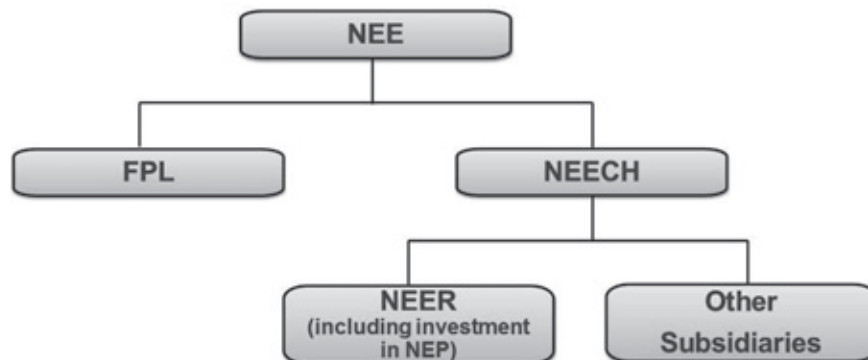
OVERVIEW

NEE is one of the largest electric power and energy infrastructure companies in North America and a leader in the renewable energy industry. NEE has two principal businesses, FPL and NEER. FPL is the largest electric utility in the state of Florida and one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. FPL's strategic focus is centered on investing in generation, transmission and distribution facilities to continue to deliver on its value proposition of low bills, high reliability, outstanding customer service and clean energy solutions for the benefit of its nearly five million customers. NEER is the world's largest operator of wind and solar projects. NEER's strategic focus is centered on the development, construction and operation of long-term contracted assets throughout the U.S. and Canada, including renewable generation facilities, natural gas pipelines and battery storage projects.

As described in more detail in the following sections, NEE seeks to create value in its two principal businesses by meeting its customers' needs more economically and more reliably than its competitors. NEE's strategy has resulted in profitable growth over sustained periods at both FPL and NEER. Management seeks to grow each business in a manner consistent with the varying opportunities available to it; however, management believes that the diversification and balance represented by FPL and NEER is a valuable characteristic of the enterprise and recognizes that each business contributes to NEE's financial strength in different ways. FPL and NEER share a common platform with the objective of lowering costs and creating efficiencies for their businesses. NEE and its subsidiaries continue to develop and implement enterprise-wide initiatives focused on improving productivity, process effectiveness and quality.

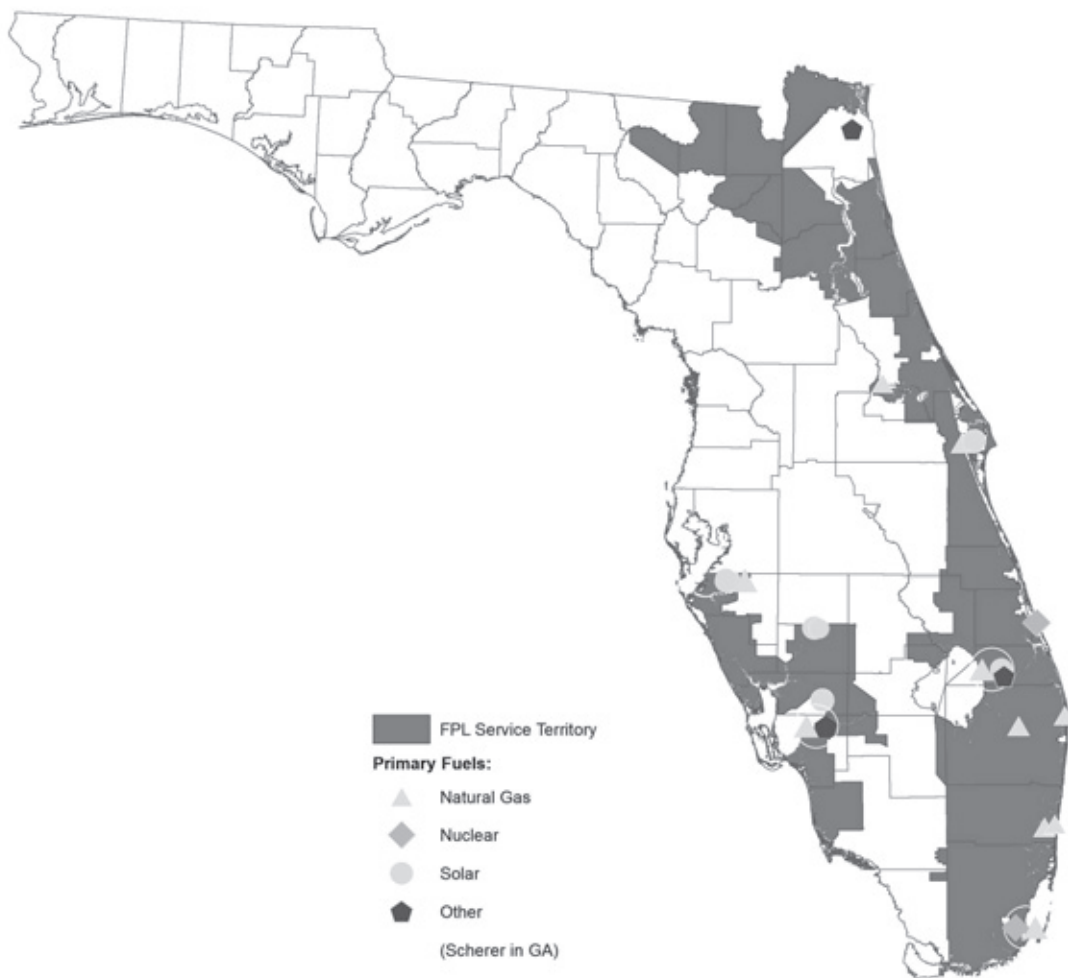
NEE, which employed approximately 14,000 people at December 31, 2017, was incorporated in 1984 under the laws of Florida. NEE conducts its operations principally through its two wholly owned subsidiaries, FPL and NEER, which also constitute NEE's reportable segments for financial reporting purposes. See Note 14 for certain financial information about these segments. NEECH, another wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, owns and provides funding for NEER's and NEE's operating subsidiaries, other than FPL. NEP was formed in 2014. NEP acquires, manages and owns contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows. See NEER section below for further discussion of NEP, including changes to its governance structure, which resulted in the deconsolidation of NEP in January 2018.

NEE Organizational Chart



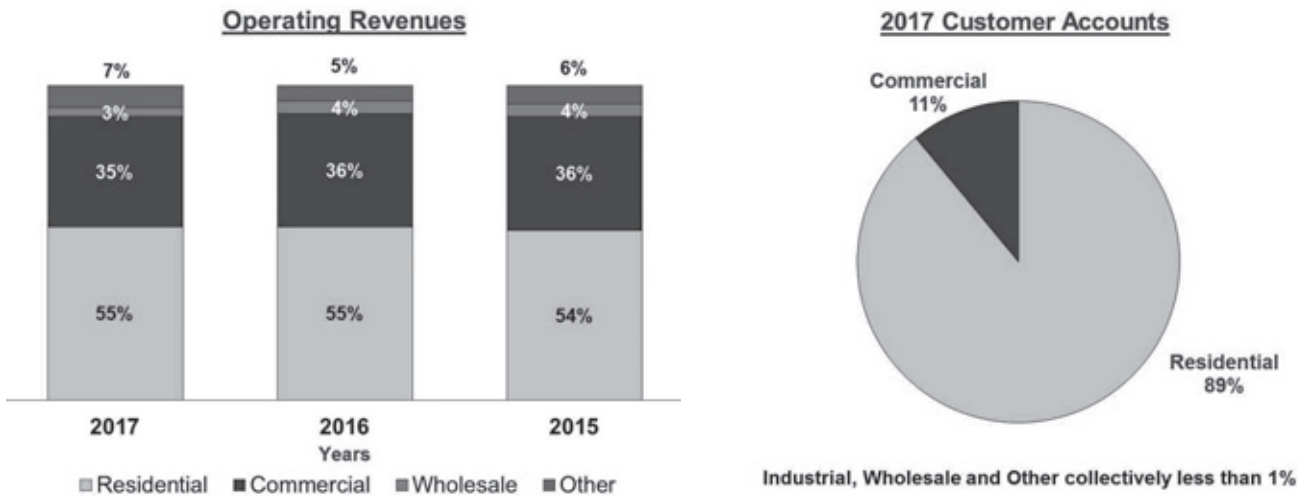
FPL

FPL was incorporated under the laws of Florida in 1925 and is a rate-regulated electric utility engaged primarily in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in Florida. FPL is the largest electric utility in the state of Florida and one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. At December 31, 2017, FPL had approximately 26,600 MW of net generating capacity, approximately 75,000 circuit miles of transmission and distribution lines and approximately 620 substations. FPL provides service to its customers through an integrated transmission and distribution system that links its generation facilities to its customers. At December 31, 2017, FPL served approximately ten million people through nearly five million customer accounts. FPL's service territory, which covers most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida, and plant locations at December 31, 2017 were as follows (see FPL Sources of Generation below):



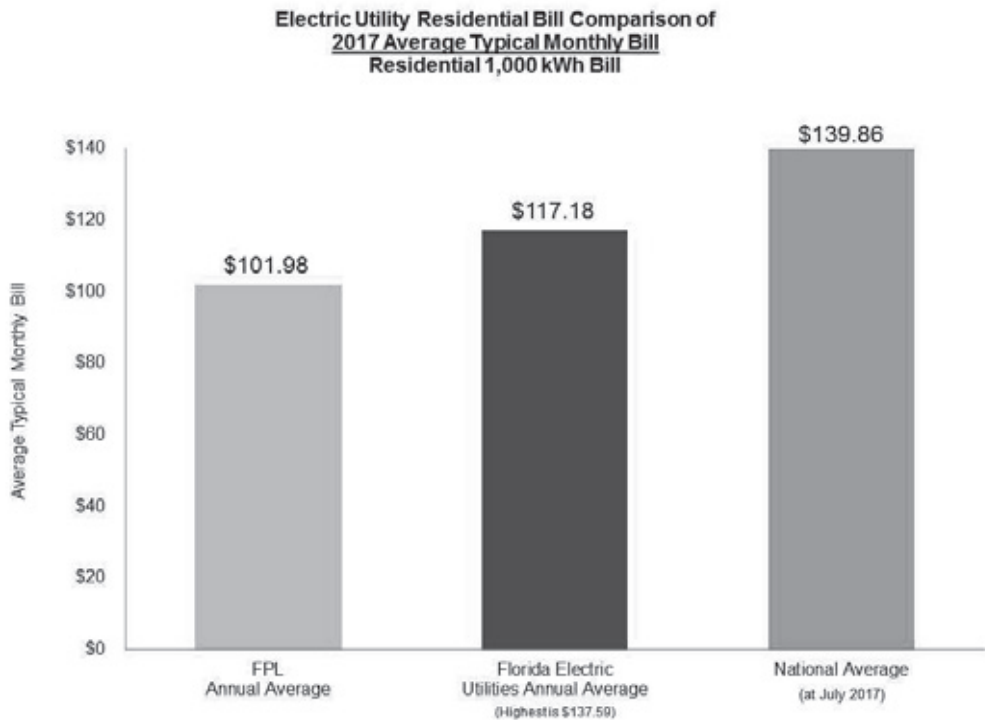
CUSTOMERS AND REVENUE

FPL's primary source of operating revenues is from its retail customer base; it also serves a limited number of wholesale customers within Florida. The percentage of FPL's operating revenues and customer accounts by customer class were as follows:



For both retail and wholesale customers, the prices (or rates) that FPL may charge are approved by regulatory bodies, by the FPSC in the case of retail customers, and by the FERC in the case of wholesale customers. In general, under U.S. and Florida law, regulated rates are intended to cover the cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. Since the regulatory bodies have authority to determine the relevant cost of providing service and the appropriate rate of return on capital employed, there can be no guarantee that FPL will be able to earn any particular rate of return or recover all of its costs through regulated rates. See FPL Regulation below.

FPL seeks to maintain attractive rates for its customers. Since rates are largely cost-based, maintaining low rates requires a strategy focused on developing and maintaining a low-cost position, including the implementation of ideas generated from cost savings initiatives. A common benchmark used in the electric power industry for comparing rates across companies is the price of 1,000 kWh of consumption per month for a residential customer. FPL's 2017 average bill for 1,000 kWh of monthly residential usage was well below both the average of reporting electric utilities within Florida and the July 2017 national average (the latest date for which this data is available) as indicated below:



FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS AND COMPETITION

FPL's service to its retail customers is provided primarily under franchise agreements negotiated with municipalities or counties. During the term of a franchise agreement, which is typically 30 years, the municipality or county agrees not to form its own utility, and FPL has the right to offer electric service to residents. FPL currently holds 181 franchise agreements with various municipalities and counties in Florida with varying expiration dates through 2048. These franchise agreements cover approximately 88% of FPL's retail customer base in Florida. FPL also provides service to 12 other municipalities and to 22 unincorporated areas within its service area without franchise agreements pursuant to the general obligation to serve as a public utility. FPL relies upon Florida law for access to public rights of way.

Because any customer may elect to provide his/her own electric services, FPL effectively must compete for an individual customer's business. As a practical matter, few customers provide their own service at the present time since FPL's cost of service is lower than the cost of self-generation for the vast majority of customers. Changing technology, economic conditions and other factors could alter the favorable relative cost position that FPL currently enjoys; however, FPL seeks as a matter of strategy to ensure that it delivers superior value, in the form of low customer bills, high reliability and outstanding customer service.

In addition to self-generation by residential, commercial and industrial customers, FPL also faces competition from other suppliers of electrical energy to wholesale customers and from alternative energy sources. In each of 2017, 2016 and 2015, operating revenues from wholesale and industrial customers combined represented approximately five percent of FPL's total operating revenues.

For the building of new steam and solar generating capacity of 75 MW or greater, the FPSC requires investor-owned electric utilities, including FPL, to issue a request for proposal (RFP) except when the FPSC determines that an exception from the RFP process is in the public interest. The RFP process allows independent power producers and others to bid to supply the new generating capacity. If a bidder has the most cost-effective alternative, meets other criteria such as financial viability and demonstrates adequate expertise and experience in building and/or operating generating capacity of the type proposed, the investor-owned electric utility would seek to negotiate a purchased power agreement with the selected bidder and request that the FPSC approve the terms of the purchased power agreement and, if appropriate, provide the required authorization for the construction of the bidder's generating capacity.

FPL SOURCES OF GENERATION

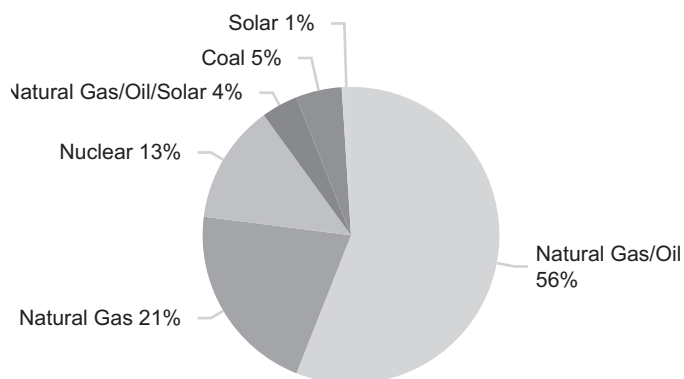
At December 31, 2017, FPL's resources for serving load consisted of 27,067 MW, of which 26,578 MW were from FPL-owned facilities and approximately 489 MW were available through purchased power agreements. FPL owned and operated 34 units that used fossil fuels, primarily natural gas, with generating capacity of 21,978 MW and had joint ownership interests in 3 coal units, which it does not operate, with net generating capacity of 888 MW. In addition, FPL owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated, 4 nuclear units with net generating capacity totaling 3,453 MW (see Nuclear Operations below) and owned and operated 5 solar generation facilities with generating capacity totaling 259 MW (excluding 75 MW of non-incremental solar capability which is provided through a natural gas generation facility). FPL customer usage and operating revenues are typically higher during the summer months, largely due to the prevalent use of air conditioning in FPL's service territory. Occasionally, unusually cold temperatures during the winter months result in significant increases in electricity usage for short periods of time.

In January 2018, the St. Johns River Power Park coal units (SJRPP), in which FPL had a 20% ownership interest (254 MW), were shut down. This shutdown had the effect of terminating FPL's 375 MW take-or-pay purchased power contract with JEA, the joint owner of SJRPP (see Note 13 - Contracts).

Fuel Sources

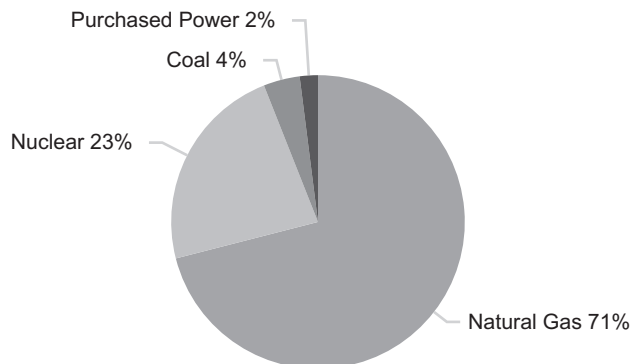
FPL relies upon a mix of fuel sources for its generation facilities, the ability of some of its generation facilities to operate on both natural gas and oil, and on purchased power to maintain the flexibility to achieve a more economical fuel mix in order to respond to market and industry developments.

2017 Net Generating Capacity by Fuel Type*
MW



*Oil is less than 1%

2017 Net Generation by Fuel Type*
MWh



*Oil and Solar are collectively less than 1%

Significant Fuel and Transportation Contracts. At December 31, 2017, FPL had the following significant fuel and transportation contracts in place:

- FPL has firm transportation contracts with seven different transportation suppliers for natural gas pipeline capacity for an aggregate maximum delivery quantity of 2,769,000 MMBtu/day currently, of which 1,969,000 MMBtu/day have expiration dates ranging from 2018 to 2036. The remaining 800,000 MMBtu/day increases to 1,200,000 MMBtu/day starting in mid-2020 through 2042. See Note 13 - Contracts.
- FPL has several contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel with expiration dates ranging from March 2018 through 2033.
- Additionally, FPL enters into short- and medium-term natural gas supply contracts to provide a portion of FPL's anticipated needs for natural gas. The remainder of FPL's natural gas requirements is purchased in the spot market.

Nuclear Operations

At December 31, 2017, FPL owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated the four nuclear units in Florida discussed below. FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, including inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. Scheduled nuclear refueling outages typically require the unit to be removed from service for variable lengths of time.

Facility	FPL's Ownership (MW)	Beginning of Next Scheduled Refueling Outage	Operating License Expiration Date
St. Lucie Unit No. 1	981	March 2018	2036
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	840 ^(a)	August 2018	2043
Turkey Point Unit No. 3	811	October 2018	2032 ^(b)
Turkey Point Unit No. 4	821	March 2019	2033 ^(b)

(a) Excludes 147 MW operated by FPL but owned by non-affiliates.

(b) In January 2018, FPL filed an application with the NRC to renew the operating licenses for Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 for an additional 20 years, which license renewals are pending.

NRC regulations require FPL to submit a plan for decontamination and decommissioning five years before the projected end of plant operation. FPL's current plans, under the existing operating licenses, provide for prompt dismantlement of Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 with decommissioning activities commencing in 2032 and 2033, respectively. Current plans provide for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be shut down in 2036 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 commencing in 2043.

FPL's nuclear facilities use both on-site storage pools and dry storage casks to store spent nuclear fuel generated by these facilities, which are expected to provide sufficient storage of spent nuclear fuel at these facilities through license expiration.

FPL ENERGY MARKETING AND TRADING

FPL's Energy Marketing & Trading division (EMT) buys and sells wholesale energy commodities, such as natural gas, oil and electricity. EMT procures natural gas and oil for FPL's use in power generation and sells excess natural gas, oil and electricity. EMT also uses derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options and forwards) to manage the physical and financial risks inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity. Substantially all of the results of EMT's activities are passed through to customers in the fuel or capacity clauses. See Management's Discussion - Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity and Note 3.

FPL REGULATION

FPL's operations are subject to regulation by a number of federal, state and other organizations, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the FPSC, which has jurisdiction over retail rates, service territory, issuances of securities, planning, siting and construction of facilities, among other things;
- the FERC, which oversees the acquisition and disposition of generation, transmission and other facilities, transmission of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce, proposals to build and operate interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities, and wholesale purchases and sales of electric energy, among other things;
- the NERC, which, through its regional entities, establishes and enforces mandatory reliability standards, subject to approval by the FERC, to ensure the reliability of the U.S. electric transmission and generation system and to prevent major system blackouts;
- the NRC, which has jurisdiction over the operation of nuclear power plants through the issuance of operating licenses, rules, regulations and orders; and
- the EPA, which has the responsibility to maintain and enforce national standards under a variety of environmental laws, in some cases delegating authority to state agencies. The EPA also works with industries and all levels of government, including federal and state governments, in a wide variety of voluntary pollution prevention programs and energy conservation efforts.

FPL Rate Regulation

The FPSC sets rates at a level that is intended to allow FPL the opportunity to collect from retail customers total revenues (revenue requirements) equal to FPL's cost of providing service, including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. To accomplish this, the FPSC uses various ratemaking mechanisms, including, among other things, base rates and cost recovery clauses.

Base Rates. In general, the basic costs of providing electric service, other than fuel and certain other costs, are recovered through base rates, which are designed to recover the costs of constructing, operating and maintaining the utility system. These basic costs include O&M expenses, depreciation and taxes, as well as a return on FPL's investment in assets used and useful in providing electric service (rate base). At the time base rates are established, the allowed rate of return on rate base approximates the FPSC's determination of FPL's estimated weighted-average cost of capital, which includes its costs for outstanding debt and an allowed ROE. The FPSC monitors FPL's actual regulatory ROE through a surveillance report that is filed monthly by FPL with the FPSC. The FPSC does not provide assurance that any regulatory ROE will be achieved. Base rates are determined in rate proceedings or through negotiated settlements of those proceedings. Proceedings can occur at the initiative of FPL or upon action by the FPSC. Base rates remain in effect until new base rates are approved by the FPSC.

Rates Effective January 2017 through December 2020 - In December 2016, the FPSC issued a final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2016 rate agreement). Key elements of the 2016 rate agreement, which is effective from January 2017 through at least December 2020, include, among other things, the following:

- New retail base rates and charges were established resulting in the following increases in annualized retail base revenues:
 - \$400 million beginning January 1, 2017;
 - \$211 million beginning January 1, 2018; and
 - \$200 million when a new approximately 1,750 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida (Okeechobee Clean Energy Center) achieves commercial operation, which is expected to occur in mid-2019.
- In addition, FPL is eligible to receive, subject to conditions specified in the 2016 rate agreement, base rate increases associated with the addition of up to 300 MW annually of new solar generation in each of 2017 through 2020 and may carry forward any unused MW to subsequent years during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. Approximately 300 MW of new solar generating capacity became operational in January 2018. An additional 300 MW is expected to be operational by March 2018 and in both of 2019 and 2020. FPL will be required to demonstrate that any proposed solar facilities are cost effective and scheduled to be in service before December 31, 2021. FPL has agreed to an installed cost cap of \$1,750 per kW.

- FPL's allowed regulatory ROE is 10.55%, with a range of 9.60% to 11.60%. If FPL's earned regulatory ROE falls below 9.60%, FPL may seek retail base rate relief. If the earned regulatory ROE rises above 11.60%, any party other than FPL may seek a review of FPL's retail base rates.
- Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2016 rate agreement, up to \$1.0 billion of depreciation reserve surplus plus the reserve amount remaining under FPL's 2012 rate agreement discussed below (approximately \$250 million), provided that in any year of the 2016 rate agreement, FPL must amortize at least enough reserve to maintain a 9.60% earned regulatory ROE but may not amortize any reserve that would result in an earned regulatory ROE in excess of 11.60%. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve for discussion of the reserve amortization impact following the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (tax reform).
- Future storm restoration costs would be recoverable on an interim basis beginning 60 days from the filing of a cost recovery petition, but capped at an amount that could produce a surcharge of no more than \$4 for every 1,000 kWh of usage on residential bills during the first 12 months of cost recovery. Any additional costs would be eligible for recovery in subsequent years. If storm restoration costs exceed \$800 million in any given calendar year, FPL may request an increase to the \$4 surcharge to recover amounts above \$400 million. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve.

In January 2017, the Sierra Club filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's final order approving the 2016 rate agreement, which notice of appeal is pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 - Effective January 2013, pursuant to an FPSC final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement), new retail base rates and charges for FPL were established resulting in an increase in retail base revenues of \$350 million on an annualized basis. The 2012 rate agreement, provided for, among other things, the following:

- a regulatory ROE of 10.50% with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points;
- an increase in annualized base revenue requirements as each of three FPL modernized power plants became operational in April 2013, April 2014 and April 2016;
- the continuation of cost recovery through the capacity clause (reported as retail base revenues) for a generating unit which was placed in service in May 2011 (beginning January 2017, under the 2016 rate agreement, cost recovery is through base rates);
- subject to certain conditions, the right to reduce depreciation expense up to \$400 million (reserve), provided that in any year of the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was required to amortize enough reserve to maintain an earned regulatory ROE within the range of 9.50% to 11.50% (the reserve amount was reduced by \$30 million to up to \$370 million as a result of a settlement in August 2015 related to the purchase of a 250 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Jacksonville, Florida (Cedar Bay generation facility), which FPL retired in December 2016);
- an interim cost recovery mechanism for storm restoration costs (see Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve); and
- an incentive mechanism whereby customers receive 100% of certain gains, including but not limited to gains from the purchase and sale of electricity and natural gas (including transportation and storage), up to a specified threshold; gains exceeding that specified threshold were shared by FPL and its customers.

Cost Recovery Clauses. Cost recovery clauses are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets allowed to be recovered through the various clauses. Cost recovery clause costs are recovered through levelized monthly charges per kWh or kW, depending on the customer's rate class. These cost recovery clause charges are calculated at least annually based on estimated costs and estimated customer usage for the following year, plus or minus true-up adjustments to reflect the estimated over or under recovery of costs for the current and prior periods. An adjustment to the levelized charges may be approved during the course of a year to reflect revised estimates. FPL recovers costs from customers through the following clauses:

- Fuel - fuel costs and energy charges relating to purchased power agreements, the most significant of the cost recovery clauses in terms of operating revenues (see Note 1 - Rate Regulation);
- Capacity - primarily capacity payments to non-utility generators and other utilities and certain costs associated with the acquisition of certain generation facilities (see Note 1 - Rate Regulation and Note 13 - Contracts);
- Energy Conservation - costs associated with implementing energy conservation programs; and
- Environmental - certain costs of complying with federal, state and local environmental regulations enacted after April 1993 and costs associated with three of FPL's solar facilities placed in service prior to 2016.

The FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. These costs may include, among others, fuel and O&M expenses, the cost of replacing power lost when fossil and nuclear units are unavailable, storm restoration costs and costs associated with the construction or acquisition of new facilities.

FERC

The Federal Power Act grants the FERC exclusive ratemaking jurisdiction over wholesale sales of electricity and the transmission of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce. Pursuant to the Federal Power Act, electric utilities must maintain tariffs and rate schedules on file with the FERC which govern the rates, terms and conditions for the provision of FERC-jurisdictional wholesale power and transmission services. The Federal Power Act also gives the FERC authority to certify and oversee a national electric reliability organization with authority to establish and independently enforce mandatory reliability standards applicable to all users, owners and operators of the bulk-power system. See NERC below. Electric utilities are subject to accounting, record-keeping and reporting requirements administered by the FERC. The FERC also places certain limitations on transactions between electric utilities and their affiliates.

NERC

The NERC has been certified by the FERC as the national electric reliability organization. The NERC's mandate is to ensure the reliability and security of the North American bulk-power system through the establishment and enforcement of reliability standards approved by FERC. The NERC's regional entities also enforce reliability standards approved by the FERC. FPL is subject to these reliability standards and incurs costs to ensure compliance with continually heightened requirements, and can incur significant penalties for failing to comply with them.

FPL Environmental Regulation

FPL is subject to environmental laws and regulations as described in the NEE Environmental Matters section below. FPL expects to seek recovery through the environmental clause for compliance costs associated with any new environmental laws and regulations.

FPL EMPLOYEES

FPL had approximately 8,700 employees at December 31, 2017, with approximately 34% of these employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) under a collective bargaining agreement with FPL that expires October 31, 2020.

NEER

NEER, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware, was formed in 1998 to aggregate NEE's competitive energy businesses. NEER is a diversified clean energy company with a business strategy that emphasizes the development, construction and operation of long-term contracted assets with a focus on renewable projects. Through its subsidiaries, NEER currently owns, develops, constructs, manages and operates electric generation facilities in wholesale energy markets primarily in the U.S., as well as in Canada and Spain. See Note 14 for information on revenues from foreign sources and long-lived assets located in foreign countries. NEER, with approximately 19,060 MW of total net generating capacity at December 31, 2017, is one of the largest wholesale generators of electric power in the U.S., with approximately 18,180 MW of net generating capacity across 32 states, and has 780 MW of net generating capacity in 4 Canadian provinces and 99.8 MW of net generating capacity in Spain. At December 31, 2017, NEER operates facilities with a total generating capacity of 20,950 MW. NEER produces the majority of its electricity from clean and renewable sources as described more fully below. NEER is the world's largest operator of wind and solar projects based on 2017 MWh produced. NEER develops and builds battery storage projects, which when combined with its renewable projects, serves to enhance its ability to meet customer needs for a firm generation source. NEER also owned and operated approximately 205 substations and 1,190 circuit miles of transmission lines at December 31, 2017.

NEER also engages in energy-related commodity marketing and trading activities, including entering into financial and physical contracts, primarily to hedge the production from its generation assets that is not sold under long-term power supply agreements. These contracts primarily include power and gas commodities and their related products, as well as provide full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities in certain markets and offer customized power and gas and related risk management services to wholesale customers. In addition, NEER participates in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production primarily through non-operating ownership interests, and in pipeline infrastructure development, construction, management and operations, through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests, hereafter referred to as the gas infrastructure business. NEER also hedges the expected output from its gas infrastructure production assets to protect against price movements.

NEP - As discussed in the Overview above, NEP was formed in 2014. NEP acquires, manages and owns contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE owns 101,440,000 common units of NEP OpCo representing a noncontrolling interest in NEP's operating projects of approximately 65.1% at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2017, NEE owned a controlling general partner interest in NEP and consolidated NEP for financial reporting purposes (see below for discussion of deconsolidation of NEP). At December 31, 2017, through the combination of NEER's contribution of energy projects to NEP OpCo in connection with NEP's IPO in July 2014 and subsequent acquisitions of additional energy projects, NEP owned, or had an interest in, a portfolio of 26 wind and solar projects with generating capacity totaling approximately 3,728 MW and long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets as discussed below. NEER operates substantially all of the energy projects in NEP's portfolio and its ownership interest in the portfolio's generating

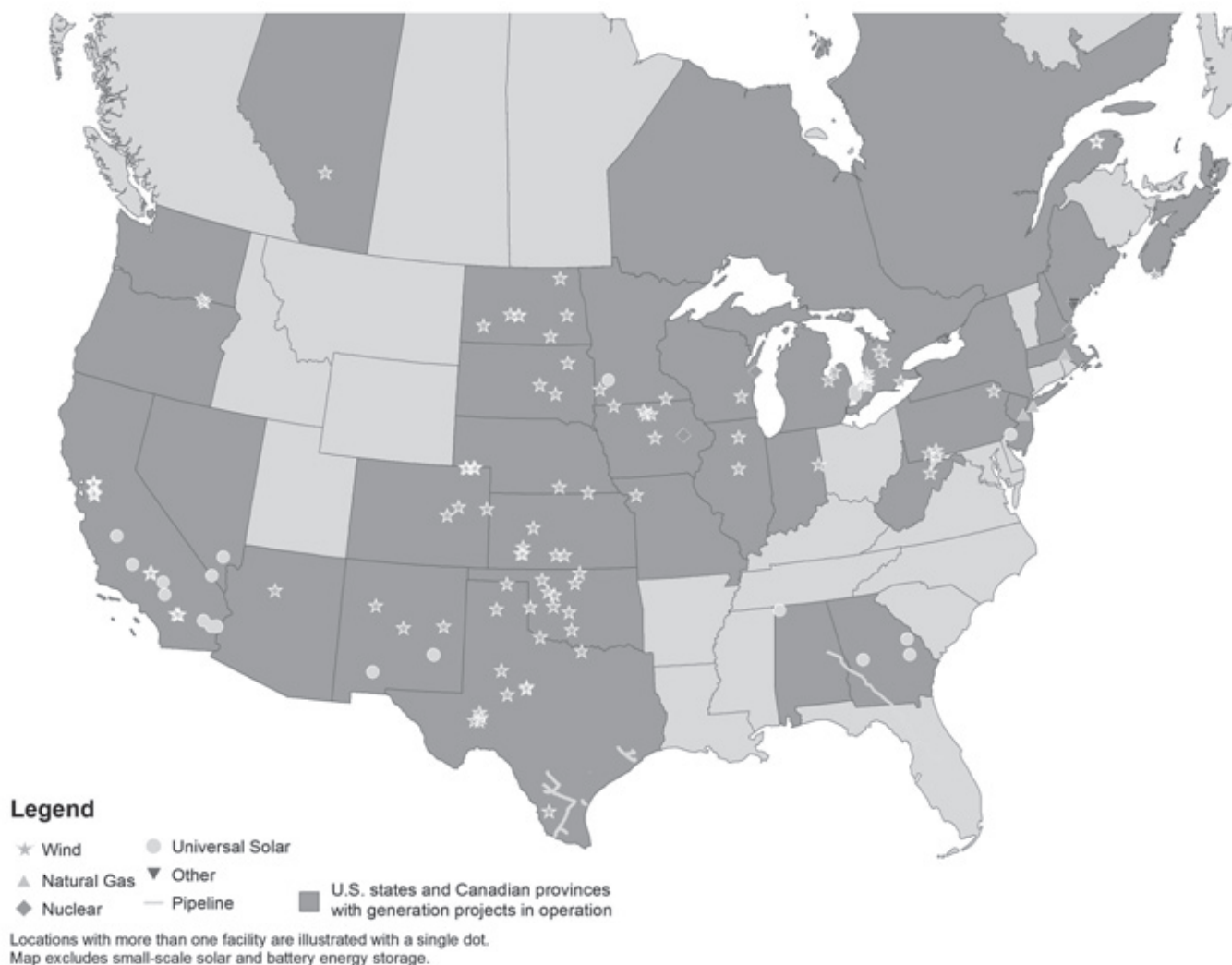
capacity was approximately 2,429 MW at December 31, 2017. In addition in 2015, NEP OpCo issued 2 million NEP OpCo Class B Units to NEER in exchange for an approximately 50% ownership interest in three solar projects with a total generating capacity of 277 MW. NEER, as holder of the Class B Units, will retain 100% of the economic interests if, and until, NEER offers to sell the economic interests to NEP and NEP accepts such offer. NEP OpCo has a right of first offer for certain of NEER's assets (ROFO assets) if NEER should seek to sell the assets. The ROFO assets remaining at December 31, 2017, include contracted wind and solar projects with a combined generating capacity of approximately 1,076 MW. In addition, NEER and its subsidiaries (other than NEP OpCo and its subsidiaries) have a right of first refusal on any proposed sale of any of the NEP OpCo assets. In 2015, NEP acquired the membership interests in NET Holdings Management, LLC (Texas pipeline business), a developer, owner and operator of a portfolio of seven intrastate long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas (Texas pipelines). See Generation and Other Operations - Generation Assets and Other Operations - Other Operations below.

During 2017, changes were made to NEP's governance structure that, among other things, enhanced NEP unitholder governance rights. As a result of the governance changes, NEP was deconsolidated from NEE in January 2018 and going forward, NEE will reflect its ownership interest in NEP as an equity method investment and future earnings from NEP as equity in earnings of equity method investees in its consolidated financial statements. Additionally, sales of assets to NEP will be accounted for as third-party sales. See Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP.

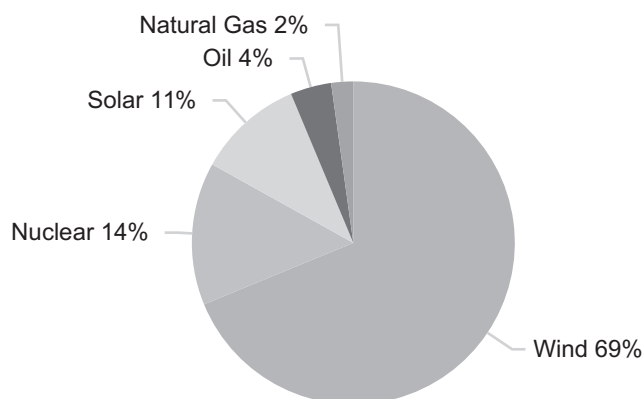
GENERATION AND OTHER OPERATIONS

NEER sells products associated with its own generation facilities (energy, capacity, renewable energy credits (RECs) and ancillary services) in competitive markets in regions where those facilities are located. Customer transactions may be supplied from NEER generation facilities or from purchases in the wholesale markets, or from a combination thereof. See Markets and Competition below.

At December 31, 2017, NEER managed or participated in the management of essentially all of its generation projects and all of its natural gas pipeline assets in which it has an ownership interest. At December 31, 2017, the locations of NEER's generation facilities and natural gas pipeline assets in North America were as follows:



2017 Net Generating Capacity by Fuel Type MW



Generation Assets.

NEER's portfolio of generation assets primarily consist of generation facilities with long-term power sales agreements for substantially all of their capacity and/or energy output. Information related to contracted generation assets at December 31, 2017 was as follows:

- represented approximately 17,012 MW of total net generating capacity;
- weighted-average remaining contract term of the power sales agreements and the remaining life of the PTCs associated with repowered wind facilities of approximately 17 years, based on forecasted contributions to earnings and forecasted amounts of electricity produced by the repowered wind facilities; and
- contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel have expiration dates ranging from March 2018 through 2033 (see Note 13 - Contracts).

NEER's merchant generation assets primarily consist of a nuclear generation facility and oil-fired generation facilities that do not have long-term power sales agreements to sell their capacity and/or energy output and therefore require active marketing and hedging. Merchant generation assets at December 31, 2017 represented approximately 2,047 MW of total net generating capacity, including 1,102 MW from nuclear generation and 781 MW from oil-fired peak generation facilities, and are primarily located in the Northeast region of the U.S. NEER utilizes swaps, options, futures and forwards to lock in pricing and manage the commodity price risk inherent in power sales and fuel purchases.

Other Operations.

Gas Infrastructure Business - At December 31, 2017, NEER had approximately \$4.0 billion invested in the natural gas pipelines discussed below and ownership interests in investments located in oil and gas shale formations primarily in the Midwest and South regions of the U.S.

	Miles of Pipeline	Pipeline Location/Route	NEER's Ownership	Total Capacity (per day)	Actual/Expected In-Service Dates
Operational:					
Texas Pipelines ^(a)	542	South Texas	61.4%	4.05 Bcf	1950 - 2014
Sabal Trail ^(b)	515	Southwestern Alabama to Central Florida	42.5%	0.83 Bcf - 1.075 Bcf	June 2017 - Mid-2021
Florida Southeast Connection ^(b)	126	Central Florida to Martin County, Florida	100%	0.64 Bcf	June 2017
In Development:					
Mountain Valley Pipeline ^(c)	301	Marcellus and Utica shale regions to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions of the U.S.	31%	2.00 Bcf	End of 2018

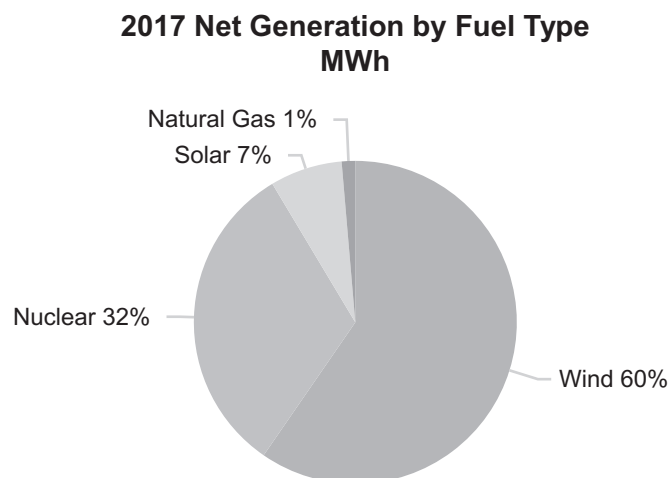
- (a) A NEP portfolio of seven natural gas pipelines, of which a third party owns a 10% interest in a 120 mile pipeline with a daily capacity of approximately 2.3 Bcf. Approximately 3.2 Bcf per day of capacity is contracted with firm ship-or-pay contracts that have expiration dates ranging from 2018 to 2035.
- (b) See Note 13 - Contracts for a discussion of transportation contracts with FPL.
- (c) Construction of the natural gas pipeline is subject to certain conditions, including FERC approval to proceed. See Note 13 - Commitments.

Customer Supply and Proprietary Power and Gas Trading - NEER provides commodities-related products to customers, engages in energy-related commodity marketing and trading activities and includes the operations of a retail electricity provider. Through its subsidiary PMI, NEER:

- manages risk associated with fluctuating commodity prices and optimizes the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure production assets through the use of swaps, options, futures and forwards;
- sells output from NEER's plants that is not sold under long-term contracts and procures fossil fuel for use by NEER's generation fleet;
- provides full energy and capacity requirements to customers; and
- markets and trades energy-related commodity products and provides a wide range of electricity and fuel commodity products as well as marketing and trading services to customers.

NEER Fuel/Technology Mix

NEER utilized the following mix of fuel sources for its generation facilities:



Wind Facilities

- located in 21 states in the U.S. and 4 provinces in Canada;
- operated a total generating capacity of 14,255 MW at December 31, 2017;
- ownership interests in a total net generating capacity of 13,111 MW at December 31, 2017;
 - all MW are from contracted wind assets located primarily throughout Texas and the West and Midwest regions of the U.S. and Canada; and
 - added approximately 355 MW of new generating capacity and 1,596 MW of wind repowering generating capacity in the U.S. in 2017.

Solar Facilities

- located in 16 states in the U.S., 1 province in Canada and 1 province in Spain;
- operated PV and solar thermal facilities with a total generating capacity of 2,035 MW at December 31, 2017;
- ownership interests in PV and solar thermal facilities with a total net generating capacity of 2,024 MW at December 31, 2017;
 - essentially all MW are from contracted solar facilities located primarily throughout the West region of the U.S.;
 - added approximately 200 MW of generating capacity in the U.S. in 2017; and
 - sold approximately 80 MW of generating capacity in the U.S. in 2017.

Fossil Facilities

- operated natural gas generation facilities with a total generating capacity of 730 MW at December 31, 2017;
- ownership interests in natural gas generation facilities with a total net generating capacity of 420 MW at December 31, 2017;
 - approximately 262 MW are contracted and 158 MW are merchant;
 - located in 3 states in the Northeast region of the U.S.; and
- operated oil-fired peak generation facilities with a total generating capacity of 878 MW with an ownership or undivided interests in total net generating capacity of 781 MW at December 31, 2017 primarily located in Maine.

Nuclear Facilities

At December 31, 2017, NEER owned, or had undivided interests in, and operated the four nuclear units discussed below. NEER's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, including inspections, repairs and certain other modifications. Scheduled nuclear refueling outages typically require the unit to be removed from service for variable lengths of time.

Facility	Location	NEER's Ownership (MW)	Portfolio Category	Next Scheduled Refueling Outage	Operating License Expiration Date
Seabrook	New Hampshire	1,102 ^(a)	Merchant	October 2018	2030 ^(b)
Duane Arnold	Iowa	431 ^(c)	Contracted ^(d)	September 2018	2034
Point Beach Unit No. 1	Wisconsin	595	Contracted ^(e)	March 2019	2030
Point Beach Unit No. 2	Wisconsin	595	Contracted ^(e)	October 2018	2033

(a) Excludes 147 MW operated by NEER but owned by non-affiliates.

(b) In 2010, NEER filed an application with the NRC to renew Seabrook's operating license for an additional 20 years, which license renewal is pending.

(c) Excludes 184 MW operated by NEER but owned by non-affiliates.

(d) NEER sells all of its share of the output of Duane Arnold under a long-term contract expiring in December 2025. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

(e) NEER sells all of the output of Point Beach Units Nos. 1 and 2 under long-term contracts through their current operating license expiration dates.

NEER is responsible for all nuclear unit operations and the ultimate decommissioning of the nuclear units, the cost of which is shared on a pro-rata basis by the joint owners for the jointly-owned units. NRC regulations require plant owners to submit a plan for decontamination and decommissioning five years before the projected end of plant operation.

NEER's nuclear facilities use both on-site storage pools and dry storage casks to store spent nuclear fuel generated by these facilities, which are expected to provide sufficient storage of spent nuclear fuel at these facilities through license expiration.

Policy Incentives for Renewable Energy Projects

U.S. federal, state and local governments have established various incentives to support the development of renewable energy projects. These incentives include accelerated tax depreciation, PTCs, ITCs, cash grants, tax abatements and RPS programs. Pursuant to the U.S. federal Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS), wind and solar projects are fully depreciated for tax purposes over a five-year period even though the useful life of such projects is generally much longer than five years.

Owners of utility-scale wind facilities are eligible to claim an income tax credit (the PTC, or an ITC in lieu of the PTC) upon initially achieving commercial operation. The PTC is determined based on the amount of electricity produced by the wind facility during the first ten years of commercial operation. This incentive was created under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and has been extended several times. Alternatively, an ITC equal to 30% of the cost of a wind facility may be claimed in lieu of the PTC. In order to qualify for the PTC (or ITC in lieu of the PTC), construction of a wind facility must begin before a specified date and the taxpayer must maintain a continuous program of construction or continuous efforts to advance the project to completion. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) issued guidance stating that the safe harbor for continuous efforts and continuous construction requirements will generally be satisfied if the facility is placed in service no more than four years after the year in which construction of the facility began. The IRS also confirmed that retrofitted wind facilities may re-qualify for PTCs or ITCs pursuant to the 5% safe harbor for the begin construction requirement, as long as the cost basis of the new investment is at least 80% of the facility's total fair value.

Owners of solar projects are eligible to claim a 30% ITC for new solar projects, or could have elected to receive an equivalent cash payment from the U.S. Department of Treasury for the value of the 30% ITC (convertible ITC) for qualifying solar projects where construction began before the end of 2011 and the projects were placed in service before 2017. Tax credits for qualifying wind and solar projects are subject to the following phase-down schedule.

	Year construction of project begins							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PTC ^(a)	100%	100%	80%	60%	40%	-	-	-
Wind ITC	30%	30%	24%	18%	12%	-	-	-
Solar ITC ^(b)	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	26%	22%	10%

(a) Percentage of the full PTC available for wind projects that begin construction during the applicable year.

(b) ITC is limited to 10% for projects not placed in service before January 1, 2024.

Other countries, including Canada and Spain, provide for incentives like feed-in-tariffs for renewable energy projects. The feed-in-tariffs promote renewable energy investments by offering long-term contracts to renewable energy producers, typically based on the cost of generation of each technology.

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

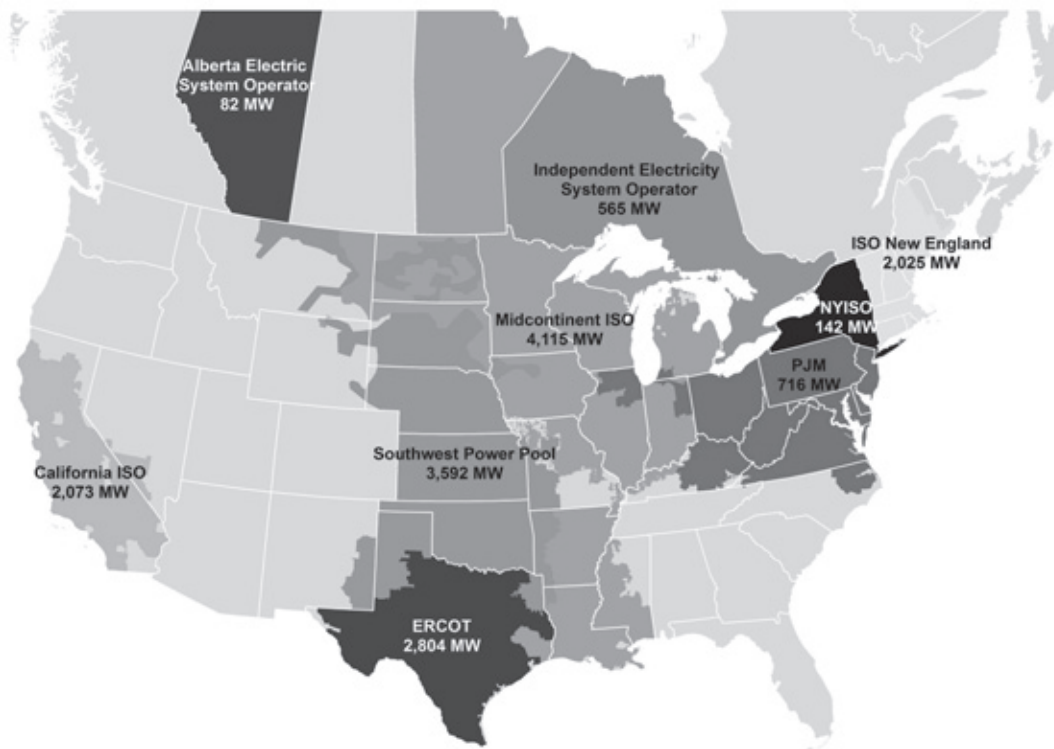
Electricity markets in the U.S. and Canada are regional and diverse in character. All are extensively regulated, and competition in these markets is shaped and constrained by regulation. The nature of the products offered varies based on the specifics of regulation in each region. Generally, in addition to the natural constraints on pricing freedom presented by competition, NEER may also face specific constraints in the form of price caps, or maximum allowed prices, for certain products. NEER's ability to sell the output of its generation facilities may also be constrained by available transmission capacity, which can vary from time to time and can have a significant impact on pricing.

The degree and nature of competition that NEER faces is different in wholesale markets and in retail markets. During 2017, approximately 87% of NEER's revenue was derived from wholesale electricity markets.

Wholesale power generation is a capital-intensive, commodity-driven business with numerous industry participants. NEER primarily competes on the basis of price, but believes the green attributes of NEER's generation assets, its creditworthiness and its ability to offer and manage reliable customized risk solutions to wholesale customers are competitive advantages. Wholesale power generation is a regional business that is highly fragmented relative to many other commodity industries and diverse in terms of industry structure. As such, there is a wide variation in terms of the capabilities, resources, nature and identity of the companies NEER competes with depending on the market. In wholesale markets, customers' needs are met through a variety of means, including long-term bilateral contracts, standardized bilateral products such as full requirements service and customized supply and risk management services.

In general, U.S. electricity markets encompass three classes of services: energy, capacity and ancillary services. Energy services relate to the physical delivery of power; capacity services relate to the availability of MW capacity of a power generation asset; and ancillary services are other services that relate to power generation assets, such as load regulation and spinning and non-spinning reserves. The exact nature of these classes of services is defined in part by regional tariffs. Not all regions have a capacity services class, and the specific definitions of ancillary services vary from region to region.

RTOs and ISOs exist throughout much of North America to coordinate generation and transmission across wide geographic areas and to run markets. NEER operates in all RTO and ISO jurisdictions. At December 31, 2017, NEER also had generation facilities with ownership interests in a total net generating capacity of approximately 2,845 MW that fall within reliability regions that are not under the jurisdiction of an established RTO or ISO, including 2,224 MW within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council. Although each RTO and ISO may have differing objectives and structures, some benefits of these entities include regional planning, managing transmission congestion, developing larger wholesale markets for energy and capacity, maintaining reliability and facilitating competition among wholesale electricity providers. NEER has operations that fall within the following RTOs and ISOs:



NEER competes in different regions to different degrees, but in general it seeks to enter into long-term bilateral contracts for the full output of its generation facilities, and, at December 31, 2017, approximately 89% of NEER's net generating capacity was committed under long-term contracts. Where long-term contracts are not in effect, NEER sells the output of its facilities into daily spot markets. In such cases, NEER will frequently enter into shorter term bilateral contracts, typically of less than three years duration, to hedge the price risk associated with selling into a daily spot market. Such bilateral contracts, which may be hedges either for physical delivery or for financial (pricing) offset, serve to protect a portion of the revenue that NEER expects to derive from the associated generation facility. Contracts that serve the economic purpose of hedging some portion of the expected revenue of a generation facility but are not recorded as hedges under GAAP are referred to as "non-qualifying hedges" for adjusted earnings purposes. See Management's Discussion - Overview - Adjusted Earnings.

Certain facilities within the NEER wind and solar generation portfolio produce RECs and other environmental attributes which are typically sold along with the energy from the plants under long-term contracts, or may be sold separately for the wind and solar generation not sold under long-term contracts. The purchasing party is solely entitled to the reporting rights and ownership of the environmental attributes.

While the majority of NEER's revenue is derived from the output of its generation facilities, NEER is also an active competitor in several regions in the wholesale full requirements business and in providing structured and customized power and fuel products and services to a variety of customers. In the full requirements service, typically, the supplier agrees to meet the customer's needs for a full range of products for every hour of the day, at a fixed price, for a predetermined period of time, thereby assuming the risk of fluctuations in the customer's volume requirements.

Expanded competition in a frequently changing regulatory environment presents both opportunities and risks for NEER. Opportunities exist for the selective acquisition of generation assets and for the construction and operation of efficient facilities that can sell power in competitive markets. NEER seeks to reduce its market risk by having a diversified portfolio by fuel type and location, as well as by contracting for the future sale of a significant amount of the electricity output of its facilities.

NEER REGULATION

The energy markets in which NEER operates are subject to domestic and foreign regulation, as the case may be, including local, state and federal regulation, and other specific rules.

At December 31, 2017, NEER had ownership interests in operating independent power projects located in the U.S. that have received exempt wholesale generator status as defined under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005, which represent approximately 99% of NEER's net generating capacity in the U.S. Exempt wholesale generators own or operate a facility exclusively to sell electricity to wholesale customers. They are barred from selling electricity directly to retail customers. NEER's exempt wholesale generators produce electricity from wind, fossil fuels, solar and nuclear facilities. While projects with exempt wholesale generator status are exempt from various restrictions, each project must still comply with other federal, state and local laws, including, but not limited to, those regarding siting, construction, operation, licensing, pollution abatement and other environmental laws.

Additionally, most of the NEER facilities located in the U.S. are subject to FERC regulations and market rules and the NERC's mandatory reliability standards, all of its facilities are subject to environmental laws and the EPA's environmental regulations, and its nuclear facilities are also subject to the jurisdiction of the NRC. See FPL - FPL Regulation for additional discussion of FERC, NERC, NRC and EPA regulations. With the exception of facilities located in ERCOT, the FERC has jurisdiction over various aspects of NEER's business in the U.S., including the oversight and investigation of competitive wholesale energy markets, regulation of the transmission and sale of natural gas, and oversight of environmental matters related to natural gas projects and major electricity policy initiatives. The Public Utility Commission of Texas has jurisdiction, including the regulation of rates and services, oversight of competitive markets, and enforcement of statutes and rules, over NEER facilities located in ERCOT.

NEER and its affiliates are also subject to federal and provincial or regional regulations in Canada and Spain related to energy operations, energy markets and environmental standards. In Canada, activities related to owning and operating wind and solar projects and participating in wholesale and retail energy markets are regulated at the provincial level. In Ontario, for example, electricity generation facilities must be licensed by the Ontario Energy Board and may also be required to complete registrations and maintain market participant status with the Independent Electricity System Operator, in which case they must agree to be bound by and comply with the provisions of the market rules for the Ontario electricity market as well as the mandatory reliability standards of the NERC.

In addition, NEER is subject to environmental laws and regulations as described in the NEE Environmental Matters section below. In order to better anticipate potential regulatory changes, NEER continues to actively evaluate and participate in regional market redesigns of existing operating rules for the integration of renewable energy resources and for the purchase and sale of energy commodities.

NEER EMPLOYEES

NEER and its subsidiaries had approximately 5,200 employees at December 31, 2017. Certain subsidiaries of NEER have collective bargaining agreements with the IBEW, the Utility Workers Union of America, the Security Police and Fire Professionals of America and the International Union of Operating Engineers, which collectively represent approximately 17% of NEER's employees. The collective bargaining agreements have three- to five-year terms and expire between late February 2018 and 2021.

NEE ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

NEE and FPL are subject to environmental laws and regulations, including extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations, for the siting, construction and ongoing operations of their facilities. The U.S. government and certain states and regions, as well as the Government of Canada and its provinces, have taken and continue to take certain actions, such as proposing and finalizing regulation or setting targets or goals, regarding the regulation and reduction of GHG emissions and the increase of renewable energy generation. Numerous environmental regulations also affecting FPL, NEER and certain other subsidiaries relate to threatened and endangered species and their habitats, as well as other avian and bat species. Complying with these environmental laws and regulations could result in, among other things, changes in the design and operation of existing facilities and changes or delays in the location, design, construction and operation of new facilities. The impact of complying with current environmental laws and regulations has not had, and, along with compliance with proposed regulations as currently written, is not expected to have, a material adverse effect on the financial statements of NEE and FPL. As permitted by the environmental clause, FPL expects to seek recovery for compliance costs associated with any new environmental laws and regulations.

WEBSITE ACCESS TO SEC FILINGS

NEE and FPL make their SEC filings, including the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, available free of charge on NEE's internet website, www.nexteraenergy.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after those documents are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information and materials available on NEE's website (or any of its subsidiaries' or affiliates' websites) are not incorporated by reference into this combined Form 10-K. The SEC maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NEE^(a)

Name	Age	Position	Effective Date
Miguel Arechabala	57	Executive Vice President, Power Generation Division of NEE Executive Vice President, Power Generation Division of FPL	January 1, 2014
Deborah H. Caplan	55	Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services of NEE Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services of FPL	April 15, 2013
Terrell Kirk Crews, II	39	Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of NEE	September 19, 2016
Paul I. Cutler	58	Treasurer of NEE Treasurer of FPL Assistant Secretary of NEE	February 19, 2003 February 18, 2003 December 10, 1997
Joseph T. Kelliher	57	Executive Vice President, Federal Regulatory Affairs of NEE	May 18, 2009
John W. Ketchum	47	Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of NEE Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of FPL	March 4, 2016
Manoochehr K. Nazar	63	President Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer of NEE President Nuclear Division and Chief Nuclear Officer of FPL	May 23, 2014 May 30, 2014
Armando Pimentel, Jr.	55	President and Chief Executive Officer of NEER	October 5, 2011
James L. Robo	55	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NEE Chairman of FPL	December 13, 2013 May 2, 2012
Charles E. Sieving	45	Executive Vice President & General Counsel of NEE Executive Vice President of FPL	December 1, 2008 January 1, 2009
Eric E. Silagy	52	President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL	May 30, 2014
William L. Yeager	59	Executive Vice President, Engineering, Construction and Integrated Supply Chain of NEE Executive Vice President, Engineering, Construction and Integrated Supply Chain of FPL	January 1, 2013

(a) Information is as of February 16, 2018. Executive officers are elected annually by, and serve at the pleasure of, their respective boards of directors. Except as noted below, each officer has held his/her present position for five years or more and his/her employment history is continuous. Mr. Arechabala was president of NextEra Energy España, S.L., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, from February 2010 to December 2013. Ms. Caplan was vice president and chief operating officer of FPL from May 2011 to April 2013. Mr. Crews served as NEE's Vice President, Finance from April 2016 to September 2016. From July 2015 to April 2016, he was a partner in the national office of Deloitte & Touche LLP (Deloitte); from June 2013 to June 2015, he served as a professional accounting fellow in the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC; and from June 2010 to June 2013, he was an audit service senior manager at Deloitte. Mr. Ketchum served as NEE's Senior Vice President, Finance from February 2015 to March 2016, and Senior Vice President, Business Management and Finance from December 2013 to February 2015. From December 2012 to December 2013, he was Senior Vice President, Business Management of NEER. Mr. Nazar has been chief nuclear officer of NEE and FPL since January 2010 and was executive vice president, nuclear division of NEE and FPL from January 2010 to May 2014. Mr. Robo has been president and chief executive officer of NEE since July 2012 and was the chief executive officer of FPL from May 2012 to May 2014. Mr. Silagy has been president of FPL since December 2011.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to NEE's and FPL's Business

The business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL are subject to a variety of risks, many of which are beyond the control of NEE and FPL. These risks, as well as additional risks and uncertainties either not presently known or that are currently believed to not be material to the business, may materially adversely affect the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL and may cause actual results of NEE and FPL to differ substantially from those that NEE or FPL currently expects or seeks. In that event, the market price for the securities of NEE or FPL could decline. Accordingly, the risks described below should be carefully considered together with the other information set forth in this report and in future reports that NEE and FPL file with the SEC.

Regulatory, Legislative and Legal Risks

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected by the extensive regulation of their business.

The operations of NEE and FPL are subject to complex and comprehensive federal, state and other regulation. This extensive regulatory framework, portions of which are more specifically identified in the following risk factors, regulates, among other things and to varying degrees, NEE's and FPL's industries, businesses, rates and cost structures, operation and licensing of nuclear power facilities, construction and operation of electricity generation, transmission and distribution facilities and natural gas and oil production, natural gas, oil and other fuel transportation, processing and storage facilities, acquisition, disposal, depreciation and amortization of facilities and other assets, decommissioning costs and funding, service reliability, wholesale and retail competition, and commodities trading and derivatives transactions. In their business planning and in the management of their operations, NEE and FPL must address the effects of regulation on their business and any inability or failure to do so adequately could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if they are unable to recover in a timely manner any significant amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise.

FPL is an electric utility subject to the jurisdiction of the FPSC over a wide range of business activities, including, among other items, the retail rates charged to its customers through base rates and cost recovery clauses, the terms and conditions of its services, procurement of electricity for its customers and fuel for its plant operations, issuances of securities, and aspects of the siting, construction and operation of its generation plants and transmission and distribution systems for the sale of electric energy. The FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery by FPL of costs that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred and to determine the level of return that FPL is permitted to earn on invested capital. The regulatory process, which may be adversely affected by the political, regulatory and economic environment in Florida and elsewhere, limits or could otherwise adversely impact FPL's earnings. The regulatory process also does not provide any assurance as to achievement of authorized or other earnings levels, or that FPL will be permitted to earn an acceptable return on capital investments it wishes to make. NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if any material amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital cannot be recovered through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise. Certain other subsidiaries of NEE are transmission utilities subject to the jurisdiction of their regulators and are subject to similar risks.

Regulatory decisions that are important to NEE and FPL may be materially adversely affected by political, regulatory and economic factors.

The local and national political, regulatory and economic environment has had, and may in the future have, an adverse effect on FPSC decisions with negative consequences for FPL. These decisions may require, for example, FPL to cancel or delay planned development activities, to reduce or delay other planned capital expenditures or to pay for investments or otherwise incur costs that it may not be able to recover through rates, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL. Certain other subsidiaries of NEE are subject to similar risks.

FPL's use of derivative instruments could be subject to prudence challenges and, if found imprudent, could result in disallowances of cost recovery for such use by the FPSC.

The FPSC engages in an annual prudence review of FPL's use of derivative instruments in its risk management fuel procurement program and should it find any such use to be imprudent, the FPSC could deny cost recovery for such use by FPL. Such an outcome could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Any reductions or modifications to, or the elimination of, governmental incentives or policies that support utility scale renewable energy, including, but not limited to, tax laws, policies and incentives, RPS or feed-in tariffs, or the imposition of additional taxes or other assessments on renewable energy, could result in, among other items, the lack of a satisfactory market for the development and/or financing of new renewable energy projects, NEER abandoning the development of

renewable energy projects, a loss of NEER's investments in renewable energy projects and reduced project returns, any of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER depends heavily on government policies that support utility scale renewable energy and enhance the economic feasibility of developing and operating wind and solar energy projects in regions in which NEER operates or plans to develop and operate renewable energy facilities. The federal government, a majority of the 50 U.S. states and portions of Canada and Spain provide incentives, such as tax incentives, RPS or feed-in tariffs, that support or are designed to support the sale of energy from utility scale renewable energy facilities, such as wind and solar energy facilities. As a result of budgetary constraints, political factors or otherwise, governments from time to time may review their laws and policies that support renewable energy and consider actions that would make the laws and policies less conducive to the development and operation of renewable energy facilities. Any reductions or modifications to, or the elimination of, governmental incentives or policies that support renewable energy or the imposition of additional taxes or other assessments on renewable energy, could result in, among other items, the lack of a satisfactory market for the development and/or financing of new renewable energy projects, NEER abandoning the development of renewable energy projects, a loss of NEER's investments in the projects and reduced project returns, any of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected as a result of new or revised laws, regulations, interpretations or other regulatory initiatives.

NEE's and FPL's business is influenced by various legislative and regulatory initiatives, including, but not limited to, new or revised laws, including international trade laws, regulations, interpretations and other regulatory initiatives regarding deregulation or restructuring of the energy industry, regulation of the commodities trading and derivatives markets, and regulation of environmental matters, such as regulation of air emissions, regulation of water consumption and water discharges, and regulation of gas and oil infrastructure operations, as well as associated environmental permitting. Changes in the nature of the regulation of NEE's and FPL's business could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. NEE and FPL are unable to predict future legislative or regulatory changes, initiatives or interpretations, although any such changes, initiatives or interpretations may increase costs and competitive pressures on NEE and FPL, which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

FPL has limited competition in the Florida market for retail electricity customers. Any changes in Florida law or regulation which introduce competition in the Florida retail electricity market, such as government incentives that facilitate the installation of solar generation facilities on residential or other rooftops at below cost or that are otherwise subsidized by non-participants, or would permit third-party sales of electricity, could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. There can be no assurance that FPL will be able to respond adequately to such regulatory changes, which could have a material adverse effect on FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER is subject to FERC rules related to transmission that are designed to facilitate competition in the wholesale market on practically a nationwide basis by providing greater certainty, flexibility and more choices to wholesale power customers. NEE cannot predict the impact of changing FERC rules or the effect of changes in levels of wholesale supply and demand, which are typically driven by factors beyond NEE's control. There can be no assurance that NEER will be able to respond adequately or sufficiently quickly to such rules and developments, or to any other changes that reverse or restrict the competitive restructuring of the energy industry in those jurisdictions in which such restructuring has occurred. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's OTC financial derivatives are subject to rules implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and similar international regulations that are designed to promote transparency, mitigate systemic risk and protect against market abuse. NEE and FPL cannot predict the impact any proposed or not fully implemented final rules will have on their ability to hedge their commodity and interest rate risks or on OTC derivatives markets as a whole, but such rules and regulations could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's risk exposure, as well as reduce market liquidity and further increase the cost of hedging activities.

NEE and FPL are subject to numerous environmental laws, regulations and other standards that may result in capital expenditures, increased operating costs and various liabilities, and may require NEE and FPL to limit or eliminate certain operations.

NEE and FPL are subject to domestic and foreign environmental laws, regulations and other standards, including, but not limited to, extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality and usage, soil quality, climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, CO₂, waste management, hazardous wastes, marine, avian and other wildlife mortality and habitat protection, historical artifact preservation, natural resources, health (including, but not limited to, electric and magnetic fields from power lines and substations), safety and RPS, that could, among other things, prevent or delay the development of power generation, power or natural gas transmission, or other infrastructure projects, restrict the output of some existing facilities, limit the availability and use of some fuels required for the production of electricity, require additional pollution control equipment, and otherwise increase costs, increase capital expenditures and limit or eliminate certain operations.

There are significant capital, operating and other costs associated with compliance with these environmental statutes, rules and regulations, and those costs could be even more significant in the future as a result of new requirements and stricter or more expansive application of existing environmental regulations. For example, among other new, potential or pending changes are state and federal regulation of the use of hydraulic fracturing or similar technologies to drill for natural gas and related compounds used by NEE's gas infrastructure business.

Violations of current or future laws, rules, regulations or other standards could expose NEE and FPL to regulatory and legal proceedings, disputes with, and legal challenges by, third parties, and potentially significant civil fines, criminal penalties and other sanctions. Proceedings could include, for example, litigation regarding property damage, personal injury, common law nuisance and enforcement by citizens or governmental authorities of environmental requirements.

NEE's and FPL's business could be negatively affected by federal or state laws or regulations mandating new or additional limits on the production of greenhouse gas emissions.

Federal or state laws or regulations may be adopted that would impose new or additional limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, CO₂ and methane, from electric generation units using fossil fuels like coal and natural gas. The potential effects of greenhouse gas emission limits on NEE's and FPL's electric generation units are subject to significant uncertainties based on, among other things, the timing of the implementation of any new requirements, the required levels of emission reductions, the nature of any market-based or tax-based mechanisms adopted to facilitate reductions, the relative availability of greenhouse gas emission reduction offsets, the development of cost-effective, commercial-scale carbon capture and storage technology and supporting regulations and liability mitigation measures, and the range of available compliance alternatives.

While NEE's and FPL's electric generation units emit greenhouse gases at a lower rate of emissions than most of the U.S. electric generation sector, the results of operations of NEE and FPL could be materially adversely affected to the extent that new federal or state laws or regulations impose any new greenhouse gas emission limits. Any future limits on greenhouse gas emissions could:

- create substantial additional costs in the form of taxes or emission allowances;
- make some of NEE's and FPL's electric generation units uneconomical to operate in the long term;
- require significant capital investment in carbon capture and storage technology, fuel switching, or the replacement of high-emitting generation facilities with lower-emitting generation facilities; or
- affect the availability or cost of fossil fuels.

There can be no assurance that NEE or FPL would be able to completely recover any such costs or investments, which could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Extensive federal regulation of the operations and businesses of NEE and FPL exposes NEE and FPL to significant and increasing compliance costs and may also expose them to substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions for compliance failures.

NEE's and FPL's operations and businesses are subject to extensive federal regulation, which generally imposes significant and increasing compliance costs on their operations and businesses. Additionally, any actual or alleged compliance failures could result in significant costs and other potentially adverse effects of regulatory investigations, proceedings, settlements, decisions and claims, including, among other items, potentially significant monetary penalties. As an example, under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, NEE and FPL, as owners and operators of bulk-power transmission systems and/or electric generation facilities, are subject to mandatory reliability standards. Compliance with these mandatory reliability standards may subject NEE and FPL to higher operating costs and may result in increased capital expenditures. If FPL or NEE is found not to be in compliance with these standards, it may incur substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions. Both the costs of regulatory compliance and the costs that may be imposed as a result of any actual or alleged compliance failures could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in tax laws, guidance or policies, including but not limited to changes in corporate income tax rates, as well as judgments and estimates used in the determination of tax-related asset and liability amounts, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's provision for income taxes and reporting of tax-related assets and liabilities require significant judgments and the use of estimates. Amounts of tax-related assets and liabilities involve judgments and estimates of the timing and probability of recognition of income, deductions and tax credits, including, but not limited to, estimates for potential adverse outcomes regarding tax positions that have been taken and the ability to utilize tax benefit carryforwards, such as net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Actual income taxes could vary significantly from estimated amounts due to the future impacts of, among other things, changes in tax laws, guidance or policies, including changes in corporate income tax rates, the financial condition and results of operations of NEE and FPL, and the resolution of audit issues raised by taxing authorities. These factors, including the ultimate resolution of income tax matters, may result in material adjustments to tax-related assets and liabilities, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected due to adverse results of litigation.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially affected by adverse results of litigation. Unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings in which NEE is involved or other future legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, class action lawsuits, may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

Operational Risks

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could suffer if NEE and FPL do not proceed with projects under development or are unable to complete the construction of, or capital improvements to, electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities or other facilities on schedule or within budget.

NEE's and FPL's ability to proceed with projects under development and to complete construction of, and capital improvement projects for, their electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities on schedule and within budget may be adversely affected by escalating costs for materials and labor and regulatory compliance, inability to obtain or renew necessary licenses, rights-of-way, permits or other approvals on acceptable terms or on schedule, disputes involving contractors, labor organizations, land owners, governmental entities, environmental groups, Native American and aboriginal groups, lessors, joint venture partners and other third parties, negative publicity, transmission interconnection issues and other factors. If any development project or construction or capital improvement project is not completed, is delayed or is subject to cost overruns, certain associated costs may not be approved for recovery or otherwise be recoverable through regulatory mechanisms that may be available, and NEE and FPL could become obligated to make delay or termination payments or become obligated for other damages under contracts, could experience the loss of tax credits or tax incentives, or delayed or diminished returns, and could be required to write off all or a portion of their investment in the project. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL may face risks related to project siting, financing, construction, permitting, governmental approvals and the negotiation of project development agreements that may impede their development and operating activities.

NEE and FPL own, develop, construct, manage and operate electric-generation and transmission facilities and natural gas transmission facilities. A key component of NEE's and FPL's growth is their ability to construct and operate generation and transmission facilities to meet customer needs. As part of these operations, NEE and FPL must periodically apply for licenses and permits from various local, state, federal and other regulatory authorities and abide by their respective conditions. Should NEE or FPL be unsuccessful in obtaining necessary licenses or permits on acceptable terms, should there be a delay in obtaining or renewing necessary licenses or permits or should regulatory authorities initiate any associated investigations or enforcement actions or impose related penalties or disallowances on NEE or FPL, NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected. Any failure to negotiate successful project development agreements for new facilities with third parties could have similar results.

The operation and maintenance of NEE's and FPL's electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities are subject to many operational risks, the consequences of which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities and other facilities are subject to many operational risks. Operational risks could result in, among other things, lost revenues due to prolonged outages, increased expenses due to monetary penalties or fines for compliance failures, liability to third parties for property and personal injury damage, a failure to perform under applicable power sales agreements or other agreements and associated loss of revenues from terminated agreements or liability for liquidated damages under continuing agreements, and replacement equipment costs or an obligation to purchase or generate replacement power at higher prices.

Uncertainties and risks inherent in operating and maintaining NEE's and FPL's facilities include, but are not limited to:

- risks associated with facility start-up operations, such as whether the facility will achieve projected operating performance on schedule and otherwise as planned;
- failures in the availability, acquisition or transportation of fuel or other necessary supplies;
- the impact of unusual or adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes, icing events, floods, earthquakes and droughts;
- performance below expected or contracted levels of output or efficiency;
- breakdown or failure, including, but not limited to, explosions, fires, leaks or other major events, of equipment, transmission and distribution lines or pipelines;
- availability of replacement equipment;
- risks of property damage or human injury from energized equipment, hazardous substances or explosions, fires, leaks or other events;

- availability of adequate water resources and ability to satisfy water intake and discharge requirements;
- inability to identify, manage properly or mitigate equipment defects in NEE's and FPL's facilities;
- use of new or unproven technology;
- risks associated with dependence on a specific type of fuel or fuel source, such as commodity price risk, availability of adequate fuel supply and transportation, and lack of available alternative fuel sources;
- increased competition due to, among other factors, new facilities, excess supply, shifting demand and regulatory changes; and
- insufficient insurance, warranties or performance guarantees to cover any or all lost revenues or increased expenses from the foregoing.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be negatively affected by a lack of growth or slower growth in the number of customers or in customer usage.

Growth in customer accounts and growth of customer usage each directly influence the demand for electricity and the need for additional power generation and power delivery facilities, as well as the need for energy-related commodities such as natural gas. Customer growth and customer usage are affected by a number of factors outside the control of NEE and FPL, such as mandated energy efficiency measures, demand side management requirements, and economic and demographic conditions, such as population changes, job and income growth, housing starts, new business formation and the overall level of economic activity. A lack of growth, or a decline, in the number of customers or in customer demand for electricity or natural gas and other fuels may cause NEE and FPL to fail to fully realize the anticipated benefits from significant investments and expenditures and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's growth, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects can be materially adversely affected by weather conditions, including, but not limited to, the impact of severe weather.

Weather conditions directly influence the demand for electricity and natural gas and other fuels and affect the price of energy and energy-related commodities. In addition, severe weather and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, icing events and earthquakes, can be destructive and cause power outages and property damage, reduce revenue, affect the availability of fuel and water, and require NEE and FPL to incur additional costs, for example, to restore service and repair damaged facilities, to obtain replacement power and to access available financing sources. Furthermore, NEE's and FPL's physical plants could be placed at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation and, particularly relevant to FPL, a change in sea level. FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida, an area that historically has been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. A disruption or failure of electric generation, transmission or distribution systems or natural gas production, transmission, storage or distribution systems in the event of a hurricane, tornado or other severe weather event, or otherwise, could prevent NEE and FPL from operating their business in the normal course and could result in any of the adverse consequences described above. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

At FPL and other businesses of NEE where cost recovery is available, recovery of costs to restore service and repair damaged facilities is or may be subject to regulatory approval, and any determination by the regulator not to permit timely and full recovery of the costs incurred could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in weather can also affect the production of electricity at power generation facilities, including, but not limited to, NEE's wind and solar facilities. For example, the level of wind resource affects the revenue produced by wind generation facilities. Because the levels of wind and solar resources are variable and difficult to predict, NEE's results of operations for individual wind and solar facilities specifically, and NEE's results of operations generally, may vary significantly from period to period, depending on the level of available resources. To the extent that resources are not available at planned levels, the financial results from these facilities may be less than expected.

Threats of terrorism and catastrophic events that could result from terrorism, cyber attacks, or individuals and/or groups attempting to disrupt NEE's and FPL's business, or the businesses of third parties, may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL are subject to the potentially adverse operating and financial effects of terrorist acts and threats, as well as cyber attacks and other disruptive activities of individuals or groups. There have been cyber attacks on energy infrastructure such as substations, gas pipelines and related assets in the past and there may be such attacks in the future. NEE's and FPL's generation, transmission and distribution facilities, fuel storage facilities, information technology systems and other infrastructure facilities and systems could be direct targets of, or otherwise be materially adversely affected by, such activities.

Terrorist acts, cyber attacks or other similar events affecting NEE's and FPL's systems and facilities, or those of third parties on which NEE and FPL rely, could harm NEE's and FPL's business, for example, by limiting their ability to generate, purchase or transmit power, natural gas or other energy-related commodities by limiting their ability to bill customers and collect and process payments, and by delaying their development and construction of new generation, distribution or transmission facilities or capital improvements to existing facilities. These events, and governmental actions in response, could result in a material decrease in

revenues, significant additional costs (for example, to repair assets, implement additional security requirements or maintain or acquire insurance), significant fines and penalties, and reputational damage, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's operations (for example, by contributing to disruption of supplies and markets for natural gas, oil and other fuels), and could impair NEE's and FPL's ability to raise capital (for example, by contributing to financial instability and lower economic activity). In addition, the implementation of security guidelines and measures has resulted in and is expected to continue to result in increased costs. Such events or actions may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The ability of NEE and FPL to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers. NEE's and FPL's insurance coverage does not provide protection against all significant losses.

Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be available at rates or on terms similar to those presently available to NEE and FPL. The ability of NEE and FPL to obtain insurance and the terms of any available insurance coverage could be materially adversely affected by international, national, state or local events and company-specific events, as well as the financial condition of insurers. If insurance coverage is not available or obtainable on acceptable terms, NEE or FPL may be required to pay costs associated with adverse future events. NEE and FPL generally are not fully insured against all significant losses. For example, FPL is not fully insured against hurricane-related losses, but would instead seek recovery of such uninsured losses from customers subject to approval by the FPSC, to the extent losses exceed restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage. A loss for which NEE or FPL is not fully insured could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE invests in gas and oil producing and transmission assets through NEER's gas infrastructure business. The gas infrastructure business is exposed to fluctuating market prices of natural gas, natural gas liquids, oil and other energy commodities. A prolonged period of low gas and oil prices could impact NEER's gas infrastructure business and cause NEER to delay or cancel certain gas infrastructure projects and for certain existing projects to be impaired, which could materially adversely affect NEE's results of operations.

Natural gas and oil prices are affected by supply and demand, both globally and regionally. Factors that influence supply and demand include operational issues, natural disasters, weather, political instability, conflicts, new discoveries, technological advances, economic conditions and actions by major oil-producing countries. There can be significant volatility in market prices for gas and oil, and price fluctuations could have a material effect on the financial performance of gas and oil producing and transmission assets. For example, in a low gas and oil price environment, NEER would generate less revenue from its gas infrastructure investments in gas and oil producing properties, and as a result certain investments might become less profitable or incur losses. Prolonged periods of low oil and gas prices could also result in oil and gas production and transmission projects to be delayed or cancelled or to experience lower returns, and for certain projects to become impaired, which could materially adversely affect NEE's results of operations.

If supply costs necessary to provide NEER's full energy and capacity requirement services are not favorable, operating costs could increase and materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEER provides full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, which include load-following services and various ancillary services, to satisfy all or a portion of such utilities' power supply obligations to their customers. The supply costs for these transactions may be affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, events that may occur after such utilities have committed to supply power, such as weather conditions, fluctuating prices for energy and ancillary services, and the ability of the distribution utilities' customers to elect to receive service from competing suppliers. NEER may not be able to recover all of its increased supply costs, which could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Due to the potential for significant volatility in market prices for fuel, electricity and renewable and other energy commodities, NEER's inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively the commodity risks within its portfolios could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

There can be significant volatility in market prices for fuel, electricity and renewable and other energy commodities. NEE's inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively its assets or positions against changes in commodity prices, volumes, interest rates, counterparty credit risk or other risk measures, based on factors that are either within, or wholly or partially outside of, NEE's control, may materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Reductions in the liquidity of energy markets may restrict the ability of NEE to manage its operational risks, which, in turn, could negatively affect NEE's results of operations.

NEE is an active participant in energy markets. The liquidity of regional energy markets is an important factor in NEE's ability to manage risks in these operations. Market liquidity is driven in part by the number of active market participants, which has declined in recent years as some banks and other financial institutions have withdrawn from power marketing. Liquidity in the energy markets can be adversely affected by price volatility, restrictions on the availability of credit and other factors, and any reduction in the liquidity of energy markets could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's hedging and trading procedures and associated risk management tools may not protect against significant losses.

NEE and FPL have hedging and trading procedures and associated risk management tools, such as separate but complementary financial, credit, operational, compliance and legal reporting systems, internal controls, management review processes and other mechanisms. NEE and FPL are unable to assure that such procedures and tools will be effective against all potential risks, including, without limitation, employee misconduct. If such procedures and tools are not effective, this could have a material adverse effect on NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If price movements significantly or persistently deviate from historical behavior, NEE's and FPL's risk management tools associated with their hedging and trading procedures may not protect against significant losses.

NEE's and FPL's risk management tools and metrics associated with their hedging and trading procedures, such as daily value at risk, earnings at risk, stop loss limits and liquidity guidelines, are based on historical price movements. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in price movements and potential deviation from historical pricing behavior, NEE and FPL are unable to assure that their risk management tools and metrics will be effective to protect against material adverse effects on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If power transmission or natural gas, nuclear fuel or other commodity transportation facilities are unavailable or disrupted, FPL's and NEER's ability to sell and deliver power or natural gas may be limited.

FPL and NEER depend upon power transmission and natural gas, nuclear fuel and other commodity transportation facilities, many of which they do not own. Occurrences affecting the operation of these facilities that may or may not be beyond FPL's and NEER's control (such as severe weather or a generation or transmission facility outage, pipeline rupture, or sudden and significant increase or decrease in wind generation) may limit or halt the ability of FPL and NEER to sell and deliver power and natural gas, or to purchase necessary fuels and other commodities, which could materially adversely impact NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL are subject to credit and performance risk from customers, hedging counterparties and vendors.

NEE and FPL are exposed to risks associated with the creditworthiness and performance of their customers, hedging counterparties and vendors under contracts for the supply of equipment, materials, fuel and other goods and services required for their business operations and for the construction and operation of, and for capital improvements to, their facilities. Adverse conditions in the energy industry or the general economy, as well as circumstances of individual customers, hedging counterparties and vendors, may adversely affect the ability of some customers, hedging counterparties and vendors to perform as required under their contracts with NEE and FPL. For example, the prolonged downturn in oil and natural gas prices has adversely affected the financial stability of a number of enterprises in the energy industry, including some with which NEE does business.

If any hedging, vending or other counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations, NEE and FPL may need to make arrangements with other counterparties or vendors, which could result in material financial losses, higher costs, untimely completion of power generation facilities and other projects, and/or a disruption of their operations. If a defaulting counterparty is in poor financial condition, NEE and FPL may not be able to recover damages for any contract breach.

NEE and FPL could recognize financial losses or a reduction in operating cash flows if a counterparty fails to perform or make payments in accordance with the terms of derivative contracts or if NEE or FPL is required to post margin cash collateral under derivative contracts.

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments, such as swaps, options, futures and forwards, some of which are traded in the OTC markets or on exchanges, to manage their commodity and financial market risks, and for NEE to engage in trading and marketing activities. Any failures by their counterparties to perform or make payments in accordance with the terms of those transactions could have a material adverse effect on NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Similarly, any requirement for FPL or NEE to post margin cash collateral under its derivative contracts could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. These risks may be increased during periods of adverse market or economic conditions affecting the industries in which NEE participates.

NEE and FPL are highly dependent on sensitive and complex information technology systems, and any failure or breach of those systems could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL operate in a highly regulated industry that requires the continuous functioning of sophisticated information technology systems and network infrastructure. Despite NEE's and FPL's implementation of security measures, all of their technology systems are vulnerable to disability, failures or unauthorized access due to such activities. If NEE's or FPL's information technology systems were to fail or be breached, sensitive confidential and other data could be compromised and NEE and FPL could be unable to fulfill critical business functions.

NEE's and FPL's business is highly dependent on their ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a very large number of transactions, many of which are highly complex and cross numerous and diverse markets. Due to the size, scope, complexity and geographical reach of NEE's and FPL's business, the development and maintenance of information technology systems to keep track of and process information is critical and challenging. NEE's and FPL's operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are either within, or wholly or partially outside of, their control, such as operator error, severe weather, terrorist activities or cyber incidents. Any such failure or disabling event could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's ability to process transactions and provide services, and their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL add, modify and replace information systems on a regular basis. Modifying existing information systems or implementing new or replacement information systems is costly and involves risks, including, but not limited to, integrating the modified, new or replacement system with existing systems and processes, implementing associated changes in accounting procedures and controls, and ensuring that data conversion is accurate and consistent. Any disruptions or deficiencies in existing information systems, or disruptions, delays or deficiencies in the modification or implementation of new information systems, could result in increased costs, the inability to track or collect revenues and the diversion of management's and employees' attention and resources, and could negatively impact the effectiveness of the companies' control environment, and/or the companies' ability to timely file required regulatory reports.

NEE and FPL also face the risks of operational failure or capacity constraints of third parties, including, but not limited to, those who provide power transmission and natural gas transportation services.

NEE's and FPL's retail businesses are subject to the risk that sensitive customer data may be compromised, which could result in a material adverse impact to their reputation and/or have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

NEE's and FPL's retail businesses require access to sensitive customer data in the ordinary course of business. NEE's and FPL's retail businesses may also need to provide sensitive customer data to vendors and service providers who require access to this information in order to provide services, such as call center services, to the retail businesses. If a significant breach occurred, the reputation of NEE and FPL could be materially adversely affected, customer confidence could be diminished, or customer information could be subject to identity theft. NEE and FPL would be subject to costs associated with the breach and/or NEE and FPL could be subject to fines and legal claims, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of NEE and FPL.

NEE and FPL could recognize financial losses as a result of volatility in the market values of derivative instruments and limited liquidity in OTC markets.

NEE and FPL execute transactions in derivative instruments on either recognized exchanges or via the OTC markets, depending on management's assessment of the most favorable credit and market execution factors. Transactions executed in OTC markets have the potential for greater volatility and less liquidity than transactions on recognized exchanges. As a result, NEE and FPL may not be able to execute desired OTC transactions due to such heightened volatility and limited liquidity.

In the absence of actively quoted market prices and pricing information from external sources, the valuation of derivative instruments involves management's judgment and use of estimates. As a result, changes in the underlying assumptions or use of alternative valuation methods could affect the reported fair value of these derivative instruments and have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE and FPL may be materially adversely affected by negative publicity.

From time to time, political and public sentiment may result in a significant amount of adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting NEE and FPL. Adverse press coverage and other adverse statements, whether or not driven by political or public sentiment, may also result in investigations by regulators, legislators and law enforcement officials or in legal claims. Responding to these investigations and lawsuits, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the proceeding, can divert the time and effort of senior management from NEE's and FPL's business.

Addressing any adverse publicity, governmental scrutiny or enforcement or other legal proceedings is time consuming and expensive and, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, can have a negative impact on the reputation of NEE and FPL, on the morale and performance of their employees and on their relationships with their respective regulators. It may also have a negative impact on their ability to take timely advantage of various business and market opportunities. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially adversely affected if FPL is unable to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate franchise agreements on acceptable terms with municipalities and counties in Florida.

FPL must negotiate franchise agreements with municipalities and counties in Florida to provide electric services within such municipalities and counties, and electricity sales generated pursuant to these agreements represent a very substantial portion of FPL's revenues. If FPL is unable to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate such franchise agreements on acceptable terms, it could contribute to lower earnings and FPL may not fully realize the anticipated benefits from significant investments and expenditures, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected by work strikes or stoppages and increasing personnel costs.

Employee strikes or work stoppages could disrupt operations and lead to a loss of revenue and customers. Personnel costs may also increase due to inflationary or competitive pressures on payroll and benefits costs and revised terms of collective bargaining agreements with union employees. These consequences could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's ability to successfully identify, complete and integrate acquisitions is subject to significant risks, including, but not limited to, the effect of increased competition for acquisitions resulting from the consolidation of the power industry.

NEE is likely to encounter significant competition for acquisition opportunities that may become available as a result of the consolidation of the power industry in general. In addition, NEE may be unable to identify attractive acquisition opportunities at favorable prices and to complete and integrate them successfully and in a timely manner.

Nuclear Generation Risks

The operation and maintenance of NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities involve environmental, health and financial risks that could result in fines or the closure of the facilities and in increased costs and capital expenditures.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear generation facilities are subject to environmental, health and financial risks, including, but not limited to, those relating to site storage of spent nuclear fuel, the disposition of spent nuclear fuel, leakage and emissions of tritium and other radioactive elements in the event of a nuclear accident or otherwise, the threat of a terrorist attack or cyber incident and other potential liabilities arising out of the ownership or operation of the facilities. NEE and FPL maintain decommissioning funds and external insurance coverage which are intended to reduce the financial exposure to some of these risks; however, the cost of decommissioning nuclear generation facilities could exceed the amount available in NEE's and FPL's decommissioning funds, and the exposure to liability and property damages could exceed the amount of insurance coverage. If NEE or FPL is unable to recover the additional costs incurred through insurance or, in the case of FPL, through regulatory mechanisms, their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected.

In the event of an incident at any nuclear generation facility in the U.S. or at certain nuclear generation facilities in Europe, NEE and FPL could be assessed significant retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums as a result of their participation in a secondary financial protection system and nuclear insurance mutual companies.

Liability for accidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both private sources and an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, NEE maintains the maximum amount of private liability insurance obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system, which provides liability insurance coverage for an incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. Under the secondary financial protection system, NEE is subject to retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums, plus any applicable taxes, for an incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. or at certain nuclear generation facilities in Europe, regardless of fault or proximity to the incident. Such assessments, if levied, could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NRC orders or new regulations related to increased security measures and any future safety requirements promulgated by the NRC could require NEE and FPL to incur substantial operating and capital expenditures at their nuclear generation facilities and/or result in reduced revenues.

The NRC has broad authority to impose licensing and safety-related requirements for the operation and maintenance of nuclear generation facilities, the addition of capacity at existing nuclear generation facilities and the construction of new nuclear generation facilities, and these requirements are subject to change. In the event of non-compliance, the NRC has the authority to impose fines and/or shut down a nuclear generation facility, depending upon the NRC's assessment of the severity of the situation, until compliance is achieved. Any of the foregoing events could require NEE and FPL to incur increased costs and capital expenditures, and could reduce revenues.

Any serious nuclear incident occurring at a NEE or FPL plant could result in substantial remediation costs and other expenses. A major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world could cause the NRC to limit or prohibit the operation or licensing of any domestic nuclear generation facility. An incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world also could cause the NRC to impose additional conditions or other requirements on the industry, or on certain types of nuclear generation units, which could increase costs, reduce revenues and result in additional capital expenditures.

The inability to operate any of NEE's or FPL's nuclear generation units through the end of their respective operating licenses could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If any of NEE's or FPL's nuclear generation facilities are not operated for any reason through the life of their respective operating licenses, NEE or FPL may be required to increase depreciation rates, incur impairment charges and accelerate future decommissioning expenditures, any of which could materially adversely affect their business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, and for other purposes. If planned outages last longer than anticipated or if there are unplanned outages, NEE's and FPL's results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

NEE's and FPL's nuclear units are periodically removed from service to accommodate planned refueling and maintenance outages, including, but not limited to, inspections, repairs and certain other modifications as well as to replace equipment. In the event that a scheduled outage lasts longer than anticipated or in the event of an unplanned outage due to, for example, equipment failure, such outages could materially adversely affect NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Liquidity, Capital Requirements and Common Stock Risks

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may negatively affect NEE's and FPL's ability to fund their liquidity and capital needs and to meet their growth objectives, and can also materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of NEE and FPL.

NEE and FPL rely on access to capital and credit markets as significant sources of liquidity for capital requirements and other operations requirements that are not satisfied by operating cash flows. Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in those capital and credit markets could increase NEE's and FPL's cost of capital and affect their ability to fund their liquidity and capital needs and to meet their growth objectives. If NEE or FPL is unable to access regularly the capital and credit markets on terms that are reasonable, it may have to delay raising capital, issue shorter-term securities and incur an unfavorable cost of capital, which, in turn, could adversely affect its ability to grow its business, could contribute to lower earnings and reduced financial flexibility, and could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Although NEE's competitive energy and certain other subsidiaries have used non-recourse or limited-recourse, project-specific or other financing in the past, market conditions and other factors could adversely affect the future availability of such financing. The inability of NEE's subsidiaries, including, without limitation, NEECH and NEP and their respective subsidiaries, to access the capital and credit markets to provide project-specific or other financing for electric generation or other facilities or acquisitions on favorable terms, whether because of disruptions or volatility in those markets or otherwise, could necessitate additional capital raising or borrowings by NEE and/or NEECH in the future.

The inability of subsidiaries that have existing project-specific or other financing arrangements to meet the requirements of various agreements relating to those financings could give rise to a project-specific financing default which, if not cured or waived, might result in the specific project, and potentially in some limited instances its parent companies, being required to repay the associated debt or other borrowings earlier than otherwise anticipated, and if such repayment were not made, the lenders or security holders would generally have rights to foreclose against the project assets and related collateral. Such an occurrence also could result in NEE expending additional funds or incurring additional obligations over the shorter term to ensure continuing compliance with project-specific financing arrangements based upon the expectation of improvement in the project's performance or financial returns over the longer term. Any of these actions could materially adversely affect NEE's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the availability or terms of future financings for NEE or its subsidiaries.

NEE's, NEECH's and FPL's inability to maintain their current credit ratings may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's liquidity and results of operations, limit the ability of NEE and FPL to grow their business, and increase interest costs.

The inability of NEE, NEECH and FPL to maintain their current credit ratings could materially adversely affect their ability to raise capital or obtain credit on favorable terms, which, in turn, could impact NEE's and FPL's ability to grow their business and service indebtedness and repay borrowings, and would likely increase their interest costs. In addition, certain agreements and guarantee arrangements would require posting of additional collateral in the event of a ratings downgrade. Some of the factors that can affect credit ratings are cash flows, liquidity, the amount of debt as a component of total capitalization, NEE's overall business mix and political, legislative and regulatory actions. There can be no assurance that one or more of the ratings of NEE, NEECH and FPL will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency.

NEE's and FPL's liquidity may be impaired if their credit providers are unable to fund their credit commitments to the companies or to maintain their current credit ratings.

The inability of NEE's, NEECH's and FPL's credit providers to fund their credit commitments or to maintain their current credit ratings could require NEE, NEECH or FPL, among other things, to renegotiate requirements in agreements, find an alternative credit provider with acceptable credit ratings to meet funding requirements, or post cash collateral and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's liquidity.

Poor market performance and other economic factors could affect NEE's defined benefit pension plan's funded status, which may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations and prospects.

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. A decline in the market value of the assets held in the defined benefit pension plan due to poor investment performance or other factors may increase the funding requirements for this obligation.

NEE's defined benefit pension plan is sensitive to changes in interest rates, since, as interest rates decrease the funding liabilities increase, potentially increasing benefits costs and funding requirements. Any increase in benefits costs or funding requirements may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects.

Poor market performance and other economic factors could adversely affect the asset values of NEE's and FPL's nuclear decommissioning funds, which may materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE and FPL are required to maintain decommissioning funds to satisfy their future obligations to decommission their nuclear power plants. A decline in the market value of the assets held in the decommissioning funds due to poor investment performance or other factors may increase the funding requirements for these obligations. Any increase in funding requirements may have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of NEE's investments are subject to changes in market value and other risks, which may materially adversely affect NEE's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE holds certain investments where changes in the fair value affect NEE's financial results. In some cases there may be no observable market values for these investments, requiring fair value estimates to be based on other valuation techniques. This type of analysis requires significant judgment and the actual values realized in a sale of these investments could differ materially from those estimated. A sale of an investment below previously estimated value, or other decline in the fair value of an investment, could result in losses or the write-off of such investment, and may have a material adverse effect on NEE's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

NEE may be unable to meet its ongoing and future financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock if its subsidiaries are unable to pay upstream dividends or repay funds to NEE.

NEE is a holding company and, as such, has no material operations of its own. Substantially all of NEE's consolidated assets are held by its subsidiaries. NEE's ability to meet its financial obligations, including, but not limited to, its guarantees, and to pay dividends on its common stock is primarily dependent on its subsidiaries' net income and cash flows, which are subject to the risks of their respective businesses, and their ability to pay upstream dividends or to repay funds to NEE.

NEE's subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have no independent obligation to provide NEE with funds for its payment obligations. The subsidiaries have financial obligations, including, but not limited to, payment of debt service, which they must satisfy before they can provide NEE with funds. In addition, in the event of a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization, NEE's right to participate in a distribution of assets is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors.

The dividend-paying ability of some of the subsidiaries is limited by contractual restrictions which are contained in outstanding financing agreements and which may be included in future financing agreements. The future enactment of laws or regulations also may prohibit or restrict the ability of NEE's subsidiaries to pay upstream dividends or to repay funds.

NEE may be unable to meet its ongoing and future financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock if NEE is required to perform under guarantees of obligations of its subsidiaries.

NEE guarantees many of the obligations of its consolidated subsidiaries, other than FPL, through guarantee agreements with NEECH. These guarantees may require NEE to provide substantial funds to its subsidiaries or their creditors or counterparties at a time when NEE is in need of liquidity to meet its own financial obligations. Funding such guarantees may materially adversely affect NEE's ability to meet its financial obligations or to pay dividends.

NEP may not be able to access sources of capital on commercially reasonable terms, which would have a material adverse effect on its ability to consummate future acquisitions and on the value of NEE's limited partner interest in NEP OpCo.

NEE understands that NEP expects, from time to time, to finance acquisitions of clean energy projects partially or wholly through the issuance of additional securities. NEP needs to be able to access the capital markets on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. NEP's ability to access the capital markets is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of the capital markets and investor appetite for investment in clean energy projects in general and NEP's common or preferred units in particular. An inability to obtain capital markets financing on commercially reasonable terms could significantly limit NEP's ability to consummate future acquisitions and to effectuate its growth strategy.

Furthermore there may not be sufficient availability under NEP OpCo's subsidiaries' revolving credit facility or other financing arrangements on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. An inability to obtain the required or desired financing could significantly limit NEP's ability to consummate acquisitions and effectuate its growth strategy. If financing is available, it may be available only on terms that could significantly increase NEP's interest expense, impose additional or more restrictive covenants and reduce cash distributions to its unitholders. NEP's inability to effectively consummate future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on NEP's ability to grow its business and make cash distributions to its unitholders.

Through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, NEE owns a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. NEP's inability to access the capital markets on commercially reasonable terms and effectively consummate future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on NEP's ability to grow its cash distributions to its common unitholders, including NEE, and on the value of NEE's limited partnership interest in NEP OpCo.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may exert downward pressure on the market price of NEE's common stock.

The market price and trading volume of NEE's common stock are subject to fluctuations as a result of, among other factors, general credit and capital market conditions and changes in market sentiment regarding the operations, business and financing strategies of NEE and its subsidiaries. As a result, disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets may, for example, have a material adverse effect on the market price of NEE's common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

For a description of NEE's principal properties, see Item 1. Business - FPL and Item 1. Business - NEER.

Character of Ownership

Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage, which secures most debt securities issued by FPL. The majority of FPL's real property is held in fee and is free from other encumbrances, subject to minor exceptions which are not of a nature as to substantially impair the usefulness to FPL of such properties. Some of FPL's electric lines are located on parcels of land which are not owned in fee by FPL but are covered by necessary consents of governmental authorities or rights obtained from owners of private property. The majority of NEER's generation facilities, pipeline facilities and transmission assets are owned by NEER subsidiaries and a number of those facilities and assets, including all of the Texas pipelines, are encumbered by liens securing various financings. Additionally, the majority of NEER's generation facilities, pipeline facilities and transmission lines are located on land leased or under easement from owners of private property. See Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrants' Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Common Stock Data. All of FPL's common stock is owned by NEE. NEE's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NEE." The high and low sales prices for the common stock of NEE as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system of the New York Stock Exchange and the cash dividends per share declared for each quarter during the past two years are as follows:

Quarter	2017			2016		
	High	Low	Cash Dividends	High	Low	Cash Dividends
First	\$ 133.28	\$ 117.33	\$ 0.9825	\$ 119.37	\$ 102.20	\$ 0.87
Second	\$ 144.87	\$ 127.09	\$ 0.9825	\$ 130.43	\$ 112.44	\$ 0.87
Third	\$ 151.60	\$ 138.00	\$ 0.9825	\$ 131.98	\$ 120.22	\$ 0.87
Fourth	\$ 159.40	\$ 145.62	\$ 0.9825	\$ 128.46	\$ 110.49	\$ 0.87

The amount and timing of dividends payable on NEE's common stock are within the sole discretion of NEE's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend rate at least annually (generally in February) to determine its appropriateness in light of NEE's financial position and results of operations, legislative and regulatory developments affecting the electric utility industry in general and FPL in particular, competitive conditions, change in business mix and any other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. The ability of NEE to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon, among other things, dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries. There are no restrictions in effect that currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to NEE. In February 2018, NEE announced that it would increase its quarterly dividend on its common stock from \$0.9825 per share to \$1.11 per share. See Management's Discussion - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Covenants with respect to dividend restrictions and Note 10 - Common Stock Dividend Restrictions regarding dividends paid by FPL to NEE.

As of the close of business on January 31, 2018, there were 18,627 holders of record of NEE's common stock.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. Information regarding purchases made by NEE of its common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2017 is as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^(a)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program ^(b)
10/1/2017 - 10/31/17	—	—	—	45,000,000
11/1/2017 - 11/30/17	190	\$ 157.36	—	45,000,000
12/1/2017 - 12/31/17	435	\$ 158.14	—	45,000,000
Total	625	\$ 157.90	—	

(a) Includes: (1) in November 2017, shares of common stock withheld from employees to pay certain withholding taxes upon the vesting of stock awards granted to such employees under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan; and (2) in December 2017, shares of common stock purchased as a reinvestment of dividends by the trustee of a grantor trust in connection with NEE's obligation under a February 2006 grant under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (former LTIP) to an executive officer of deferred retirement share awards.

(b) In May 2017, NEE's Board of Directors authorized repurchases of up to 45 million shares of common stock over an unspecified period.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
SELECTED DATA OF NEE (millions, except per share amounts) ^(a) :					
Operating revenues	\$ 17,195	\$ 16,155	\$ 17,486	\$ 17,021	\$ 15,136
Income from continuing operations ^(b)	\$ 5,320	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,677
Net income ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 5,320	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,908
Net income attributable to NEE:					
Income from continuing operations ^(b)	\$ 5,378	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,677
Gain from discontinued operations ^(c)	—	—	—	—	231
Total	\$ 5,378	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,908
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic:					
Continuing operations ^(b)	\$ 11.47	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 3.95
Net income ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 11.47	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.67	\$ 4.50
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution:					
Continuing operations ^(b)	\$ 11.38	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 3.93
Net income ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 11.38	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.47
Dividends paid per share of common stock	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.08	\$ 2.90	\$ 2.64
Total assets ^(d)	\$ 97,827	\$ 89,993	\$ 82,479	\$ 74,605	\$ 69,007
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities	\$ 31,463	\$ 27,818	\$ 26,681	\$ 24,044	\$ 23,670
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases:					
FPL	\$ 5,291	\$ 3,934	\$ 3,633	\$ 3,241	\$ 2,903
NEER	5,375	5,521	4,661	3,701	3,637
Corporate and Other	74	181	83	75	142
Total	\$ 10,740	\$ 9,636	\$ 8,377	\$ 7,017	\$ 6,682

(a) See Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP for a discussion of the deconsolidation of NEP in January 2018.

(b) Includes net unrealized mark-to-market after-tax gains (losses) associated with non-qualifying hedges of approximately \$(35) million, \$(92) million, \$183 million, \$153 million and \$(53) million, respectively. 2017 also includes approximately \$1,827 million (\$1,928 million attributable to NEE) of net favorable tax reform impacts (see Note 5), exclusive of \$95 million being offset in the non-qualifying hedge amount. 2017 and 2016 also include after-tax gains on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business and natural gas generation facilities of \$685 million and \$219 million, respectively (see Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale). Also, on an after-tax basis, 2017 includes an impairment charge of \$258 million related to Duane Arnold (see Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements) and 2013 includes impairment and other charges of approximately \$342 million related to solar projects in Spain.

(c) 2013 includes an after-tax gain from discontinued operations of \$231 million related to the sale of hydropower generation plants.

(d) Includes assets held for sale of approximately \$140 million in 2017, \$452 million in 2016 and \$1,009 million in 2015. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

OVERVIEW

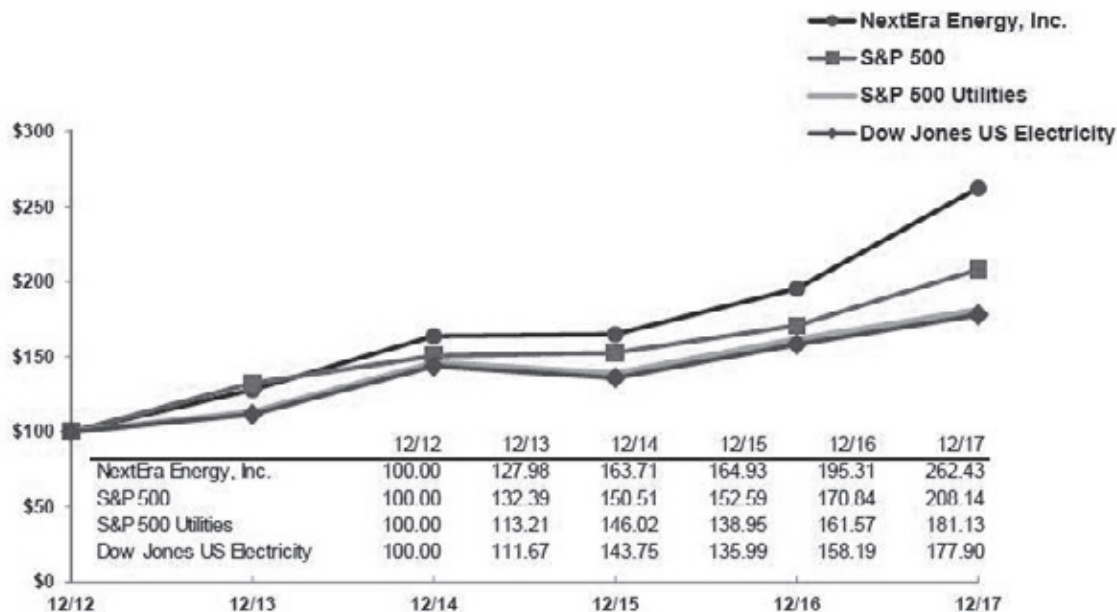
NEE's operating performance is driven primarily by the operations of its two principal subsidiaries, FPL, which serves nearly five million customer accounts in Florida and is one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S., and NEER, which together with affiliated entities is the world's largest operator of wind and solar projects based on 2017 MWh produced. The table below presents net income attributable to NEE and earnings per share attributable to NEE, assuming dilution, by reportable segment, FPL and NEER, and by Corporate and Other, which is primarily comprised of the operating results of NEET and other business activities, as well as other income and expense items, including interest expense, income taxes and eliminating entries (see Note 14 for additional segment information). The following discussions should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein and all comparisons are with the corresponding items in the prior year.

	Net Income Attributable to NEE			Earnings Per Share Attributable to NEE, Assuming Dilution		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)					
FPL	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,648	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.63
NEER ^(a)	2,963	1,125	1,092	6.27	2.41	2.41
Corporate and Other	535	60	12	1.13	0.13	0.02
NEE	<u>\$ 5,378</u>	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 11.38</u>	<u>\$ 6.25</u>	<u>\$ 6.06</u>

(a) NEER's results reflect an allocation of interest expense from NEECH based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt.

For the five years ended December 31, 2017, NEE delivered a total shareholder return of approximately 162.4%, above the S&P 500's 108.1% return, the S&P 500 Utilities' 81.1% return and the Dow Jones U.S. Electricity's 77.9% return. The historical stock performance of NEE's common stock shown in the performance graph below is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*



*\$100 invested on 12/31/12 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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Adjusted Earnings

NEE prepares its financial statements under GAAP. However, management uses earnings excluding certain items (adjusted earnings), a non-GAAP financial measure, internally for financial planning, analysis of performance, reporting of results to the Board of Directors and as an input in determining performance-based compensation under NEE's employee incentive compensation plans. NEE also uses adjusted earnings when communicating its financial results and earnings outlook to analysts and investors. NEE's management believes that adjusted earnings provide a more meaningful representation of NEE's fundamental earnings power. Although the excluded amounts are properly included in the determination of net income under GAAP, management believes that the amount and/or nature of such items make period to period comparisons of operations difficult and potentially confusing. Adjusted earnings do not represent a substitute for net income, as prepared under GAAP.

The following table provides details of the after-tax adjustments to net income considered in computing NEE's adjusted earnings discussed above.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)		
Net gains (losses) associated with non-qualifying hedge activity ^(a)	\$ (35)	\$ (92)	\$ 183
Merger-related expenses - Corporate and Other ^(b)	\$ (63)	\$ (92)	\$ (20)
Operating results of solar projects in Spain - NEER	\$ 5	\$ (11)	\$ 5
Income (losses) from OTTI on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(c)	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ (15)
Tax reform-related ^(d)	\$ 1,877	\$ —	\$ —
Gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business - Corporate and Other ^(e)	\$ 685	\$ —	\$ —
Gains on sale of natural gas generation facilities ^(f)	\$ —	\$ 219	\$ —
Duane Arnold impairment charge ^(g)	\$ (258)	\$ —	\$ —
Resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale - NEER	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —

- (a) For 2017, 2016 and 2015, approximately \$47 million of gains, \$233 million of losses and \$175 million of gains, respectively, are included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other. The change in non-qualifying hedge activity is primarily attributable to changes in forward power and natural gas prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, as well as the reversal of previously recognized unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses as the underlying transactions were realized. In 2017, net losses associated with non-qualifying hedge activity were partly offset by approximately \$95 million of tax reform impacts.
- (b) See Note 1 - Merger Terminations.
- (c) Reflects OTTI losses on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of the reversal of previously recognized OTTI losses on securities sold and losses on securities where price recovery was deemed unlikely (collectively, OTTI reversals). For 2017, 2016 and 2015, approximately \$2 million of income, \$2 million of losses and \$14 million of losses, respectively, are included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other.
- (d) Approximately \$1,925 million of net favorable tax reform impacts and \$50 million of net unfavorable tax reform impacts are included in NEER's and FPL's net income, respectively; the balance is included in Corporate and Other. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve and Note 5.
- (e) See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale for a discussion of the sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business.
- (f) Approximately \$276 million of the gains is included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale for a discussion of the sale of the natural gas generation facilities.
- (g) Approximately \$246 million of the impairment charge is included in NEER's net income; the balance is included in Corporate and Other. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

NEE segregates into two categories unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses and timing impacts related to derivative transactions. The first category, referred to as non-qualifying hedges, represents certain energy derivative, interest rate derivative and foreign currency transactions entered into as economic hedges, which do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, or for which hedge accounting treatment is not elected or has been discontinued. Changes in the fair value of those transactions are marked to market and reported in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in earnings volatility because the economic offset to certain of the positions are generally not marked to market. As a consequence, NEE's net income reflects only the movement in one part of economically-linked transactions. For example, a gain (loss) in the non-qualifying hedge category for certain energy derivatives is offset by decreases (increases) in the fair value of related physical asset positions in the portfolio or contracts, which are not marked to market under GAAP. For this reason, NEE's management views results expressed excluding the impact of the non-qualifying hedges as a meaningful measure of current period performance. The second category, referred to as trading activities, which is included in adjusted earnings, represents the net unrealized effect of actively traded positions entered into to take advantage of expected market price movements and all other commodity hedging activities. In 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for its interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, which could result in increased volatility in the non-qualifying hedge category. At FPL, substantially all changes in the fair value of energy derivative transactions are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel clause. See Note 3.

2017 Summary

Net income attributable to NEE for 2017 was higher than 2016 by \$2,466 million, or \$5.13 per share, assuming dilution, due to higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other, including the favorable impacts of tax reform.

FPL's increase in net income in 2017 was primarily driven by continued investments in plant in service and other property and increased retail rate base under the 2016 rate agreement, partly offset by the net impact of storm restoration costs due to Hurricane Irma discussed below.

NEER's results increased in 2017 primarily reflecting the impacts of tax reform, earnings from new investments and the non-qualifying hedge activity, partly offset by the Duane Arnold impairment charge and the absence of 2016 gains from the sale of natural gas generation facilities. In 2017, NEER added approximately 355 MW of new wind generating capacity, 1,596 MW of wind repowering generating capacity and 200 MW of solar generating capacity in the U.S., completed the sale of 80 MW of solar generating capacity and increased its backlog of contracted renewable development projects.

Corporate and Other's results in 2017 increased primarily reflecting the gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business, partly offset by non-qualifying hedge activity.

NEE and its subsidiaries require funds to support and grow their businesses. These funds are primarily provided by cash flow from operations, borrowings or issuances of short- and long-term debt and proceeds from differential membership investors and, from time to time, issuances of equity securities. See Liquidity and Capital Resources - Liquidity.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income attributable to NEE for 2017 was \$5.38 billion, compared to \$2.91 billion in 2016 and \$2.75 billion in 2015. In 2017 and 2016, net income attributable to NEE improved due to higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other.

In 2017, the enactment of tax reform required NEE and its subsidiaries to, among other things, revalue their deferred income tax assets and liabilities to the new 21% federal corporate income tax rate. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve and Note 5 for further discussion of the impacts of tax reform.

FPL: Results of Operations

FPL obtains its operating revenues primarily from the sale of electricity to retail customers at rates established by the FPSC through base rates and cost recovery clause mechanisms. FPL's net income for 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$1,880 million, \$1,727 million and \$1,648 million, respectively, representing an increase in 2017 of \$153 million and an increase in 2016 of \$79 million. The increases in 2017 and 2016 were primarily driven by higher earnings from investments in plant in service and other property. Such investments grew FPL's average retail rate base by approximately \$3.5 billion and \$2.4 billion in 2017 and 2016, respectively, and reflect, among other things, ongoing transmission and distribution additions, the replacement of certain gas turbines with high-efficiency, low-emission turbines, solar generation additions and the modernized Port Everglades Clean Energy Center that was placed in service on April 1, 2016 (Port Everglades power plant).

In September 2017, Hurricane Irma passed through Florida causing damage throughout much of FPL's service territory, resulting in approximately 4.4 million of FPL's customers losing electrical service. FPL restored power to approximately 50% of its affected customers within one day and to approximately 95% of affected customers within seven days. In December 2017, following the enactment of tax reform, FPL used available reserve amortization to offset nearly all of the write-off of Hurricane Irma storm restoration costs, and FPL plans to partially restore the reserve amortization through tax savings generated during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve.

The use of reserve amortization was permitted under the 2012 rate agreement and continues during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates for additional information on the 2016 and 2012 rate agreements. In order to earn a targeted regulatory ROE, subject to limitations associated with the 2016 and 2012 rate agreements, reserve amortization is calculated using a trailing thirteen-month average of retail rate base and capital structure in conjunction with the trailing twelve months regulatory retail base net operating income, which primarily includes the retail base portion of base and other revenues, net of O&M, depreciation and amortization, interest and tax expenses. In general, the net impact of these income statement line items must be adjusted, in part, by reserve amortization to earn the targeted regulatory ROE. In certain periods, reserve amortization is reversed so as not to exceed the targeted regulatory ROE. The drivers of FPL's net income not reflected in the reserve amortization calculation typically include wholesale and transmission service revenues and expenses, cost recovery clause revenues and expenses, AFUDC - equity and revenue and costs not recoverable from retail customers by the FPSC. In 2017 and 2016, FPL recorded reserve amortization of \$1,250 million and \$13 million, respectively, and in 2015, FPL recorded the reversal of reserve amortization of approximately \$15 million. FPL's regulatory ROE for 2017 was approximately 11.08% and, for both 2016 and 2015, was 11.50%.

During 2017, FPL's operating revenues increased \$1,077 million primarily related to increases of approximately \$404 million in retail base revenues, \$274 million in storm-related surcharge revenues and \$262 million in fuel cost recovery revenues. During

2016, FPL's operating revenues decreased \$756 million primarily related to decreases of approximately \$755 million in fuel cost recovery revenues and \$171 million in capacity clause revenues, partly offset by an increase of \$154 million in retail base revenues.

Retail Base

FPL's retail base revenues for 2017 reflect the 2016 rate agreement and for 2016 and 2015 reflect the 2012 rate agreement. In December 2016, the FPSC issued a final order approving the 2016 rate agreement which became effective January 2017 and will remain in effect until at least December 2020, establishes FPL's allowed regulatory ROE at 10.55%, with a range of 9.60% to 11.60%, and allows for retail rate base increases in 2017, 2018 and upon commencement of commercial operations at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center and certain solar projects. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Base Rates for additional information on the 2016 rate agreement.

Retail base revenues increased approximately \$45 million in 2017 and \$175 million in 2016 through a \$216 million annualized retail base rate increase associated with the modernized Port Everglades power plant. In addition, the 2017 increase in retail base revenues reflects additional revenues of approximately \$389 million related to new retail base rates under the 2016 rate agreement. In 2017 and 2016, retail base revenues were also impacted by decreases of 2.1% for each period in the average usage per retail customer and increases of 1.3% and 1.4%, respectively, in the average number of customer accounts. Despite generally favorable weather in 2017, usage per retail customer declined. Hurricane Irma contributed to the 2017 decrease in retail usage, resulting in a decrease in retail base revenues of approximately \$60 million which represents a 1.0% decrease in retail base revenues. The decline in 2016 usage per retail customer was primarily due to milder weather and customer service interruptions as a result of hurricanes that impacted FPL's service territory in 2016 which had a modest negative impact on 2016 base revenue. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve.

Cost Recovery Clauses

Revenues from fuel and other cost recovery clauses and pass-through costs, such as franchise fees, revenue taxes and storm-related surcharges, are largely a pass-through of costs. Such revenues also include a return on investment allowed to be recovered through the cost recovery clauses on certain assets, primarily related to certain solar and environmental projects and the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset associated with FPL's acquisition of certain generation facilities. See Item 1. Business - FPL - FPL Regulation - FPL Rate Regulation - Cost Recovery Clauses. Underrecovery or overrecovery of cost recovery clause and other pass-through costs (deferred clause and franchise expenses and revenues) can significantly affect NEE's and FPL's operating cash flows. The 2017 and 2016 net overrecoveries were approximately \$82 million and \$94 million, respectively, and positively affected NEE's and FPL's cash flows from operating activities.

The 2017 increase in fuel cost recovery revenues primarily reflects a higher average fuel factor resulting in higher revenues of approximately \$258 million. The 2016 decrease in fuel cost recovery revenues is primarily due to a decrease of approximately \$737 million related to a lower average fuel factor. The 2017 increase in storm-related surcharge revenues relates to FPL's recovery of eligible storm restoration costs following hurricanes impacting FPL's service territory in 2016 and replenishment of the storm reserve for a 12-month period beginning on March 1, 2017. The 2016 decrease in capacity clause revenues was largely due to reductions in purchased power and capacity expenses associated with the capacity clause.

In 2017, 2016 and 2015, cost recovery clauses contributed approximately \$120 million, \$112 million and \$103 million, respectively, to FPL's net income. The increases in 2017 and 2016 primarily relate to the acquisitions of certain generation facilities in 2017 and 2015, a portion of the costs of which were recovered through cost recovery clauses. In January 2017, FPL assumed ownership of a 330 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Indiantown, Florida (Indiantown generation facility) for a purchase price of approximately \$451 million (including existing debt of approximately \$218 million). In September 2015, FPL assumed ownership of the Cedar Bay generation facility and terminated its long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy for a purchase price of approximately \$521 million. FPL will recover the purchase price related to the Indiantown and Cedar Bay generation facilities and the associated income tax gross-up on Cedar Bay as regulatory assets which are being amortized over approximately nine years. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation for further discussion.

Other Items Impacting FPL's Consolidated Statements of Income

Fuel, Purchased Power and Interchange Expense

Fuel, purchased power and interchange expense increased \$245 million and decreased \$979 million during 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increase for 2017 primarily relates to approximately \$314 million of higher fuel and energy prices, partly offset by a decrease of \$103 million in capacity fees related in part to the Indiantown generation facility long-term purchased power agreement after FPL assumed ownership of the Indiantown generation facility. The decrease in 2016 primarily relates to approximately \$453 million of lower fuel and energy prices and \$27 million related to lower energy sales. In addition, FPL recognized approximately \$49 million and \$220 million of deferred retail fuel costs in 2017 and 2015, respectively, compared to the deferral of \$11 million of retail fuel costs in 2016. The decrease in 2016 also reflects lower capacity fees of approximately \$267 million related in part to the termination of the Cedar Bay generation facility long-term purchased power agreement after FPL assumed ownership of the Cedar Bay generation facility.

Storm Restoration Costs

In December 2017, following the enactment of tax reform, FPL determined that it would not seek recovery of Hurricane Irma storm restoration costs through a surcharge from customers and, as a result, the regulatory asset associated with Hurricane Irma was written off. As allowed under the 2016 rate agreement, FPL used available reserve amortization to offset nearly all of the expense, and plans to partially restore the reserve amortization through tax savings generated during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

The major components of FPL's depreciation and amortization expense are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)		
Reserve reversal (amortization) recorded under the 2016 and 2012 rate agreements	\$ (1,250)	\$ (13)	\$ 15
Other depreciation and amortization recovered under base rates	1,608	1,366	1,359
Depreciation and amortization primarily recovered under cost recovery clauses and securitized storm-recovery cost amortization	575	298	202
Total	<u>\$ 933</u>	<u>\$ 1,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,576</u>

Depreciation expense decreased \$718 million and increased \$75 million during 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease in 2017 primarily reflects approximately \$1,237 million of higher reserve amortization, partly offset by higher depreciation recovered under base rates due to higher rates as a result of the 2016 rate agreement, higher storm-recovery cost amortization related to the recovery of restoration costs from hurricanes that impacted FPL's service territory in 2016 and higher plant in service balances. The reserve amortization, or reversal of such amortization, reflects adjustments to accrued asset removal costs provided under the 2016 and 2012 rate agreements in order to achieve the targeted regulatory ROE. Reserve amortization is recorded as a reduction to (or when reversed as an increase to) accrued asset removal costs which is reflected in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2017, no amounts remain in accrued asset removal costs related to reserve amortization.

The increase in depreciation and amortization expense in 2016 primarily relates to higher amortization of a regulatory asset associated with the September 2015 acquisition of the Cedar Bay generation facility and higher depreciation related to higher plant in service balances, partly offset by the absence of 2015 amortization expenses associated with analog meters.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes and Other

Taxes other than income taxes and other increased \$103 million in 2017 primarily due to higher franchise and revenue taxes, neither of which impacts net income, as well as higher property taxes reflecting growth in plant in service balances.

NEER: Results of Operations

NEER owns, develops, constructs, manages and operates electric generation facilities in wholesale energy markets primarily in the U.S., as well as in Canada and Spain. NEER also provides full energy and capacity requirements services, engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities and invests in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production and pipeline infrastructure assets. NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$2,963 million, \$1,125 million and \$1,092 million, respectively, resulting in an increase in 2017 of \$1,838 million and an increase in 2016 of \$33 million. The primary drivers, on an after-tax basis, of these changes are in the following table.

	Increase (Decrease) From Prior Period	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(millions)	
New investments ^(a)	\$ 363	\$ 293
Existing assets ^(a)	(54)	(55)
Gas infrastructure ^(a)	(13)	(75)
Customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading ^(b)	3	(16)
Revaluation of contingent consideration	(80)	80
Interest and other general and administrative expenses ^(c)	(158)	(99)
Other	79	36
Change in non-qualifying hedge activity ^(d)	280	(408)
Change in OTTI losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(d)	4	12
Tax reform-related ^(d)	1,925	—
Duane Arnold impairment charge ^(d)	(246)	—
Operating results of the solar projects in Spain ^(d)	16	(16)
Gains on sale of natural gas generation facilities ^(d)	(276)	276
Resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale ^(d)	(5)	5
Increase in net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 1,838	\$ 33

(a) Reflects after-tax project contributions, including PTCs, ITCs and deferred income taxes and other benefits associated with convertible ITCs for wind and solar projects, as applicable, (see Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization, - Income Taxes and - Sale of Differential Membership Interests and Note 5), as well as income tax benefits related to the Canadian tax restructuring, but excludes allocation of interest expense or corporate general and administrative expenses. Results from projects and pipelines are included in new investments during the first twelve months of operation or ownership. Project results are included in existing assets and pipeline results are included in gas infrastructure beginning with the thirteenth month of operation or ownership.

(b) Excludes allocation of interest expense and corporate general and administrative expenses.

(c) Includes differential membership interest costs. Excludes unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses related to interest rate derivative contracts, which are included in change in non-qualifying hedge activity.

(d) See Overview - Adjusted Earnings for additional information.

New Investments

In 2017, results from new investments increased primarily due to:

- higher earnings of approximately \$316 million, including the net effect of deferred income taxes and other benefits associated with ITCs and convertible ITCs, related to the addition of approximately 1,818 MW of wind generating capacity and 1,378 MW of solar generating capacity during or after 2016, and
- higher earnings of approximately \$44 million related to additional investments in natural gas pipeline projects.

In 2016, results from new investments increased primarily due to:

- higher earnings of approximately \$223 million, including deferred income tax and other benefits associated with ITCs and convertible ITCs, related to the addition of approximately 2,819 MW of wind generating capacity and 1,226 MW of solar generating capacity during or after 2015, and
- higher earnings of approximately \$70 million related to the acquisition of the Texas pipelines in October 2015 and additional investments in other natural gas pipeline projects.

Existing Assets

In 2017, results from NEER's existing asset portfolio decreased primarily due to:

- lower results from wind and solar assets of approximately \$36 million primarily reflecting an increase in the amount of earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest and the absence of 2016 income tax benefits related to the Canadian tax restructuring, offset in part by lower depreciation related to the change in useful lives of certain wind assets (see Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization), and
- lower results of approximately \$27 million related to the sale of certain natural gas generation facilities (see Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale).

In 2016, results from NEER's existing asset portfolio decreased primarily due to:

- lower results from wind and solar assets of approximately \$40 million primarily due to lower state tax credits, the roll off of PTCs on certain wind projects after ten years of production (PTC roll off), higher project O&M expenses and an increase in the amount of earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest, offset in part by higher wind generation and income tax benefits related to the Canadian tax restructuring, and
- lower results of \$6 million related to the sale of certain natural gas generation facilities (see Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale).

Gas Infrastructure

The decrease in gas infrastructure results in 2016 is primarily due to increased depreciation expense reflecting higher depletion rates as well as lower commodity prices.

Revaluation of Contingent Consideration

For 2016, NEER's results reflect approximately \$80 million of after-tax fair value adjustments, net of amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests, to reduce the contingent holdback associated with the acquisition of the Texas pipelines (see Note 7 - Texas Pipeline Business).

Interest and General and Administrative Expenses

Interest and general and administrative expenses includes interest expense, differential membership interest costs and other corporate general and administrative expenses. In 2017 and 2016, interest and general and administrative expenses reflect higher borrowing costs and other costs to support the growth of the business.

Other Factors

Supplemental to the primary drivers of the changes in NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests discussed above, the discussion below describes changes in certain line items set forth in NEE's consolidated statements of income as they relate to NEER.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for 2017 increased \$293 million primarily due to:

- higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$318 million,
- lower unrealized mark-to-market losses from non-qualifying hedges (approximately \$71 million for 2017 compared to \$273 million in 2016), and
- higher revenues of approximately \$125 million from the customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading business, partly offset by,
- lower revenues from existing assets of approximately \$291 million primarily reflecting the sale of certain natural gas generation facilities in 2016, and
- lower revenues from the gas infrastructure business of approximately \$89 million.

Operating revenues for 2016 decreased \$551 million primarily due to:

- unrealized mark-to-market losses from non-qualifying hedges of approximately \$273 million for 2016 compared to \$275 million of gains on such hedges for 2015, and
- lower revenues from existing assets of approximately \$409 million reflecting lower revenues from the natural gas generation facilities sold in 2016, offset in part by higher wind generation due to stronger wind resource and higher revenues at Seabrook reflecting the absence of a 2015 refueling outage, partly offset by,
- higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$384 million.

Operating Expenses - net

Operating expenses - net for 2017 increased \$899 million primarily due to:

- the absence of the 2016 gain on the sale of natural gas generation facilities of approximately \$445 million,

- the Duane Arnold impairment charge of approximately \$420 million, and
- higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$167 million, partly offset by,
- lower depreciation expense on existing assets of approximately \$98 million primarily related to the change in the estimated useful lives of certain equipment (see Note 1 - Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization) and lower depletion rates, and
- lower fuel expense of approximately \$85 million primarily related to the sale of certain natural gas generation facilities in 2016 offset in part by higher fuel purchases for the proprietary power and gas trading business.

Operating expenses - net for 2016 decreased \$446 million primarily due to:

- gains of approximately \$446 million primarily related to the sale of natural gas generation facilities in 2016 and the profit sharing liability amortization related to ownership interests sold to NEP, and
- lower fuel expense of approximately \$284 million primarily reflecting lower fuel expense from the natural gas generation facilities sold in 2016,

partly offset by,

- higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$208 million,
- higher O&M expenses reflecting higher costs associated with growth in the NEER business, and
- higher depreciation of approximately \$49 million on existing assets primarily reflecting an increase of \$111 million of depreciation from the gas infrastructure business primarily related to higher depletion rates and increased production, partly offset by lower depreciation on the natural gas generation facilities sold in 2016.

Interest Expense

NEER's interest expense for 2017 increased \$69 million primarily reflecting higher average debt balances reflecting growth in the business. NEER's interest expense for 2016 increased \$107 million reflecting approximately \$45 million of unfavorable changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments compared to \$11 million of favorable changes in 2015 and higher average debt balances reflecting growth in the business.

Benefits Associated with Differential Membership Interests - net

Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net for all periods presented reflect benefits recognized by NEER as third-party investors received their portion of the economic attributes, including income tax attributes, of the underlying wind and solar projects, net of associated costs. The increase for 2017 primarily relates to additional sales of differential membership interests in 2017 and 2016. The increase for 2016 primarily relates to lower interest costs associated with the ongoing paydown of the differential membership interest obligations, additional sales of differential membership interests and increased results of the underlying wind and solar projects. See Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.

Gains on Disposal of Investments and Other Property - net

Gains on disposal of investments and other property - net for all periods presented primarily reflect gains on sales of securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds.

Revaluation of Contingent Consideration

Revaluation of contingent consideration reflects 2016 fair value adjustments to reduce the contingent holdback associated with the acquisition of the Texas pipelines. Approximately \$65 million of the fair value adjustments was attributable to noncontrolling interests. See Note 7 - Texas Pipeline Business.

Tax Credits, Benefits and Expenses

PTCs from wind projects and ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with convertible ITCs from solar and certain wind projects are reflected in NEER's earnings. PTCs are recognized as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes, and were approximately \$132 million, \$120 million and \$149 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with convertible ITCs totaled approximately \$236 million, \$150 million and \$89 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. A portion of the PTCs and ITCs have been allocated to investors in connection with sales of differential membership interests. PTCs, ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with convertible ITCs can significantly affect the effective income tax rate depending on the amount of pretax income. The amount of PTCs recognized can be significantly affected by wind generation and by PTC roll off. Also, NEE's effective income tax rate was affected by the favorable tax reform impacts in 2017 and the reversal of a noncash income tax charge associated with structuring Canadian assets in 2016. See Note 5.

NEP

In all periods presented, indirect subsidiaries of NEER sold additional ownership interests in wind and solar projects to indirect subsidiaries of NEP. See Note 1 - NextEra Energy Partners, LP.

During the third quarter of 2017, changes to NEP's governance structure were made that, among other things, enhanced NEP unitholder governance rights. The new governance structure established a NEP board of directors whereby NEP unitholders have the ability to nominate and elect board members, subject to certain limitations and requirements. As a result of these governance changes, NEP was deconsolidated from NEE in January 2018, which is when the term of office of the first NEP unitholder-elected directors took effect. As a result of the deconsolidation of NEP, NEE will reflect its ownership interest in NEP as an equity method

investment and future earnings from NEP as equity in earnings of equity method investees in its consolidated financial statements. Upon deconsolidation, the equity method investment was recorded at fair value which will result in a gain of approximately \$4 billion (\$3 billion after tax) to NEE in the first quarter of 2018. Additionally, sales of assets to NEP after deconsolidation will be accounted for as third-party sales.

Corporate and Other: Results of Operations

Corporate and Other is primarily comprised of the operating results of NEET and other business activities, as well as corporate interest income and expenses. Corporate and Other allocates a portion of NEECH's corporate interest expense to NEER. Interest expense is allocated based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt and, for purposes of allocating NEECH's corporate interest expense, the deferred credit associated with differential membership interests sold by NEER's subsidiaries is included with debt. Each subsidiary's income taxes are calculated based on the "separate return method," except that tax benefits that could not be used on a separate return basis, but are used on the consolidated tax return, are recorded by the subsidiary that generated the tax benefits. Any remaining consolidated income tax benefits or expenses are recorded at Corporate and Other.

Corporate and Other's results increased \$475 million and \$48 million during 2017 and 2016. The increase for 2017 primarily relates to the approximately \$685 million after-tax gain on the sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business in January 2017. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale. In addition, Corporate and Other's results reflect 2017 after-tax losses of approximately \$82 million related to non-qualifying hedge activity compared to gains of \$141 million in 2016. The increase in Corporate and Other's results for 2016 primarily relates to the non-qualifying hedge activity gains on interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and foreign currency transactions as hedge accounting was discontinued effective January 2016. See Note 3. The increase in 2016 was partly offset by higher merger-related expenses (see Note 1 - Merger Terminations) and unfavorable consolidating income tax adjustments.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

NEE and its subsidiaries require funds to support and grow their businesses. These funds are used for, among other things, working capital, capital expenditures, investments in or acquisitions of assets and businesses, payment of maturing debt obligations and, from time to time, redemption or repurchase of outstanding debt or equity securities. It is anticipated that these requirements will be satisfied through a combination of cash flows from operations, short- and long-term borrowings, the issuance of short- and long-term debt and, from time to time, equity securities, and proceeds from differential membership investors, consistent with NEE's and FPL's objective of maintaining, on a long-term basis, a capital structure that will support a strong investment grade credit rating. NEE, FPL and NEECH rely on access to credit and capital markets as significant sources of liquidity for capital requirements and other operations that are not satisfied by operating cash flows. The inability of NEE, FPL and NEECH to maintain their current credit ratings could affect their ability to raise short- and long-term capital, their cost of capital and the execution of their respective financing strategies, and could require the posting of additional collateral under certain agreements.

In October 2015, NEE authorized a program to purchase, from time to time, up to \$150 million of common units representing limited partner interests in NEP. Under the program, purchases may be made in amounts, at prices and at such times as NEE or its subsidiaries deem appropriate, all subject to market conditions and other considerations. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. Any purchases will be made in such quantities, at such prices, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as determined by NEE or its subsidiaries in their discretion, based on factors such as market and business conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors. The common unit purchase program does not require NEE to acquire any specific number of common units and may be modified or terminated by NEE at any time. At December 31, 2017, NEE owned a controlling general partner interest in NEP and beneficially owned approximately 60.6% of NEP's voting power. The purpose of the program is not to cause NEP's common units to be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange or to cause the common units to be deregistered with the SEC. As of December 31, 2017, NEE had purchased approximately \$36 million of NEP common units under this program. Also in October 2015, NEP put in place an at-the-market equity issuance program pursuant to which NEP may issue from time to time, up to \$150 million of its common units. As of December 31, 2017, NEP had issued approximately \$41 million of its common units under this program.

Cash Flows

NEE's sources and uses of cash for 2017, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016*	2015*
	(millions)		
Sources of cash:			
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 6,413	\$ 6,293	\$ 6,089
Long-term borrowings	8,354	5,657	5,772
Proceeds from differential membership investors	1,414	1,859	761
Proceeds from sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business	1,454	—	—
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	178	658	52
Cash grants under the Recovery Act	78	335	8
Issuances of common stock - net	55	537	1,298
Net increase in commercial paper and other short-term debt	1,867	—	—
Proceeds from sales of noncontrolling interests in NEP	—	645	345
Proceeds from issuance of NEP convertible preferred units - net	548	—	—
Effects of currency translation on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	26	10	17
Other sources - net	149	5	107
Total sources of cash	20,536	15,999	14,449
Uses of cash:			
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	(10,740)	(9,636)	(8,377)
Retirements of long-term debt	(6,780)	(3,310)	(3,972)
Net decrease in commercial paper and other short-term debt	—	(268)	(356)
Dividends on common stock	(1,845)	(1,612)	(1,385)
Other uses - net	(717)	(416)	(352)
Total uses of cash	(20,082)	(15,242)	(14,442)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 454	\$ 757	\$ 7

*Prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 1 - Restricted Cash.

NEE's primary capital requirements are for expanding and enhancing FPL's electric system and generation facilities to continue to provide reliable service to meet customer electricity demands and for funding NEER's investments in independent power and other projects. See Note 13 - Commitments for estimated capital expenditures in 2018 through 2022. The following table provides a summary of the major capital investments for 2017, 2016 and 2015.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)		
FPL:			
Generation:			
New	\$ 1,198	\$ 1,128	\$ 686
Existing	1,285	723	811
Transmission and distribution	2,151	1,848	1,681
Nuclear fuel	117	158	205
General and other	431	331	384
Other, primarily change in accrued property additions and exclusion of AFUDC - equity	109	(254)	(134)
Total	5,291	3,934	3,633
NEER:			
Wind	2,824	2,474	1,029
Solar	759	1,554	1,494
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	220	255	315
Natural gas pipelines	785	853	1,198
Other	787	385	625
Total	5,375	5,521	4,661
Corporate and Other	74	181	83
Total capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$ 10,740	\$ 9,636	\$ 8,377

Liquidity

At December 31, 2017, NEE's total net available liquidity was approximately \$9.2 billion. The table below provides the components of FPL's and NEECH's net available liquidity at December 31, 2017.

	FPL	NEECH	Total	Maturity Date	
				FPL	NEECH
		(millions)			
Bank revolving line of credit facilities ^(a)	\$ 2,916	\$ 4,964	\$ 7,880	2018 - 2022	2018 - 2022
Issued letters of credit	(3)	(446)	(449)		
	2,913	4,518	7,431		
Revolving credit facilities	1,155	1,485	2,640	2018 - 2019	2018 - 2022
Borrowings	(1,000)	—	(1,000)		
	155	1,485	1,640		
Letter of credit facilities ^(b)	—	550	550		2019 - 2020
Issued letters of credit	—	(468)	(468)		
	—	82	82		
Subtotal	3,068	6,085	9,153		
Cash and cash equivalents	33	1,679	1,712		
Commercial paper and other short-term borrowings outstanding	(1,687)	(5)	(1,692)		
Net available liquidity	\$ 1,414	\$ 7,759	\$ 9,173		

(a) Provide for the funding of loans up to \$7,880 million (\$2,916 million for FPL) and the issuance of letters of credit up to \$3,450 million (\$670 million for FPL). The entire amount of the credit facilities is available for general corporate purposes and to provide additional liquidity in the event of a loss to the companies' or their subsidiaries' operating facilities (including, in the case of FPL, a transmission and distribution property loss). FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are also available to support the purchase of \$838 million of pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds (tax exempt bonds) in the event they are tendered by individual bond holders and not remarketed prior to maturity. Approximately \$2,315 million of FPL's and \$3,730 million of NEECH's bank revolving line of credit facilities expire in 2022.

(b) Only available for the issuance of letters of credit.

At December 31, 2017, 68 banks participate in FPL's and NEECH's revolving credit facilities, with no one bank providing more than 7% of the combined revolving credit facilities. European banks provide approximately 24% of the combined revolving credit facilities. Pursuant to a 1998 guarantee agreement, NEE guarantees the payment of NEECH's debt obligations under its revolving credit facilities. In order for FPL or NEECH to borrow or to have letters of credit issued under the terms of their respective revolving credit facilities and, also for NEECH, its letter of credit facilities, FPL, in the case of FPL, and NEE, in the case of NEECH, are required, among other things, to maintain a ratio of funded debt to total capitalization that does not exceed a stated ratio. The FPL and NEECH revolving credit facilities also contain default and related acceleration provisions relating to, among other things, failure of FPL and NEE, as the case may be, to maintain the respective ratio of funded debt to total capitalization at or below the specified ratio. At December 31, 2017, each of NEE and FPL was in compliance with its required ratio.

Capital Support

Guarantees, Letters of Credit, Surety Bonds and Indemnifications (Guarantee Arrangements)

Certain subsidiaries of NEE issue guarantees and obtain letters of credit and surety bonds, as well as provide indemnities, to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties and financings. Substantially all of the guarantee arrangements are on behalf of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries, as discussed in more detail below. NEE is not required to recognize liabilities associated with guarantee arrangements issued on behalf of its consolidated subsidiaries unless it becomes probable that they will be required to perform. At December 31, 2017, NEE believes that there is no material exposure related to these guarantee arrangements.

NEE subsidiaries issue guarantees related to equity contribution agreements associated with the development, construction and financing of certain power generation facilities, engineering, procurement and construction agreements and natural gas pipeline development projects. Commitments associated with these activities are included in the contracts table in Note 13.

In addition, at December 31, 2017, NEE subsidiaries had approximately \$4.0 billion in guarantees related to obligations under purchased power agreements, nuclear-related activities, payment obligations related to PTCs, as well as other types of contractual obligations.

In some instances, subsidiaries of NEE elect to issue guarantees instead of posting other forms of collateral required under certain financing arrangements, as well as for other project-level cash management activities. At December 31, 2017, these guarantees totaled approximately \$786 million and support, among other things, cash management activities, including those related to debt service and O&M service agreements, as well as other specific project financing requirements.

Subsidiaries of NEE also issue guarantees to support customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading activities, including the buying and selling of wholesale and retail energy commodities. At December 31, 2017, the estimated mark-to-market exposure (the total amount that these subsidiaries of NEE could be required to fund based on energy commodity market prices at December 31, 2017) plus contract settlement net payables, net of collateral posted for obligations under these guarantees totaled approximately \$720 million.

At December 31, 2017, subsidiaries of NEE also had approximately \$1.3 billion of standby letters of credit and approximately \$311 million of surety bonds to support certain of the commercial activities discussed above. FPL's and NEECH's credit facilities are available to support the amount of the standby letters of credit.

In addition, as part of contract negotiations in the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of NEE have agreed and in the future may agree to make payments to compensate or indemnify other parties, including those associated with asset divestitures, for possible unfavorable financial consequences resulting from specified events. The specified events may include, but are not limited to, an adverse judgment in a lawsuit or the imposition of additional taxes due to a change in tax law or interpretations of the tax law or the triggering of cash grant recapture provisions under the Recovery Act. NEE is unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of future payments under some of these contracts because events that would obligate them to make payments have not yet occurred or, if any such event has occurred, they have not been notified of its occurrence.

Certain guarantee arrangements described above contain requirements for NEECH and FPL to maintain a specified credit rating. For a discussion of credit rating downgrade triggers see Credit Ratings below. NEE has guaranteed certain payment obligations of NEECH, including most of its debt and all of its debentures and commercial paper issuances, as well as most of its payment guarantees and indemnifications, and NEECH has guaranteed certain debt and other obligations of NEER and its subsidiaries.

Shelf Registration

In July 2015, NEE, NEECH and FPL filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC for an unspecified amount of securities which became effective upon filing. The amount of securities issuable by the companies is established from time to time by their respective boards of directors. Securities that may be issued under the registration statement include, depending on the registrant, senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities, junior subordinated debentures, first mortgage bonds, common stock, preferred stock, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units, warrants and guarantees related to certain of those securities.

Contractual Obligations and Estimated Capital Expenditures

NEE's commitments at December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total
	(millions)						
Long-term debt, including interest: ^(a)							
FPL ^(b)	\$ 949	\$ 938	\$ 1,238	\$ 511	\$ 562	\$ 16,273	\$ 20,471
NEER	1,050	948	1,286	898	1,384	8,668	14,234
Corporate and Other	1,113	1,711	1,936	2,487	272	14,033	21,552
Purchase obligations:							
FPL ^(c)	6,420	4,770	5,370	5,550	5,530	11,465	39,105
NEER ^(d)	1,700	205	120	80	100	285	2,490
Corporate and Other ^(d)	80	15	15	10	—	—	120
Elimination of FPL's purchase obligations to NEER ^(d)	(87)	(84)	(82)	(79)	(76)	(1,101)	(1,509)
Asset retirement activities: ^(e)							
FPL ^(f)	25	28	3	18	11	8,644	8,729
NEER ^(g)	2	—	—	3	—	12,719	12,724
Other commitments:							
NEER ^(h)	256	226	130	119	108	371	1,210
Total	<u>\$ 11,508</u>	<u>\$ 8,757</u>	<u>\$ 10,016</u>	<u>\$ 9,597</u>	<u>\$ 7,891</u>	<u>\$ 71,357</u>	<u>\$ 119,126</u>

- (a) Includes principal, interest, interest rate contracts and payments by NEE under stock purchase contracts. Variable rate interest was computed using December 31, 2017 rates. See Note 11.
- (b) Includes tax exempt bonds of approximately \$9 million maturing in 2020, \$46 million in 2021, \$96 million in 2022 and \$687 million thereafter that permit individual bond holders to tender the bonds for purchase at any time prior to maturity. In the event bonds are tendered for purchase, they would be remarketed by a designated remarketing agent in accordance with the related indenture. If the remarketing is unsuccessful, FPL would be required to purchase the tax exempt bonds. As of December 31, 2017, all tax exempt bonds tendered for purchase have been successfully remarketed. FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are available to support the purchase of tax exempt bonds.
- (c) Represents required capacity and minimum charges under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts and projected capital expenditures through 2022 (see Note 13 - Commitments and - Contracts).
- (d) See Note 13 - Contracts.
- (e) Represents expected cash payments adjusted for inflation for estimated costs to perform asset retirement activities.
- (f) At December 31, 2017, FPL had approximately \$4,089 million in restricted funds for the payment of its portion of future expenditures to decommission the Turkey Point and St. Lucie nuclear units, which are included in NEE's and FPL's special use funds. See Note 12.
- (g) At December 31, 2017, NEER had approximately \$1,913 million in restricted funds for the payment of its portion of future expenditures to decommission Seabrook, Duane Arnold and Point Beach nuclear units which are included in NEE's special use funds. See Note 12.
- (h) Represents estimated cash distributions related to differential membership interests and payments related to the acquisition of certain development rights. For further discussion of differential membership interests, see Note 1 - Sale of Differential Membership Interests.

Credit Ratings

NEE's liquidity, ability to access credit and capital markets, cost of borrowings and collateral posting requirements under certain agreements is dependent on its and its subsidiaries credit ratings. At February 16, 2018, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), S&P Global Ratings (S&P) and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch) had assigned the following credit ratings to NEE, FPL and NEECH:

	Moody's ^(a)	S&P ^(a)	Fitch ^(a)
NEE: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	Baa1	A-	A-
FPL: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	A1	A-	A
First mortgage bonds	Aa2	A	AA-
Senior unsecured notes	A1	A-	A+
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds ^(c)	VMIG-1/P-1	A-2	F1
Commercial paper	P-1	A-2	F1
NEECH: ^(b)			
Corporate credit rating	Baa1	A-	A-
Debentures	Baa1	BBB+	A-
Junior subordinated debentures	Baa2	BBB	BBB
Commercial paper	P-2	A-2	F2

- (a) A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and should be evaluated independently of any other rating. The rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization.
- (b) The outlook indicated by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch is stable.
- (c) Short-term ratings are presented as all bonds outstanding are currently paying a short-term interest rate. At FPL's election, a portion or all of the bonds may be adjusted to a long-term interest rate.

NEE and its subsidiaries have no credit rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity dates of outstanding debt. A change in ratings is not an event of default under applicable debt instruments, and while there are conditions to drawing on the credit facilities noted above, the maintenance of a specific minimum credit rating is not a condition to drawing on these credit facilities.

Commitment fees and interest rates on loans under these credit facilities' agreements are tied to credit ratings. A ratings downgrade also could reduce the accessibility and increase the cost of commercial paper and other short-term debt issuances and borrowings and additional or replacement credit facilities. In addition, a ratings downgrade could result in, among other things, the requirement that NEE subsidiaries post collateral under certain agreements and guarantee arrangements, including, but not limited to, those related to fuel procurement, power sales and purchases, nuclear decommissioning funding, debt-related reserves and trading activities. FPL's and NEECH's credit facilities are available to support these potential requirements.

Covenants

NEE's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. As a practical matter, the ability of NEE to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon, among other things, dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries. For example, FPL pays dividends to NEE in a manner consistent with FPL's long-term targeted capital structure. However, the mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contains provisions which, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends to NEE and the issuance of additional first mortgage bonds. Additionally, in some circumstances, the mortgage restricts the amount of retained earnings that FPL can use to pay cash dividends on its common stock. The restricted amount may change based on factors set out in the mortgage. Other than this restriction on the payment of common stock dividends, the mortgage does not restrict FPL's use of retained earnings. At December 31, 2017, no retained earnings were restricted by these provisions of the mortgage and, in light of FPL's current financial condition and level of earnings, management does not expect that planned financing activities or dividends would be affected by these limitations.

FPL may issue first mortgage bonds under its mortgage subject to its meeting an adjusted net earnings test set forth in the mortgage, which generally requires adjusted net earnings to be at least twice the annual interest requirements on, or at least 10% of the aggregate principal amount of, FPL's first mortgage bonds including those to be issued and any other non-junior FPL indebtedness. At December 31, 2017, coverage for the 12 months ended December 31, 2017 would have been approximately 9.5 times the annual interest requirements and approximately 4.6 times the aggregate principal requirements. New first mortgage bonds are also limited to an amount equal to the sum of 60% of unfunded property additions after adjustments to offset property retirements, the amount of retired first mortgage bonds or qualified lien bonds and the amount of cash on deposit with the mortgage trustee. At December 31, 2017, FPL could have issued in excess of \$22 billion of additional first mortgage bonds based on the unfunded property additions and retired first mortgage bonds. At December 31, 2017, no cash was deposited with the mortgage trustee for these purposes.

In September 2006, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (as amended, September 2006 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$350 million principal amount of Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (Series B junior subordinated debentures). The September 2006 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of long-term indebtedness (covered debt) of NEECH (other than the Series B junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. NEECH's 3.625% Debentures, Series due June 15, 2023 have been designated as the covered debt under the September 2006 RCC. The September 2006 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem, and NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series B junior subordinated debentures on or before October 1, 2036, only to the extent that the redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount of proceeds from the sale of qualifying securities, subject to certain limitations described in the September 2006 RCC. Qualifying securities are securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the Series B junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption or purchase, which are sold within 365 days prior to the date of the redemption or repurchase of the Series B junior subordinated debentures.

In June 2007, NEE and NEECH executed a Replacement Capital Covenant (as amended, June 2007 RCC) in connection with NEECH's offering of \$400 million principal amount of its Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (Series C junior subordinated debentures). The June 2007 RCC is for the benefit of persons that buy, hold or sell a specified series of covered debt of NEECH (other than the Series C junior subordinated debentures) or, in certain cases, of NEE. NEECH's 3.625% Debentures, Series due June 15, 2023 have been designated as the covered debt under the June 2007 RCC. The June 2007 RCC provides that NEECH may redeem or purchase, or satisfy, discharge or defease (collectively, defease), and NEE and any majority-owned subsidiary of NEE or NEECH may purchase, any Series C junior subordinated debentures on or before June 15, 2037, only to the extent that the principal amount defeased or the applicable redemption or purchase price does not exceed a specified amount raised from the issuance, during the 365 days prior to the date of that redemption, purchase or defeasance, of qualifying securities that have equity-like characteristics that are the same as, or more equity-like than, the applicable characteristics of the Series C junior subordinated debentures at the time of redemption, purchase or defeasance, subject to certain limitations described in the June 2007 RCC.

New Accounting Rules and Interpretations

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an accounting standards update related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and required disclosures. See Note 1 - Revenues and Rates.

Financial Instruments - In January 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which modifies guidance regarding certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. See Note 4 - Financial Instruments Accounting Standards Update.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which requires, among other things, that lessees recognize a lease liability and a right-of-use asset for all leases. See Note 1 - Leases.

Business Combination: Clarifying the Definition of a Business - In January 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that clarified the definition of a business. See Note 1 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets - In February 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standards update regarding the accounting for partial sales of nonfinancial assets. See Note 1 - Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets.

Amendments to Presentation of Retirement Benefits - In March 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that requires certain changes in classification of components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs within the income statement and allows only the service cost component to be eligible for capitalization. See Note 2 - Amendments to Presentation of Retirement Benefits.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

NEE's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which were prepared under GAAP. Critical accounting policies are those that NEE believes are both most important to the portrayal of its financial condition and results of operations, and require complex, subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates and assumptions about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of those policies may result in materially different amounts being reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

NEE considers the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing its consolidated financial statements:

Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities

NEE uses derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the physical and financial risks inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated primarily with outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings. In addition, NEE, through NEER, uses derivatives to optimize the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

Accounting pronouncements require the use of fair value accounting if certain conditions are met, which requires significant judgment to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. This applies not only to traditional financial derivative instruments, but to any contract having the accounting characteristics of a derivative. As a result, significant judgment must be used in applying derivatives accounting guidance to contracts. In the event changes in interpretation occur, it is possible that contracts that currently are excluded from derivatives accounting rules would have to be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in the statement of income.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value using a combination of market and income approaches. Fair values for some of the longer-term contracts where liquid markets are not available are derived through the use of industry-standard valuation techniques, such as internally developed models which estimate the fair value of a contract by calculating the present value of the difference between the contract price and the forward prices. Forward prices represent the price at which a buyer or seller could contract today to purchase or sell a commodity at a future date. The near-term forward market for electricity is generally liquid and therefore the prices in the early years of the forward curves reflect observable market quotes. However, in the later years, the market is much less liquid and forward price curves must be developed using factors including the forward prices for the commodities used as fuel to generate electricity, the expected system heat rate (which measures the efficiency of power plants in converting fuel to electricity) in the region where the purchase or sale takes place, and a fundamental forecast of expected spot prices based on modeled supply and demand in the region. NEE estimates the fair value of interest rate and foreign currency derivatives using an income approach based on a discounted cash flows valuation technique utilizing the net

amount of estimated future cash inflows and outflows related to the derivative agreements. The assumptions in these models are critical since any changes therein could have a significant impact on the fair value of the derivative.

At FPL, substantially all changes in the fair value of energy derivative transactions are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel clause. See Note 3.

In NEE's non-rate regulated operations, predominantly NEER, essentially all changes in the derivatives' fair value for power purchases and sales, fuel sales and trading activities are recognized on a net basis in operating revenues; fuel purchases used in the production of electricity are recognized in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense; and the equity method investees' related activity is recognized in equity in earnings of equity method investees in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for its cash flow and fair value hedges related to interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and, therefore, all changes in the derivatives' fair value are recognized in interest expense in NEE's consolidated statements of income. NEE estimates the fair value of these derivatives using an income approach based on a discounted cash flows valuation technique utilizing observable inputs.

Certain derivative transactions at NEER are entered into as economic hedges but the transactions do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, hedge accounting treatment is not elected or hedge accounting has been discontinued. Changes in the fair value of those transactions are marked to market and reported in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in earnings volatility. These changes in fair value are reflected in the non-qualifying hedge category in computing adjusted earnings and could be significant to NEER's results because the economic offset to the positions are not marked to market. As a consequence, NEE's net income reflects only the movement in one part of economically-linked transactions. For example, a gain (loss) in the non-qualifying hedge category for certain energy derivatives is offset by decreases (increases) in the fair value of related physical asset positions in the portfolio or contracts, which are not marked to market under GAAP. For this reason, NEE's management views results expressed excluding the unrealized mark-to-market impact of the non-qualifying hedges as a meaningful measure of current period performance. For additional information regarding derivative instruments, see Note 3, Overview and Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity.

Accounting for Pension Benefits

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. Management believes that, based on actuarial assumptions and the well-funded status of the pension plan, NEE will not be required to make any cash contributions to the qualified pension plan in the near future. The qualified pension plan has a fully funded trust dedicated to providing benefits under the plan. NEE allocates net periodic income associated with the pension plan to its subsidiaries annually using specific criteria.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

For the pension plan, the benefit obligation is the actuarial present value, as of the December 31 measurement date, of all benefits attributed by the pension benefit formula to employee service rendered to that date. The amount of benefit to be paid depends on a number of future events incorporated into the pension benefit formula, including an estimate of the average remaining life of employees/survivors as well as the average years of service rendered. The projected benefit obligation is measured based on assumptions concerning future interest rates and future employee compensation levels. NEE derives pension income from actuarial calculations based on the plan's provisions and various management assumptions including discount rate, rate of increase in compensation levels and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Accounting guidance requires recognition of the funded status of the pension plan in the balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized in other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity in the year in which the changes occur. Since NEE is the plan sponsor, and its subsidiaries do not have separate rights to the plan assets or direct obligations to their employees, this accounting guidance is reflected at NEE and not allocated to the subsidiaries. The portion of previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are estimated to be allocable to FPL as net periodic (income) cost in future periods and that otherwise would be recorded in AOCI are classified as regulatory assets and liabilities at NEE in accordance with regulatory treatment.

Net periodic pension income is included in O&M expenses, and is calculated using a number of actuarial assumptions. Those assumptions for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 include:

	2017	2016	2015
Discount rate	4.09%	4.35%	3.95%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%
Expected long-term rate of return, net of investment management fees	7.35%	7.35%	7.35%

In developing these assumptions, NEE evaluated input, including other qualitative and quantitative factors, from its actuaries and consultants, as well as information available in the marketplace. In addition, for the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, NEE considered different models, capital market return assumptions and historical returns for a portfolio with an equity/bond asset mix similar to its pension fund, as well as its pension fund's historical compounded returns. NEE believes that 7.35% is a reasonable long-term rate of return, net of investment management fees, on its pension plan assets. NEE will continue to evaluate all of its actuarial assumptions, including its expected rate of return, at least annually, and will adjust them as appropriate.

NEE utilizes in its determination of pension income a market-related valuation of plan assets. This market-related valuation reduces year-to-year volatility and recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period following the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of plan assets and the actual return realized on those plan assets. Since the market-related value of plan assets recognizes gains or losses over a five-year period, the future value of plan assets will be affected as previously deferred gains or losses are recognized. Such gains and losses together with other differences between actual results and the estimates used in the actuarial valuations are deferred and recognized in determining pension income only to the extent they exceed 10% of the greater of projected benefit obligations or the market-related value of plan assets.

The following table illustrates the effect on net periodic pension income of changing the critical actuarial assumptions discussed above, while holding all other assumptions constant:

	Change in Assumption	Decrease in 2017 Net Periodic Pension Income	
		NEE	FPL
		(millions)	
Expected long-term rate of return	(0.5)%	\$ (19)	\$ (12)
Discount rate	0.5%	\$ (2)	\$ (1)
Salary increase	0.5%	\$ (1)	\$ (1)

NEE also utilizes actuarial assumptions about mortality to help estimate obligations of the pension plan. NEE has adopted the latest revised mortality tables and mortality improvement scales released by the Society of Actuaries, which did not have a material impact on the pension plan's obligation.

See Note 2.

Carrying Value of Long-Lived Assets

NEE evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

The amount of future net cash flows, the timing of the cash flows and the determination of an appropriate interest rate all involve estimates and judgments about future events. In particular, the aggregate amount of cash flows determines whether an impairment exists, and the timing of the cash flows is critical in determining fair value. Because each assessment is based on the facts and circumstances associated with each long-lived asset, the effects of changes in assumptions cannot be generalized.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

Decommissioning and Dismantlement

NEE accounts for asset retirement obligations and conditional asset retirement obligations (collectively, AROs) under accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if it can be reasonably estimated, with the offsetting associated asset retirement costs capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

The calculation of the future cost of retiring long-lived assets, including nuclear decommissioning and plant dismantlement costs, involves estimating the amount and timing of future expenditures and making judgments concerning whether or not such costs are considered a legal obligation. Estimating the amount and timing of future expenditures includes, among other things, making projections of when assets will be retired and ultimately decommissioned and how costs will escalate with inflation. In addition, NEE also makes interest rate and rate of return projections on its investments in determining recommended funding requirements for nuclear decommissioning costs. Periodically, NEE is required to update these estimates and projections which can affect the annual expense amounts recognized, the liabilities recorded and the annual funding requirements for nuclear decommissioning costs. For example, an increase of 0.25% in the assumed escalation rates for nuclear decommissioning costs would increase NEE's AROs at December 31, 2017 by \$177 million.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

FPL - For ratemaking purposes, FPL accrues and funds for nuclear plant decommissioning costs over the expected service life of each unit based on studies that are approved by the FPSC. The studies reflect, among other things, the expiration dates of the operating licenses for FPL's nuclear units. The most recent studies, filed in 2015, indicate that FPL's portion of the future cost of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under the spent fuel settlement agreement, is approximately \$7.5 billion, or \$3.1 billion expressed in 2017 dollars.

FPL accrues the cost of dismantling its fossil and solar plants over the expected service life of each unit based on studies filed with the FPSC. Unlike nuclear decommissioning, dismantlement costs are not funded. The most recent studies became effective January 1, 2017. At December 31, 2017, FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil and solar units is approximately \$1.2 billion, or \$497 million expressed in 2017 dollars. The majority of the dismantlement costs are not considered AROs. FPL accrues for interim removal costs over the life of the related assets based on depreciation studies approved by the FPSC. Any differences between the ARO amount recorded and the amount recorded for ratemaking purposes are reported as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting.

The components of FPL's decommissioning of nuclear plants, dismantlement of plants and other accrued asset removal costs are as follows:

	Nuclear Decommissioning		Fossil/Solar Dismantlement		Interim Removal Costs and Other		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(millions)							
AROs	\$ 1,947	\$ 1,852	\$ 95	\$ 62	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 2,047	\$ 1,919
Less capitalized ARO asset net of accumulated depreciation	335	355	45	32	1	—	381	387
Accrued asset removal costs ^(a)	326	297	162	322	97	1,325	585	1,944
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference ^(a)	2,565	2,272	7	24	(3)	(2)	2,569	2,294
Accrued decommissioning, dismantlement and other accrued asset removal costs ^(b)	\$ 4,503	\$ 4,066	\$ 219	\$ 376	\$ 98	\$ 1,328	\$ 4,820	\$ 5,770

(a) Included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

(b) Represents total amount accrued for ratemaking purposes.

NEER - NEER records liabilities for the present value of its expected nuclear plant decommissioning costs which are determined using various internal and external data and applying a probability percentage to a variety of scenarios regarding the life of the plant and timing of decommissioning. The liabilities are being accreted using the interest method through the date decommissioning activities are expected to be complete. At December 31, 2017, the AROs for decommissioning of NEER's nuclear plants totaled approximately \$552 million. NEER's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its nuclear plants, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under the spent fuel settlement agreement, is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 billion, or \$2.0 billion expressed in 2017 dollars.

See Note 1 - Asset Retirement Obligations and - Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs and Note 12.

Regulatory Accounting

Certain of NEE's businesses are subject to rate regulation which results in the recording of regulatory assets and liabilities. See Note 1 - Rate Regulation for a detail of NEE's regulatory assets and liabilities.

Nature of Accounting Estimates

Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process. Regulatory assets and liabilities are included in rate base or otherwise earn (pay) a return on investment during the recovery period.

Assumptions and Accounting Approach

Accounting guidance allows regulators to create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by non-rate regulated entities. If NEE's rate-regulated entities, primarily FPL, were no longer subject to cost-based rate regulation, the existing regulatory assets and liabilities would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. In addition, the regulators, including the FPSC for FPL, have the authority to disallow recovery of costs that they consider excessive or imprudently incurred. Such costs may include, among others, fuel and O&M expenses, the cost of replacing power lost when fossil and nuclear units are unavailable, storm restoration costs and costs associated with the construction or acquisition of new facilities. The continued applicability of regulatory accounting is assessed at each reporting period.

ENERGY MARKETING AND TRADING AND MARKET RISK SENSITIVITY

NEE and FPL are exposed to risks associated with adverse changes in commodity prices, interest rates and equity prices. Financial instruments and positions affecting the financial statements of NEE and FPL described below are held primarily for purposes other than trading. Market risk is measured as the potential loss in fair value resulting from hypothetical reasonably possible changes in commodity prices, interest rates or equity prices over the next year. Management has established risk management policies to monitor and manage such market risks, as well as credit risks.

Commodity Price Risk

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the physical and financial risks inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity. In addition, NEE, through NEER, uses derivatives to optimize the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Note 3.

During 2016 and 2017, the changes in the fair value of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries' energy contract derivative instruments were as follows:

	Trading	Hedges on Owned Assets		NEE Total
		Non-Qualifying	FPL Cost Recovery Clauses	
		(millions)		
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2015	\$ 359	\$ 1,185	\$ (218)	\$ 1,326
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(189)	(455)	223	(421)
Inception value of new contracts	37	15	—	52
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	—	3	—	3
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	223	236	203	662
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2016	430	984	208	1,622
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(248)	(366)	(39)	(653)
Inception value of new contracts	8	2	—	10
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	(85)	5	—	(80)
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	337	103	(169)	271
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2017	442	728	—	1,170
Net margin cash collateral paid (received)				—
Total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 442</u>	<u>\$ 728</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,170</u>

NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2017 shown above are included on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	December 31, 2017
	(millions)
Current derivative assets	\$ 473
Noncurrent derivative assets	1,264
Current derivative liabilities	(281)
Noncurrent derivative liabilities	(286)
NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets	<u>\$ 1,170</u>

The sources of fair value estimates and maturity of energy contract derivative instruments at December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Maturity						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total
	(millions)						
Trading:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	\$ 106	\$ 9	\$ (9)	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 97
Significant other observable inputs	26	19	7	(1)	(7)	(6)	38
Significant unobservable inputs	30	34	38	29	42	134	307
Total	162	62	36	19	35	128	442
Owned Assets - Non-Qualifying:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	(1)	—	(9)	(1)	—	—	(11)
Significant other observable inputs	74	89	75	56	35	19	348
Significant unobservable inputs	15	16	24	27	17	292	391
Total	88	105	90	82	52	311	728
Owned Assets - FPL Cost Recovery Clauses:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant other observable inputs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant unobservable inputs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total sources of fair value	\$ 250	\$ 167	\$ 126	\$ 101	\$ 87	\$ 439	\$ 1,170

With respect to commodities, NEE's Exposure Management Committee (EMC), which is comprised of certain members of senior management, and NEE's chief executive officer are responsible for the overall approval of market risk management policies and the delegation of approval and authorization levels. The EMC and NEE's chief executive officer receive periodic updates on market positions and related exposures, credit exposures and overall risk management activities.

NEE uses a value-at-risk (VaR) model to measure commodity price market risk in its trading and mark-to-market portfolios. The VaR is the estimated nominal loss of market value based on a one-day holding period at a 95% confidence level using historical simulation methodology. The VaR figures are as follows:

	Trading			Non-Qualifying Hedges and Hedges in FPL Cost Recovery Clauses ^(a)			Total		
	FPL	NEER	NEE	FPL	NEER	NEE	FPL	NEER	NEE
	(millions)								
December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 46	\$ 62	\$ 23	\$ 46	\$ 57	\$ 23
December 31, 2017	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 43	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ 37	\$ 37
Average for the year ended December 31, 2017	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 20	\$ 30	\$ 22	\$ 20	\$ 29	\$ 21

(a) Non-qualifying hedges are employed to reduce the market risk exposure to physical assets or contracts which are not marked to market. The VaR figures for the non-qualifying hedges and hedges in FPL cost recovery clauses category do not represent the economic exposure to commodity price movements.

Interest Rate Risk

NEE's and FPL's financial results are exposed to risk resulting from changes in interest rates as a result of their respective outstanding and expected future issuances of debt, investments in special use funds and other investments. NEE and FPL manage their respective interest rate exposure by monitoring current interest rates, entering into interest rate contracts and using a combination of fixed rate and variable rate debt. Interest rate contracts are used to mitigate and adjust interest rate exposure when deemed appropriate based upon market conditions or when required by financing agreements.

The following are estimates of the fair value of NEE's and FPL's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(millions)				
NEE:				
Fixed income securities:				
Special use funds	\$ 1,946	\$ 1,946 ^(a)	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,809 ^(a)
Other investments:				
Debt securities	\$ 136	\$ 136 ^(a)	\$ 123	\$ 123 ^(a)
Primarily notes receivable ^(b)	\$ 500	\$ 680 ^(c)	\$ 526	\$ 668 ^(c)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 33,134	\$ 35,447 ^(d)	\$ 30,418	\$ 31,623 ^(d)
Interest rate contracts - net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ (225)	\$ (225) ^(e)	\$ 4	\$ 4 ^(e)
FPL:				
Fixed income securities - special use funds	\$ 1,462	\$ 1,462 ^(a)	\$ 1,363	\$ 1,363 ^(a)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 11,702	\$ 13,285 ^(d)	\$ 10,072	\$ 11,211 ^(d)

(a) Primarily estimated using a market approach based on quoted market prices for these or similar issues.

(b) At December 31, 2017, the note receivable is classified as held for sale and is under contract (see Note 8 - NEER).

(c) Primarily estimated using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique based on certain observable yield curves and indices considering the credit profile of the borrower.

(d) Estimated using either a market approach based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique, considering the current credit profile of the debtor.

(e) Modeled internally using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique and applying a credit valuation adjustment.

The special use funds of NEE and FPL consist of restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage for FPL and for the decommissioning of NEE's and FPL's nuclear power plants. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve. A portion of these funds is invested in fixed income debt securities primarily carried at estimated fair value. At FPL, changes in fair value, including any OTTI losses, result in a corresponding adjustment to the related liability accounts based on current regulatory treatment. The changes in fair value of NEE's non-rate regulated operations result in a corresponding adjustment to OCI, except for impairments deemed to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are reported in current period earnings. Because the funds set aside by FPL for storm damage could be needed at any time, the related investments are generally more liquid and, therefore, are less sensitive to changes in interest rates. The nuclear decommissioning funds, in contrast, are generally invested in longer-term securities, as decommissioning activities are not scheduled to begin in the near term.

At December 31, 2017, NEE had interest rate contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$12.1 billion related to outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings, of which \$9.7 billion manages exposure to the variability of cash flows associated with outstanding and expected future debt issuances at NEECH and NEER. The remaining \$2.4 billion of notional amount of interest rate contracts effectively convert fixed-rate debt to variable-rate debt instruments at NEECH. See Note 3.

Based upon a hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates, which is a reasonable near-term market change, the fair value of NEE's net liabilities would increase by approximately \$1,489 million (\$478 million for FPL) at December 31, 2017.

Equity Price Risk

NEE and FPL are exposed to risk resulting from changes in prices for equity securities. For example, NEE's nuclear decommissioning reserve funds include marketable equity securities primarily carried at their market value of approximately \$3,314 million and \$2,913 million (\$2,035 million and \$1,745 million for FPL) at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. NEE's and FPL's investment strategy for equity securities in their nuclear decommissioning reserve funds emphasizes primarily marketable securities which are broadly diversified. At December 31, 2017, a hypothetical 10% decrease in the prices quoted by stock exchanges, which is a reasonable near-term market change, would result in a \$305 million (\$186 million for FPL) reduction in fair value. For FPL, a corresponding adjustment would be made to the related liability accounts based on current regulatory treatment, and for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, a corresponding adjustment would be made to OCI to the extent the market value of the securities exceeded amortized cost and to OTTI loss to the extent the market value is below amortized cost. See Note 4 - Financial Instruments Accounting Standards Update.

Credit Risk

NEE and its subsidiaries are also exposed to credit risk through their energy marketing and trading operations. Credit risk is the risk that a financial loss will be incurred if a counterparty to a transaction does not fulfill its financial obligation. NEE manages counterparty credit risk for its subsidiaries with energy marketing and trading operations through established policies, including counterparty credit limits, and in some cases credit enhancements, such as cash prepayments, letters of credit, cash and other collateral and guarantees.

Credit risk is also managed through the use of master netting agreements. NEE's credit department monitors current and forward credit exposure to counterparties and their affiliates, both on an individual and an aggregate basis. For all derivative and contractual transactions, NEE's energy marketing and trading operations, which include FPL's energy marketing and trading division, are exposed to losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to these transactions. Some relevant considerations when assessing NEE's energy marketing and trading operations' credit risk exposure include the following:

- Operations are primarily concentrated in the energy industry.
- Trade receivables and other financial instruments are predominately with energy, utility and financial services related companies, as well as municipalities, cooperatives and other trading companies in the U.S.
- Overall credit risk is managed through established credit policies and is overseen by the EMC.
- Prospective and existing customers are reviewed for creditworthiness based upon established standards, with customers not meeting minimum standards providing various credit enhancements or secured payment terms, such as letters of credit or the posting of margin cash collateral.
- Master netting agreements are used to offset cash and noncash gains and losses arising from derivative instruments with the same counterparty. NEE's policy is to have master netting agreements in place with significant counterparties.

Based on NEE's policies and risk exposures related to credit, NEE and FPL do not anticipate a material adverse effect on their financial statements as a result of counterparty nonperformance. At December 31, 2017, approximately 92% of NEE's and 100% of FPL's energy marketing and trading counterparty credit risk exposure is associated with companies that have investment grade credit ratings.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See Management's Discussion – Energy Marketing and Trading and Market Risk Sensitivity.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

NextEra Energy, Inc.'s (NEE) and Florida Power & Light Company's (FPL) management are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The consolidated financial statements, which in part are based on informed judgments and estimates made by management, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

To aid in carrying out this responsibility, we, along with all other members of management, maintain a system of internal accounting control which is established after weighing the cost of such controls against the benefits derived. In the opinion of management, the overall system of internal accounting control provides reasonable assurance that the assets of NEE and FPL and their subsidiaries are safeguarded and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and are properly recorded for the preparation of financial statements. In addition, management believes the overall system of internal accounting control provides reasonable assurance that material errors or irregularities would be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of their duties. Any system of internal accounting control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility that controls can be circumvented or overridden and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control will provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and reporting.

The system of internal accounting control is supported by written policies and guidelines, the selection and training of qualified employees, an organizational structure that provides an appropriate division of responsibility and a program of internal auditing. NEE's written policies include a Code of Business Conduct & Ethics that states management's policy on conflicts of interest and ethical conduct. Compliance with the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics is confirmed annually by key personnel.

The Board of Directors pursues its oversight responsibility for financial reporting and accounting through its Audit Committee. This Committee, which is comprised entirely of independent directors, meets regularly with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors to make inquiries as to the manner in which the responsibilities of each are being discharged. The independent auditors and the internal audit staff have free access to the Committee without management's presence to discuss auditing, internal accounting control and financial reporting matters.

Management assessed the effectiveness of NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on this assessment, management believes that NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

NEE's and FPL's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, is engaged to express an opinion on NEE's and FPL's consolidated financial statements and an opinion on NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting. Their reports are based on procedures believed by them to provide a reasonable basis to support such opinions. These reports appear on the following pages.

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NEE and
Chairman of FPL

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial
Officer of NEE and FPL

TERRELL KIRK CREWS, II

Terrell Kirk Crews, II
Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
of NEE

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL

Kimberly Ousdahl
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of FPL

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of
NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NEE) and Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, NEE and FPL maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 of NEE and FPL and our report dated February 16, 2018 expressed unqualified opinions on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

NEE's and FPL's management are responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for their assessments of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to NEE and FPL in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 16, 2018

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of
NextEra Energy, Inc. and Florida Power & Light Company

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NEE) and the separate consolidated balance sheets of Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and NEE's and FPL's related consolidated statements of income and of cash flows, NEE's consolidated statements of comprehensive income and of equity, and FPL's consolidated statements of common shareholder's equity, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of NEE and the consolidated financial position of FPL as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 16, 2018 expressed unqualified opinions on NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of NEE's and FPL's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on NEE's and FPL's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to NEE and FPL in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 16, 2018

We have served as NEE's and FPL's auditor since 1950.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(millions, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
OPERATING REVENUES	<u>\$ 17,195</u>	<u>\$ 16,155</u>	<u>\$ 17,486</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (INCOME)			
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	4,071	4,042	5,327
Other operations and maintenance	3,327	3,389	3,269
Storm restoration costs	1,255	—	—
Impairment charges	446	7	2
Merger-related	69	135	26
Depreciation and amortization	2,357	3,077	2,831
Losses (gains) on disposal of a business/assets - net	(1,111)	(446)	4
Taxes other than income taxes and other - net	1,455	1,343	1,395
Total operating expenses - net	<u>11,869</u>	<u>11,547</u>	<u>12,854</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>5,326</u>	<u>4,608</u>	<u>4,632</u>
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Interest expense	(1,558)	(1,093)	(1,211)
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	460	309	216
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	141	148	107
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	92	86	70
Interest income	81	82	86
Gains on disposal of investments and other property - net	114	40	90
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds	(10)	(23)	(40)
Revaluation of contingent consideration	—	189	—
Other - net	21	42	40
Total other deductions - net	<u>(659)</u>	<u>(220)</u>	<u>(642)</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>4,667</u>	<u>4,388</u>	<u>3,990</u>
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	<u>(653)</u>	<u>1,383</u>	<u>1,228</u>
NET INCOME	<u>5,320</u>	<u>3,005</u>	<u>2,762</u>
LESS NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	<u>(58)</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>10</u>
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	<u>\$ 5,378</u>	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>
Earnings per share attributable to NEE:			
Basic	\$ 11.47	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11
Assuming dilution	\$ 11.38	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	468.8	463.1	450.5
Assuming dilution	472.5	465.8	454.0

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
NET INCOME	\$ 5,320	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:			
Effective portion of net unrealized losses (net of \$37 tax benefit)	—	—	(88)
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income (net of \$13, \$32 and \$25 tax expense, respectively)	32	70	63
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities:			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities still held (net of \$94 and \$50 tax expense and \$8 tax benefit, respectively)	127	69	(7)
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income (net of \$25, \$13 and \$33 tax benefit, respectively)	(36)	(18)	(37)
Defined benefit pension and other benefits plans (net of \$28 tax expense, \$13 and \$26 tax benefit, respectively)	44	(21)	(42)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on foreign currency translation (net of \$1 tax expense, \$2 and \$2 tax benefit, respectively)	24	(5)	(27)
Other comprehensive income related to equity method investee (net of \$1 and \$2 tax expense, respectively)	2	2	—
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	193	97	(138)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5,513	3,102	2,624
LESS COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	(46)	93	(1)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	\$ 5,559	\$ 3,009	\$ 2,625

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(millions, except par value)

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 85,337	\$ 80,150
Nuclear fuel	1,767	2,131
Construction work in progress	6,679	4,732
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(21,367)	(20,101)
Total property, plant and equipment - net (\$16,485 and \$14,632 related to VIEs, respectively)	72,416	66,912
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,714	1,292
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$7 and \$5, respectively	2,220	1,784
Other receivables	517	655
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	1,273	1,289
Regulatory assets	336	524
Derivatives	489	885
Assets held for sale	140	452
Other	468	528
Total current assets	7,157	7,409
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	6,003	5,434
Other investments (\$470 and \$479 related to a VIE, respectively)	2,959	2,482
Prepaid benefit costs	1,427	1,177
Regulatory assets (\$37 and \$107 related to a VIE, respectively)	2,469	1,894
Derivatives	1,315	1,350
Other	4,081	3,335
Total other assets	18,254	15,672
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 97,827	\$ 89,993
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, authorized shares - 800; outstanding shares - 471 and 468, respectively)	\$ 5	\$ 5
Additional paid-in capital	9,100	8,948
Retained earnings	18,992	15,458
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	111	(70)
Total common shareholders' equity	28,208	24,341
Noncontrolling interests	1,290	990
Total equity	29,498	25,331
Long-term debt (\$5,941 and \$5,080 related to VIEs, respectively)	31,463	27,818
Total capitalization	60,961	53,149
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	1,687	268
Other short-term debt	255	150
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,676	2,604
Accounts payable	3,235	3,447
Customer deposits	448	470
Accrued interest and taxes	622	480
Derivatives	364	404
Accrued construction-related expenditures	1,033	1,120
Regulatory liabilities	346	299
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	18	451
Other	1,548	1,226
Total current liabilities	11,232	10,919
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	3,031	2,736
Deferred income taxes	5,754	11,101
Regulatory liabilities	8,765	4,906
Derivatives	535	477
Deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs	5,403	4,656
Other	2,146	2,049
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	25,634	25,925
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 97,827	\$ 89,993

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016 [*]	2015 [*]
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 5,320	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2,357	3,077	2,831
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	272	300	372
Impairment charges	446	7	2
Unrealized losses (gains) on marked to market derivative contracts - net	436	(44)	(337)
Foreign currency transaction losses (gains)	(25)	13	—
Deferred income taxes	(875)	1,230	1,162
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	82	94	176
Acquisition of purchased power agreement	(243)	—	(521)
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	(460)	(309)	(216)
Gains on disposal of a business, assets and investments - net	(1,225)	(490)	(89)
Recoverable storm-related costs	(108)	(223)	—
Other - net	90	(111)	49
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Current assets	(353)	(162)	66
Noncurrent assets	(60)	(58)	(109)
Current liabilities	766	(24)	64
Noncurrent liabilities	(7)	(12)	(123)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,413	6,293	6,089
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures of FPL	(5,174)	(3,776)	(3,428)
Independent power and other investments of NEER	(5,295)	(5,396)	(4,505)
Cash grants under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	78	335	8
Nuclear fuel purchases	(197)	(283)	(361)
Other capital expenditures and other investments	(74)	(181)	(83)
Proceeds from sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business	1,454	—	—
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	178	658	52
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	3,207	3,776	4,851
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	(3,244)	(3,829)	(4,982)
Proceeds from sales of noncontrolling interests in NEP	—	645	345
Other - net	149	5	107
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,918)	(8,046)	(7,996)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of long-term debt	8,354	5,657	5,772
Retirements of long-term debt	(6,780)	(3,310)	(3,972)
Proceeds from differential membership investors	1,414	1,859	761
Net change in commercial paper	1,419	(106)	(768)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	450	500	1,225
Repayments of other short-term debt	(2)	(662)	(813)
Issuances of common stock - net	55	537	1,298
Proceeds from issuance of NEP convertible preferred units - net	548	—	—
Dividends on common stock	(1,845)	(1,612)	(1,385)
Other - net	(680)	(363)	(221)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,933	2,500	1,897
Effects of currency translation on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	26	10	17
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	454	757	7
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	1,529	772	765
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 1,983	\$ 1,529	\$ 772
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,143
Cash paid for income taxes - net	\$ 142	\$ 91	\$ 33
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Accrued property additions	\$ 3,029	\$ 3,626	\$ 2,616
Assumption of debt/acquisition hold-backs in connection with Texas pipeline acquisition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,078
Decrease (Increase) in property, plant and equipment - net as a result of cash grants primarily under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	\$ (154)	\$ 419	\$ 224
Increase in property, plant and equipment - net as a result of a settlement/noncash exchange	\$ (108)	\$ (72)	\$ (45)
Proceeds from differential membership investors used to reduce debt	\$ —	\$ 100	\$ —

*Prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 1 - Restricted Cash.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(millions)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Common Shareholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Aggregate Par Value						
Balances, December 31, 2014	443	\$ 4	\$ 7,179	\$ (40)	\$ 12,773	\$ 19,916	\$ 252	<u>\$ 20,168</u>
Net income	—	—	—	—	2,752	2,752	10	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	17	1	1,306	—	—	1,307	—	
Share-based payment activity	1	—	119	—	—	119	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	(1,385)	(1,385)	—	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(127)	—	(127)	(11)	
Premium on equity units	—	—	(80)	—	—	(80)	—	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	88	—	—	88	252	
Other	—	—	(16)	—	—	(16)	35	
Balances, December 31, 2015	461	5	8,596	(167)	14,140	22,574	538	<u>\$ 23,112</u>
Net income	—	—	—	—	2,912	2,912	93	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	6	—	527	—	—	527	—	
Share-based payment activity	1	—	135	—	—	135	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	(1,612)	(1,612)	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	97	—	97	—	
Premium on equity units	—	—	(200)	—	—	(200)	—	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	
Other	—	—	(110)	—	18	(92)	(74)	
Balances, December 31, 2016	468	5	8,948	(70)	15,458	24,341	990	<u>\$ 25,331</u>
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	5,378	5,378	(58)	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	2	—	33	—	—	33	—	
Share-based payment activity	1	—	122	—	—	122	—	
Dividends on common stock ^(a)	—	—	—	—	(1,845)	(1,845)	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	181	—	181	12	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	—	—	—	—	460	
Other	—	—	(3)	—	1	(2)	(114)	
Balances, December 31, 2017	471	\$ 5	\$ 9,100	\$ 111	\$ 18,992	\$ 28,208	\$ 1,290	<u>\$ 29,498</u>

(a) Dividends per share were \$3.93, \$3.48 and \$3.08 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 11,972	\$ 10,895	\$ 11,651
OPERATING EXPENSES (INCOME)			
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	3,542	3,297	4,276
Other operations and maintenance	1,559	1,600	1,617
Storm restoration costs	1,255	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	933	1,651	1,576
Taxes other than income taxes and other - net	1,292	1,189	1,205
Total operating expenses - net	8,581	7,737	8,674
OPERATING INCOME	3,391	3,158	2,977
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Interest expense	(482)	(456)	(445)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	79	74	68
Other - net	(2)	2	5
Total other deductions - net	(405)	(380)	(372)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	2,986	2,778	2,605
INCOME TAXES	1,106	1,051	957
NET INCOME ^(a)	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,648

(a) FPL's comprehensive income is the same as reported net income.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(millions, except share amount)

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANT AND OTHER PROPERTY		
Plant in service and other property	\$ 47,167	\$ 44,966
Nuclear fuel	1,192	1,308
Construction work in progress	3,623	2,039
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,802)	(12,304)
Total electric utility plant and other property - net	39,180	36,009
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	33	33
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$2 and \$2, respectively	1,073	768
Other receivables	160	148
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	840	851
Regulatory assets	335	524
Derivatives	2	209
Other	241	213
Total current assets	2,684	2,746
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	4,090	3,665
Prepaid benefit costs	1,351	1,301
Regulatory assets (\$37 and \$107 related to a VIE, respectively)	2,249	1,573
Other	690	207
Total other assets	8,380	6,746
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 50,244	\$ 45,501
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (no par value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding)	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,373
Additional paid-in capital	8,291	8,332
Retained earnings	7,376	6,875
Total common shareholder's equity	17,040	16,580
Long-term debt (\$74 and \$144 related to a VIE, respectively)	11,236	9,705
Total capitalization	28,276	26,285
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	1,687	268
Other short-term debt	250	150
Current maturities of long-term debt	466	367
Accounts payable	893	837
Customer deposits	445	466
Accrued interest and taxes	439	240
Accrued construction-related expenditures	300	262
Regulatory liabilities	333	294
Other	984	497
Total current liabilities	5,797	3,381
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	2,047	1,919
Deferred income taxes	5,005	8,541
Regulatory liabilities	8,642	4,893
Other	477	482
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	16,171	15,835
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 50,244	\$ 45,501

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016*	2015*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,648
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	933	1,651	1,576
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	157	218	209
Deferred income taxes	905	932	504
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	82	94	176
Acquisition of purchased power agreement	(243)	—	(521)
Recoverable storm-related costs	(108)	(223)	—
Other - net	(139)	42	(56)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Current assets	(190)	25	(90)
Noncurrent assets	(37)	(31)	(53)
Current liabilities	701	16	40
Noncurrent liabilities	(32)	(86)	(41)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,909	4,365	3,392
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(5,174)	(3,776)	(3,428)
Nuclear fuel purchases	(117)	(158)	(205)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds	1,986	2,495	3,731
Purchases of securities in special use funds	(2,082)	(2,506)	(3,792)
Other - net	18	28	55
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,369)	(3,917)	(3,639)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of long-term debt	1,961	309	1,084
Retirements of long-term debt	(882)	(262)	(551)
Net change in commercial paper	1,419	212	(1,086)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	450	500	100
Repayments of other short-term debt	(2)	(450)	—
Capital contributions from NEE	—	600	1,454
Dividends to NEE	(1,450)	(1,300)	(700)
Other - net	(15)	(2)	(8)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,481	(393)	293
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	21	55	46
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	153	98	52
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 174	\$ 153	\$ 98
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 472	\$ 434	\$ 435
Cash paid for income taxes - net	\$ 2	\$ 147	\$ 439
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Accrued property additions	\$ 668	\$ 664	\$ 474
Increase in electric utility plant and other property - net as a result of a noncash exchange	\$ (112)	\$ —	\$ —

*Prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 1 - Restricted Cash.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
(millions)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Common Shareholder's Equity
Balances, December 31, 2014	\$ 1,373	\$ 6,279	\$ 5,499	\$ 13,151
Net income	—	—	1,648	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	1,454	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(700)	
Balances, December 31, 2015	1,373	7,733	6,447	\$ 15,553
Net income	—	—	1,727	
Capital contributions from NEE	—	600	—	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(1,300)	
Other	—	(1)	1	
Balances, December 31, 2016	1,373	8,332	6,875	\$ 16,580
Net income	—	—	1,880	
Dividends to NEE	—	—	(1,450)	
Other	—	(41)	71	
Balances, December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 1,373</u>	<u>\$ 8,291</u>	<u>\$ 7,376</u>	<u>\$ 17,040</u>

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years Ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

1. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Basis of Presentation - The operations of NextEra Energy, Inc. (NEE) are conducted primarily through Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), a wholly owned subsidiary, and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (NEER), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary. FPL, a rate-regulated electric utility, supplies electric service to nearly five million customer accounts throughout most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida. NEER invests in independent power projects through both controlled and consolidated entities and noncontrolling ownership interests in joint ventures essentially all of which are accounted for under the equity method. NEER also participates in natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil production primarily through non-operating ownership interests and in pipeline infrastructure through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests.

The consolidated financial statements of NEE and FPL include the accounts of their respective majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts included in prior years' consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NextEra Energy Partners, LP - NextEra Energy Partners, LP (NEP) was formed in 2014. NEP acquires, manages and owns contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP (NEP OpCo). At December 31, 2017, NEE owned a controlling general partner interest in NEP and consolidated NEP for financial reporting purposes (see below for discussion of deconsolidation of NEP). NEE presented its limited partner interests in NEP as a noncontrolling interest in NEE's consolidated financial statements. Certain equity and asset transactions between NEP, NEER and NEP OpCo involve the exchange of cash, energy projects and ownership interests in NEP OpCo. These exchanges were accounted for under the profit sharing method and resulted in a profit sharing liability, net of amortization, of approximately \$866 million and \$757 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which is reflected in noncurrent other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. In 2016 and 2017, a portion of the profit sharing liability was amortized into income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the underlying energy projects held by NEP OpCo. Accordingly, the profit sharing liability amortization totaled approximately \$28 million and \$37 million during 2017 and 2016 and is included in taxes other than income taxes and other - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income (see Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets below).

Upon completion of NEP's initial public offering (IPO) in July 2014, NEE, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary had a 79.9% interest in NEP's operating projects. Since the IPO, NEP has sold 35,527,435 common units and purchased 35,527,435 NEP OpCo common units. Also, in 2015, a subsidiary of NEE purchased 27,000,000 of NEP OpCo's common units. After giving effect to these transactions, NEE's partnership interest in NEP OpCo's operating projects based on the number of outstanding NEP OpCo common units is approximately 65.1% at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2017, NEP, through NEER's contribution of energy projects to NEP OpCo, owns or has an interest in a portfolio of 26 wind and solar projects with generating capacity totaling approximately 3,728 megawatts (MW), as well as a portfolio of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas.

In October 2015, NEE authorized a program to purchase, from time to time, up to \$150 million of common units representing limited partner interests in NEP. Under the program, purchases may be made in amounts, at prices and at such times as NEE or its subsidiaries deem appropriate, all subject to market conditions and other considerations. The common unit purchase program does not require NEE to acquire any specific number of common units and may be modified or terminated by NEE at any time. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. As of December 31, 2017, NEE had purchased approximately \$36 million of NEP common units under this program.

During the third quarter of 2017, changes to NEP's governance structure were made that, among other things, enhanced NEP unitholder governance rights. The new governance structure established a NEP board of directors whereby NEP unitholders have the ability to nominate and elect board members, subject to certain limitations and requirements. As a result of these governance changes, NEP was deconsolidated from NEE in January 2018, which is when the term of office of the first NEP unitholder-elected directors took effect. As a result of the deconsolidation of NEP, NEE will reflect its ownership interest in NEP as an equity method investment and future earnings from NEP as equity in earnings of equity method investees in its consolidated financial statements. Upon deconsolidation, the equity method investment was recorded at fair value which resulted in a gain of approximately \$4 billion (\$3 billion after tax) and will be recorded in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Additionally, sales of assets to NEP after deconsolidation will be accounted for as third-party sales.

Rate Regulation - FPL is subject to rate regulation by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Its rates are designed to recover the cost of providing electric service to its customers including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. As a result of this cost-based regulation, FPL follows the accounting guidance that allows regulators to create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by non-rate regulated entities. Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
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NEE's and FPL's regulatory assets and liabilities are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(millions)				
Regulatory assets:				
Current:				
Storm reserve deficiency	\$ —	\$ 203	\$ —	\$ 203
Other	336	321	335	321
Total	\$ 336	\$ 524	\$ 335	\$ 524
Noncurrent:				
Acquisition of purchased power agreements	\$ 963	\$ 636	\$ 963	\$ 636
Other	1,506	1,258	1,286	937
Total	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,894	\$ 2,249	\$ 1,573
Regulatory liabilities:				
Current:				
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ —	\$ 208
Deferred clause revenues	296	86	296	86
Other	50	5	37	—
Total	\$ 346	\$ 299	\$ 333	\$ 294
Noncurrent:				
Accrued asset removal costs	\$ 601	\$ 1,956	\$ 585	\$ 1,944
Asset retirement obligation regulatory expense difference	2,569	2,294	2,569	2,294
Deferred taxes	4,981	96	4,903	96
Other	614	560	585	559
Total	\$ 8,765	\$ 4,906	\$ 8,642	\$ 4,893

Cost recovery clauses, which are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets allowed to be recovered through various clauses, include substantially all fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, certain costs associated with the acquisition of certain generation facilities, certain construction-related costs for certain of FPL's solar generation facilities, and conservation and certain environmental-related costs. Revenues from cost recovery clauses are recorded when billed; FPL achieves matching of costs and related revenues by deferring the net underrecovery or overrecovery. Any underrecovered costs or overrecovered revenues are collected from or returned to customers in subsequent periods.

In 2015, FPL assumed ownership of a 250 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Jacksonville, Florida (Cedar Bay generation facility) and terminated its long-term purchased power agreement for substantially all of the facility's capacity and energy for a purchase price of approximately \$521 million. The FPSC approved a stipulation and settlement between the State of Florida Office of Public Counsel (OPC) and FPL regarding issues relating to the ratemaking treatment for the Cedar Bay generation facility which provides for recovery of the purchase price and associated income tax gross-up as a regulatory asset of approximately \$847 million which will be amortized over approximately nine years. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the regulatory assets, net of amortization, totaled approximately \$636 million and \$726 million, respectively, and are included in current and noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. This settlement also reduced the reserve amount that was available for amortization under the 2012 rate agreement by \$30 million to \$370 million. See Revenues and Rates - FPL Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 below. In December 2016, FPL retired the Cedar Bay generation facility.

In 2017, FPL assumed ownership of a 330 MW coal-fired generation facility located in Indiantown, Florida (Indiantown generation facility) for a purchase price of \$451 million (including existing debt of approximately \$218 million). FPL recorded a regulatory asset for approximately \$451 million, which is being amortized over nine years. Prior to assuming ownership of this facility, FPL had a long-term purchased power agreement with this facility for substantially all of its capacity and energy. FPL expects to reduce the plant's operations with the intention of phasing the plant out of service. At December 31, 2017, the regulatory asset, net of amortization totaled approximately \$401 million and is included in current and noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

If FPL were no longer subject to cost-based rate regulation, the existing regulatory assets and liabilities would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. In addition, the FPSC has the authority to disallow recovery of costs

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that it considers excessive or imprudently incurred. The continued applicability of regulatory accounting is assessed at each reporting period.

Revenues and Rates - FPL's retail and wholesale utility rate schedules are approved by the FPSC and the FERC, respectively. FPL records unbilled revenues for the estimated amount of energy delivered to customers but not yet billed. FPL's unbilled revenues are included in customer receivables on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and amounted to approximately \$423 million and \$261 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. FPL's operating revenues also include amounts resulting from cost recovery clauses (see Rate Regulation above), franchise fees, gross receipts taxes and surcharges related to storms (see Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve below). Franchise fees and gross receipts taxes are imposed on FPL; however, the FPSC allows FPL to include in the amounts charged to customers the amount of the gross receipts tax for all customers and the franchise fee for those customers located in the jurisdiction that imposes the amount. Accordingly, franchise fees and gross receipts taxes are reported gross in operating revenues and taxes other than income taxes and other in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income and were approximately \$767 million, \$700 million and \$722 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The revenues from the surcharges related to storms included in operating revenues in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income were approximately \$393 million, \$119 million and \$115 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. FPL also collects municipal utility taxes which are reported gross in customer receivables and accounts payable on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

FPL Rates Effective January 2017 through December 2020 - In December 2016, the FPSC issued a final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2016 rate agreement). Key elements of the 2016 rate agreement, which is effective from January 2017 through at least December 2020, include, among other things, the following:

- New retail base rates and charges were established resulting in the following increases in annualized retail base revenues:
 - \$400 million beginning January 1, 2017;
 - \$211 million beginning January 1, 2018; and
 - \$200 million when a new approximately 1,750 MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle unit in Okeechobee County, Florida achieves commercial operation, which is expected to occur in mid-2019.
- In addition, FPL is eligible to receive, subject to conditions specified in the 2016 rate agreement, base rate increases associated with the addition of up to 300 MW annually of new solar generation in each of 2017 through 2020 and may carry forward any unused MW to subsequent years during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. Approximately 300 MW of new solar generating capacity became operational in January 2018. An additional 300 MW is expected to be operational by March 2018 and in both 2019 and 2020. FPL will be required to demonstrate that any proposed solar facilities are cost effective and scheduled to be in service before December 31, 2021. FPL has agreed to an installed cost cap of \$1,750 per kilowatt (kW).
- FPL's allowed regulatory return on common equity (ROE) is 10.55%, with a range of 9.60% to 11.60%. If FPL's earned regulatory ROE falls below 9.60%, FPL may seek retail base rate relief. If the earned regulatory ROE rises above 11.60%, any party other than FPL may seek a review of FPL's retail base rates.
- Subject to certain conditions, FPL may amortize, over the term of the 2016 rate agreement, up to \$1.0 billion of depreciation reserve surplus plus the reserve amount remaining under FPL's 2012 rate agreement discussed below (approximately \$250 million), provided that in any year of the 2016 rate agreement, FPL must amortize at least enough reserve to maintain a 9.60% earned regulatory ROE but may not amortize any reserve that would result in an earned regulatory ROE in excess of 11.60%. See Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve below for discussion of the reserve amortization impact following the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (tax reform).
- Future storm restoration costs would be recoverable on an interim basis beginning 60 days from the filing of a cost recovery petition, but capped at an amount that could produce a surcharge of no more than \$4 for every 1,000 kilowatt-hour (kWh) of usage on residential bills during the first 12 months of cost recovery. Any additional costs would be eligible for recovery in subsequent years. If storm restoration costs exceed \$800 million in any given calendar year, FPL may request an increase to the \$4 surcharge to recover amounts above \$400 million. See Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve below.

In January 2017, the Sierra Club filed a notice of appeal challenging the FPSC's final order approving the 2016 rate agreement, which notice of appeal is pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

FPL Rates Effective January 2013 through December 2016 - Effective January 2013, pursuant to an FPSC final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement), new retail base rates and charges for FPL were established resulting in an increase in retail base revenues of \$350 million on an annualized basis. The 2012 rate agreement, provided for, among other things, the following:

- a regulatory ROE of 10.50% with a range of plus or minus 100 basis points;
- an increase in annualized base revenue requirements as each of three FPL modernized power plants became operational in April 2013, April 2014 and April 2016;
- the continuation of cost recovery through the capacity cost recovery clause (capacity clause) (reported as retail base revenues)

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for a generating unit which was placed in service in May 2011 (beginning January 2017, under the 2016 rate agreement, cost recovery is through base rates);

- subject to certain conditions, the right to reduce depreciation expense up to \$400 million (reserve), provided that in any year of the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was required to amortize enough reserve to maintain an earned regulatory ROE within the range of 9.50% to 11.50% (see Rate Regulation above regarding a subsequent reduction in the reserve amount);
- an interim cost recovery mechanism for storm restoration costs (see Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve below); and
- an incentive mechanism whereby customers receive 100% of certain gains, including but not limited to, gains from the purchase and sale of electricity and natural gas (including transportation and storage), up to a specified threshold; gains exceeding that specified threshold were shared by FPL and its customers.

NEER's revenue is recorded on the basis of commodities delivered, contracts settled or services rendered and includes estimated amounts yet to be billed to customers. Certain commodity contracts for the purchase and sale of power that meet the definition of a derivative are recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized as revenue. See Energy Trading below and Note 3.

Effective January 1, 2018, NEE and FPL adopted an accounting standards update that provides guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and requires additional disclosures regarding such contracts (new revenue standard). NEE and FPL adopted the new revenue standard using the modified retrospective approach with the cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings on January 1, 2018. FPL and NEER generate substantially all of NEE's operating revenues. FPL's revenue from contracts with customers is derived primarily from tariff-based sales that result from providing electricity to retail customers in Florida with no defined contractual term. For these types of sales, FPL will recognize revenues under the new revenue standard as electricity is delivered and billed to customers, as well as an estimate for electricity delivered and not yet billed. NEER's revenue from contracts with customers is derived primarily from the sale of energy commodities, electric capacity and electric transmission. For these types of sales, NEER will recognize revenues under the new revenue standard as energy commodities are delivered and as electric capacity and electric transmission are made available, consistent with the amounts billed to customers. NEER believes for substantially all of its contracts with customers that the obligation to deliver energy, capacity or transmission is satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes benefits as NEER performs. Revenue recognition under the new revenue standard for both FPL and NEER is substantially consistent with prior practice and as a result the cumulative effect of adopting the new revenue standard on January 1, 2018 was not material to NEE or FPL.

Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization - The cost of additions to units of property of FPL and NEER is added to electric plant in service and other property. In accordance with regulatory accounting, the cost of FPL's units of utility property retired, less estimated net salvage value, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs of property as well as replacements and renewals of items determined to be less than units of utility property are charged to other operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses. At December 31, 2017, the electric generation, transmission, distribution and general facilities of FPL represented approximately 49%, 11%, 34% and 6%, respectively, of FPL's gross investment in electric utility plant in service and other property. Substantially all of FPL's properties are subject to the lien of FPL's mortgage, which secures most debt securities issued by FPL. A number of NEER's generation and pipeline facilities are encumbered by liens securing various financings. The net book value of NEER's assets serving as collateral was approximately \$15.6 billion at December 31, 2017. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended (Recovery Act), provided for an option to elect a cash grant (convertible investment tax credits (ITCs)) for certain renewable energy property (renewable property). Convertible ITCs are recorded as a reduction in property, plant and equipment on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets and are amortized as a reduction to depreciation and amortization expense over the estimated life of the related property. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, convertible ITCs, net of amortization, were approximately \$1.9 billion (\$140 million at FPL) and \$2.1 billion (\$147 million at FPL). At December 31, 2017 and 2016, approximately \$138 million and \$289 million, respectively, of such convertible ITCs are included primarily in other receivables on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

Depreciation of FPL's electric property is primarily provided on a straight-line average remaining life basis. FPL includes in depreciation expense a provision for fossil and solar plant dismantlement, interim asset removal costs, accretion related to asset retirement obligations (see Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs below), storm recovery amortization and amortization of pre-construction costs associated with planned nuclear units recovered through a cost recovery clause. For substantially all of FPL's property, depreciation studies are typically performed and filed with the FPSC every four years. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was not required to file depreciation studies during the effective period of the agreement; therefore, previously approved depreciation rates which became effective January 1, 2010 remained in effect through December 2016. As part of the 2016 rate agreement, the FPSC approved new depreciation rates which became effective January 1, 2017. As discussed in Revenues and Rates above, the use of reserve amortization is permitted under the 2016 rate agreement and was also permitted under the 2012 rate agreement. In accordance with the 2016 rate agreement and the 2012 rate agreement, FPL recorded reserve amortization (reversal) of approximately \$1,250 million, \$13 million and \$(15) million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Reserve amortization is recorded as a reduction to (or when reversed as an increase to) accrued asset removal costs which is reflected in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. In December 2017, following the enactment of tax reform, FPL used available reserve amortization to offset nearly all of the write-off of Hurricane Irma storm restoration costs, and FPL plans to partially restore the reserve amortization through tax savings generated

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during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. See Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve below and Note 5. The weighted annual composite depreciation and amortization rate for FPL's electric utility plant in service, including capitalized software, but excluding the effects of decommissioning, dismantlement and the depreciation adjustments discussed above, was approximately 3.7%, 3.4% and 3.3% for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. FPL files a twelve-month forecast with the FPSC each year which contains a regulatory ROE intended to be earned based on the best information FPL has at that time assuming normal weather. This forecast establishes a fixed targeted regulatory ROE. In order to earn the targeted regulatory ROE in each reporting period under the effective rate agreement, reserve amortization is calculated using a trailing thirteen-month average of retail rate base and capital structure in conjunction with the trailing twelve months regulatory retail base net operating income, which primarily includes the retail base portion of base and other revenues, net of O&M, depreciation and amortization, interest and tax expenses. In general, the net impact of these income statement line items is adjusted, in part, by reserve amortization or its reversal to earn the targeted regulatory ROE.

NEER's electric plant in service less salvage value, if any, are depreciated primarily using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, wind, solar and nuclear plants represented approximately 61% and 62%, 15% and 14% and 9% and 10%, respectively, of NEER's depreciable electric plant in service and other property. The estimated useful lives of NEER's plants range primarily from 25 to 35 years for wind plants, 25 to 30 years for solar plants and from 20 to 47 years for nuclear plants. NEER reviews the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets on an ongoing basis. In 2017, this review indicated that the actual lives of certain equipment at its wind plants are expected to be longer than those previously estimated for depreciation purposes. As a result, effective January 1, 2017, NEER changed the estimated useful lives of certain wind plant equipment from 30 years to 35 years to better reflect the period during which these assets are expected to remain in service. This change increased net income attributable to NEE by approximately \$60 million and basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to NEE by approximately \$0.12 for the year ended December 31, 2017. NEER's oil and gas production assets, representing approximately 9% and 8%, respectively, of NEER's depreciable electric plant in service and other property at December 31, 2017 and 2016, are accounted for under the successful efforts method. Depletion expenses for the acquisition of reserve rights and development costs are recognized using the unit of production method.

Nuclear Fuel - FPL and NEER have several contracts for the supply of uranium and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel. See Note 13 - Contracts. FPL's and NEER's nuclear fuel costs are charged to fuel expense on a unit of production method.

Construction Activity - Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) is a noncash item which represents the allowed cost of capital, including an ROE, used to finance construction projects. The portion of AFUDC attributable to borrowed funds is recorded as a reduction of interest expense and the remainder is recorded as other income. For FPL, FPSC rules limit the recording of AFUDC to projects that have an estimated cost in excess of 0.5% of a utility's plant in service balance and require more than one year to complete. FPSC rules allow construction projects below the 0.5% threshold as a component of rate base. During 2017, 2016 and 2015, FPL capitalized AFUDC at a rate of 6.16%, 6.34% and 6.34%, respectively, which amounted to approximately \$101 million, \$97 million and \$88 million, respectively. See Note 13 - Commitments.

FPL's construction work in progress includes construction materials, progress payments on major equipment contracts, engineering costs, AFUDC and other costs directly associated with the construction of various projects. Upon completion of the projects, these costs are transferred to electric utility plant in service and other property. Capitalized costs associated with construction activities are charged to O&M expenses when recoverability is no longer probable.

NEER capitalizes project development costs once it is probable that such costs will be realized through the ultimate construction of a power plant or sale of development rights. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEER's capitalized development costs totaled approximately \$433 million and \$193 million, respectively, which are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. These costs include land rights and other third-party costs directly associated with the development of a new project. Upon commencement of construction, these costs either are transferred to construction work in progress or remain in other assets, depending upon the nature of the cost. Capitalized development costs are charged to O&M expenses when it is no longer probable that these costs will be realized.

NEER's construction work in progress includes construction materials, progress payments on major equipment contracts, third-party engineering costs, capitalized interest and other costs directly associated with the construction and development of various projects. Interest capitalized on construction projects amounted to approximately \$89 million, \$107 million and \$100 million during 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Interest expense allocated from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (NEECH) to NEER is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. Upon commencement of plant operation, costs associated with construction work in progress are transferred to electric plant in service and other property.

Asset Retirement Obligations - NEE and FPL each account for asset retirement obligations and conditional asset retirement obligations (collectively, AROs) under accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if it can be reasonably estimated, with the offsetting associated asset retirement costs capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense, for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and regulatory liability, for FPL, using a systematic and rational method over the asset's estimated

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useful life. Changes in the ARO resulting from the passage of time are recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the liability and as accretion expense, which is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of income for NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and ARO and regulatory liability, in the case of FPL. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or amount of the original estimate of cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease in the asset retirement cost, or income when asset retirement cost is depleted, in the case of NEE's non-rate regulated operations, and ARO and regulatory liability, in the case of FPL. See Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs below and Note 12.

Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs - For ratemaking purposes, FPL accrues for the cost of end of life retirement and disposal of its nuclear, fossil and solar plants over the expected service life of each unit based on nuclear decommissioning and fossil and solar dismantlement studies periodically filed with the FPSC. In addition, FPL accrues for interim removal costs over the life of the related assets based on depreciation studies approved by the FPSC. As approved by the FPSC, FPL previously suspended its annual decommissioning accrual. For financial reporting purposes, FPL recognizes decommissioning and dismantlement liabilities in accordance with accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. Any differences between expense recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amount recovered through rates are reported as a regulatory liability in accordance with regulatory accounting. See Revenues and Rates, Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization, Asset Retirement Obligations above and Note 12.

Nuclear decommissioning studies are performed at least every five years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. FPL filed updated nuclear decommissioning studies with the FPSC in December 2015. These studies reflect FPL's current plans, under the operating licenses, for prompt dismantlement of Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 following the end of plant operation with decommissioning activities commencing in 2032 and 2033, respectively, and provide for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be mothballed beginning in 2036 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 in 2043. These studies also assume that FPL will be storing spent fuel on site pending removal to a United States (U.S.) government facility. The studies indicate FPL's portion of the ultimate costs of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under a spent fuel settlement agreement, to be approximately \$7.5 billion, or \$3.1 billion expressed in 2017 dollars.

Restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission FPL's nuclear units are included in nuclear decommissioning reserve funds, which are included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. Marketable securities held in the decommissioning funds are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. See Note 4. Fund earnings, consisting of dividends, interest and realized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reinvested in the funds. Fund earnings, as well as any changes in unrealized gains and losses, are not recognized in income and are reflected as a corresponding offset in the related regulatory liability accounts. FPL does not currently make contributions to the decommissioning funds, other than the reinvestment of fund earnings. During 2017, 2016 and 2015 fund earnings on decommissioning funds were approximately \$114 million, \$102 million and \$96 million, respectively. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes.

Fossil and solar plant dismantlement studies are typically performed at least every four years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. In accordance with the 2012 rate agreement, FPL was not required to file fossil and solar dismantlement studies during the effective period of the agreement; therefore, previously approved studies which became effective January 1, 2010 remained in effect through December 2016 and resulted in an annual expense of \$18 million which is recorded in depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. As part of the 2016 rate agreement, the FPSC approved a new annual expense of \$26 million based on FPL's 2016 fossil and solar dismantlement studies which became effective January 1, 2017. At December 31, 2017, FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil and solar units is approximately \$1.2 billion, or \$497 million expressed in 2017 dollars.

NEER records nuclear decommissioning liabilities for Seabrook Station (Seabrook), Duane Arnold Energy Center (Duane Arnold) and Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant (Point Beach) and dismantlement liabilities for its wind and solar facilities, when required in accordance with accounting guidance that requires a liability for the fair value of an ARO to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The liabilities are being accreted using the interest method through the date decommissioning or dismantlement activities are expected to be complete. See Note 12. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEER's ARO, which is primarily related to nuclear decommissioning and wind and solar dismantlement, was approximately \$984 million and \$817 million, respectively, and was primarily determined using various internal and external data and applying a probability percentage to a variety of scenarios regarding the life of the plant and timing of decommissioning or dismantlement. NEER's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its nuclear plants, including costs associated with spent fuel storage above what is expected to be refunded by the DOE under a spent fuel settlement agreement, is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 billion, or \$2.0 billion expressed in 2017 dollars. The ultimate cost to dismantle NEER's wind and solar facilities is estimated to be approximately \$1.9 billion.

Seabrook files a comprehensive nuclear decommissioning study with the New Hampshire Nuclear Decommissioning Financing Committee (NDFC) every four years; the most recent study was filed in 2015. Seabrook's decommissioning funding plan is also subject to annual review by the NDFC. Currently, there are no ongoing decommissioning funding requirements for Seabrook, Duane

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Arnold and Point Beach, however, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and in the case of Seabrook, the NDFC, has the authority to require additional funding in the future. NEER's portion of Seabrook's, Duane Arnold's and Point Beach's restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission these plants is included in nuclear decommissioning reserve funds, which are included in special use funds on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Marketable securities held in the decommissioning funds are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. Market adjustments result in a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive income (OCI), except for unrealized losses associated with marketable securities considered to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are recognized as other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Fund earnings are recognized in income and are reinvested in the funds. See Note 4. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes.

Major Maintenance Costs - FPL expenses costs associated with planned fossil maintenance as incurred. FPL recognizes costs associated with planned major nuclear maintenance in accordance with regulatory treatment. As part of the 2016 rate agreement, the FPSC authorized FPL to change its regulatory accounting treatment of nuclear maintenance costs. Therefore, in 2017, FPL began deferring the actual nuclear maintenance costs for each nuclear unit's planned outage to a regulatory asset as the costs were incurred and amortizing the costs to O&M expense over the period from the end of the current outage to the end of the next planned outage. The deferred asset for nuclear maintenance costs at December 31, 2017 totaled approximately \$65 million and is included in noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. Prior to 2017, FPL's estimated nuclear maintenance costs for each nuclear unit's next planned outage were accrued over the period from the end of the last outage to the end of the next planned outage. Any difference between the estimated and actual costs was included in O&M expenses when known. The accrued liability for nuclear maintenance costs at December 31, 2016 totaled approximately \$65 million and is included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, FPL recognized approximately \$42 million, \$89 million and \$90 million, respectively, in nuclear maintenance costs which are primarily included in O&M expenses in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

NEER uses the deferral method to account for certain planned major maintenance costs. NEER's major maintenance costs for its nuclear generation units and combustion turbines are capitalized and amortized on a unit of production method over the period from the end of the last outage to the beginning of the next planned outage. NEER's capitalized major maintenance costs, net of accumulated amortization, totaled approximately \$79 million and \$69 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and are included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, NEER amortized approximately \$68 million, \$74 million and \$79 million in major maintenance costs which are included in O&M expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash - In the fourth quarter of 2017, NEE and FPL early adopted an accounting standards update which requires that restricted cash be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the consolidated statements of cash flows. NEE and FPL adopted the standards update retrospectively, which adoption did not have a material impact on NEE's or FPL's consolidated statements of cash flows.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE had approximately \$269 million (\$141 million for FPL) and \$237 million (\$120 million for FPL), respectively, of restricted cash, of which approximately \$247 million (\$128 million for FPL) and \$228 million (\$120 million for FPL), respectively, is included in current other assets and the remaining balance is included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. Restricted cash is primarily related to debt service payments, bond proceeds held for construction at FPL and margin cash collateral requirements. In addition, where offsetting positions exist, restricted cash related to margin cash collateral is netted against derivative instruments, which totaled \$83 million at December 31, 2016. See Note 3.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - FPL maintains an accumulated provision for uncollectible customer accounts receivable that is estimated using a percentage, derived from historical revenue and write-off trends, of the previous four months of revenue. Additional amounts are included in the provision to address specific items that are not considered in the calculation described above. NEER regularly reviews collectibility of its receivables and establishes a provision for losses estimated as a percentage of accounts receivable based on the historical bad debt write-off trends for its retail electricity provider operations and, when necessary, using the specific identification method for all other receivables.

Inventory - FPL values materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory using a weighted-average cost method. NEER's materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventories are carried at the lower of weighted-average cost and net realizable value, unless evidence indicates that the weighted-average cost (even if in excess of net realizable value) will be recovered with a normal profit upon sale in the ordinary course of business.

Energy Trading - NEE provides full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, which include load-following services and various ancillary services, in certain markets and engages in power and gas marketing and trading activities to optimize the value of electricity and fuel contracts, generation facilities and gas infrastructure assets, as well as to take advantage of projected favorable commodity price movements. Trading contracts that meet the definition of a derivative are accounted for at

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fair value and realized gains and losses from all trading contracts, including those where physical delivery is required, are recorded net for all periods presented. See Note 3.

Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve - In connection with the 2007 storm-recovery bond financing (see Note 8 - FPL), the net proceeds to FPL from the sale of the storm-recovery property were used primarily to reimburse FPL for its estimated net of tax deficiency in its storm and property insurance reserve (storm reserve) and provide for a storm and property insurance reserve fund (storm fund). Upon the issuance of the storm-recovery bonds, the storm reserve deficiency was reclassified to securitized storm-recovery costs which is recorded as a current and noncurrent regulatory asset on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. As storm-recovery charges are billed to customers (which are included in operating revenues), the securitized storm-recovery costs are amortized and included in depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. Marketable securities held in the storm fund are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value. See Note 4. Fund earnings, consisting of dividends, interest and realized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reinvested in the fund. Fund earnings, as well as any changes in unrealized gains and losses, are not recognized in income and are reflected as a corresponding adjustment to the storm reserve. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in deferred income taxes. During the fourth quarter of 2016, all available funds were withdrawn from the storm fund to pay for the storm restoration costs associated with Hurricane Hermine and Hurricane Matthew (see below regarding Hurricane Hermine and Hurricane Matthew).

FPL was impacted by Hurricane Hermine and Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and Hurricane Irma in 2017. Hurricane Matthew and Hurricane Irma resulted in damage throughout much of FPL's service territory. Damage to FPL property from the hurricanes was primarily limited to the transmission and distribution systems. In March 2017, FPL began recovering from its retail customers, through an interim storm surcharge over a 12-month period, eligible storm restoration costs associated with Hurricane Matthew of approximately \$201 million (\$294 million of recoverable costs less \$93 million available in FPL's storm reserve prior to the storm), plus approximately \$117 million to replenish the storm reserve to the level authorized in FPL's 2012 rate agreement. The amount collected is subject to refund based on an FPSC prudence review, which hearings are scheduled for May 2018. As the portion of the Hurricane Matthew surcharge applicable to the replenishment of the storm reserve is billed to customers (which is recorded as operating revenues), the storm reserve will be recognized as a regulatory liability and charged to depreciation and amortization expense in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2017, FPL had collected approximately \$74 million of the storm reserve replenishment (included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets), which provides capacity to absorb future prudently incurred storm restoration costs without seeking cost recovery approval from the FPSC. Accrued storm restoration costs were approximately \$428 million at December 31, 2017 and are included in current other liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

In December 2017, following the enactment of tax reform, FPL determined that it would not seek recovery of Hurricane Irma storm restoration costs of approximately \$1.3 billion through a storm surcharge from customers and, as a result, the regulatory asset associated with Hurricane Irma was written off in December 2017 as storm restoration costs in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income. As allowed under the 2016 rate agreement, FPL used available reserve amortization to offset nearly all of the expense, and plans to partially restore the reserve amortization through tax savings generated during the term of the 2016 rate agreement. In January 2018, the OPC filed a petition with the FPSC to investigate and adjust rates for all Florida investor-owned utilities, including FPL, related to the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate as a result of tax reform. FPL believes that the benefits of tax reform will be realized by FPL's customers in accordance with the 2016 rate agreement as discussed above. See Note 5.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets - NEE evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

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Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets - NEE's goodwill and other intangible assets are as follows:

	Weighted- Average Useful Lives (years)	December 31, 2017	2016
		(millions)	
Goodwill (by reporting unit):			
NEER segment:			
Gas infrastructure, primarily Texas pipelines		\$ 641	\$ 641
Customer supply		72	72
Generation assets		40	38
Other		11	28
Total goodwill		<u>\$ 764</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>
Other intangible assets not subject to amortization, primarily land easements		<u>\$ 138</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>
Other intangible assets subject to amortization:			
Customer relationships associated with gas infrastructure	41	\$ 700	\$ 700
Purchased power agreements	22	521	444
Other, primarily transmission and development rights and customer lists	23	79	81
Total		<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,225</u>
Accumulated amortization		<u>(151)</u>	<u>(115)</u>
Total other intangible assets subject to amortization - net		<u>\$ 1,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,110</u>

NEE's goodwill relates to various acquisitions which were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Other intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized, primarily on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives. Amortization expense was approximately \$35 million, \$35 million and \$17 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is expected to be approximately \$36 million, \$35 million, \$35 million, \$35 million and \$35 million for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are primarily included in noncurrent other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Goodwill and other intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually by applying a fair value-based analysis. Other intangible assets subject to amortization are periodically reviewed when impairment indicators are present to assess recoverability from future operations using undiscounted future cash flows.

Effective January 1, 2018, NEE and FPL adopted an accounting standards update that clarified the definition of a business. The revised guidance affects the evaluation of whether a transaction should be accounted for as an acquisition or disposition of an asset or a business. NEE and FPL adopted this guidance on a prospective basis effective January 1, 2018.

Pension Plan - NEE allocates net periodic pension income to its subsidiaries based on the pensionable earnings of the subsidiaries' employees. Accounting guidance requires recognition of the funded status of the pension plan in the balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized in other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity in the year in which the changes occur. Since NEE is the plan sponsor, and its subsidiaries do not have separate rights to the plan assets or direct obligations to their employees, this accounting guidance is reflected at NEE and not allocated to the subsidiaries. The portion of previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are estimated to be allocable to FPL as net periodic (income) cost in future periods and that otherwise would be recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) are classified as regulatory assets and liabilities at NEE in accordance with regulatory treatment.

Stock-Based Compensation - NEE accounts for stock-based payment transactions based on grant-date fair value. Compensation costs for awards with graded vesting are recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. Forfeitures of stock-based awards are recognized as they occur. See Note 10 - Stock-Based Compensation.

Retirement of Long-Term Debt - Gains and losses that result from differences in FPL's reacquisition cost and the net book value of long-term debt which is retired are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability and amortized to interest expense ratably over the remaining life of the original issue, which is consistent with its treatment in the ratemaking process. NEECH and NEER recognize such differences in interest expense at the time of retirement.

Income Taxes - Deferred income taxes are recognized on all significant temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are presented as noncurrent on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. In connection with the tax sharing agreement between NEE and certain of its subsidiaries, the income tax provision at each applicable subsidiary reflects the use of the "separate return method," except that tax benefits that could not be used on a separate return basis, but are used on the consolidated tax return, are recorded by the subsidiary that generated the tax benefits. Any remaining consolidated

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income tax benefits or expenses are recorded at the corporate level. Included in other regulatory assets and other regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets is the revenue equivalent of the difference in deferred income taxes computed under accounting rules, as compared to regulatory accounting rules. The net regulatory liability totaled \$4,213 million (\$4,180 million for FPL) at December 31, 2017 and the net regulatory asset totaled \$289 million (\$266 million for FPL) at December 31, 2016, and is being amortized in accordance with the regulatory treatment over the estimated lives of the assets or liabilities for which the deferred tax amount was initially recognized.

Production tax credits (PTCs) are recognized as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes and are recorded as a reduction of current income taxes payable, unless limited by tax law in which instance they are recorded as deferred tax assets. NEER recognizes ITCs as a reduction to income tax expense when the related energy property is placed into service. FPL recognizes ITCs as a reduction to income tax expense over the depreciable life of the related energy property. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, FPL's accumulated deferred ITCs were approximately \$119 million and \$123 million, respectively, and are included in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. NEE and FPL record a deferred income tax benefit created by the convertible ITCs on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of renewable property. For NEER, this deferred income tax benefit is recorded in income tax expense in the year that the renewable property is placed in service. For FPL, this deferred income tax benefit is offset by a regulatory liability, which is amortized as a reduction of depreciation expense over the approximate lives of the related renewable property in accordance with the regulatory treatment. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the net deferred income tax benefits associated with FPL's convertible ITCs were approximately \$44 million and \$46 million, respectively, and are included in noncurrent regulatory assets and noncurrent regulatory liabilities on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. NEE recognizes interest income (expense) related to unrecognized tax benefits (liabilities) in interest income and interest expense, respectively, net of the amount deferred at FPL. At FPL, the offset to accrued interest receivable (payable) on income taxes is classified as a regulatory liability (regulatory asset) which will be amortized to income (expense) over a five-year period upon settlement in accordance with regulatory treatment. All tax positions taken by NEE in its income tax returns that are recognized in the financial statements must satisfy a more-likely-than-not threshold. NEE and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states, the most significant of which is Florida, and certain foreign jurisdictions. Federal tax liabilities, with the exception of certain refund claims, are effectively settled for all years prior to 2013. State and foreign tax liabilities, which have varied statutes of limitations regarding additional assessments, are generally effectively settled for years prior to 2009. At December 31, 2017, NEE had unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$71 million that, if disallowed, could impact the annual effective income tax rate. The amounts of unrecognized tax benefits and related interest accruals may change within the next 12 months; however, NEE and FPL do not expect these changes to have a significant impact on NEE's or FPL's financial statements. See Note 5.

Sale of Differential Membership Interests - Certain subsidiaries of NEER sold their Class B membership interest in entities that have ownership interests in wind and solar facilities, with generating capacity totaling approximately 8,197 MW and 374 MW, respectively, at December 31, 2017, to third-party investors. In exchange for the cash received, the holders of the Class B membership interests will receive a portion of the economic attributes of the facilities, including income tax attributes, for variable periods. The proceeds received were deferred and recorded as a liability in deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. The deferred amount was being recognized in benefits associated with differential membership interests - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income as the Class B members receive their portion of the economic attributes. See Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets below. NEE continues to operate and manage the wind and solar facilities, and consolidates the entities that own the wind and solar facilities.

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) - An entity is considered to be a VIE when its total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or its equity investors, as a group, lack the characteristics of having a controlling financial interest. A reporting company is required to consolidate a VIE as its primary beneficiary when it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. NEE and FPL evaluate whether an entity is a VIE whenever reconsideration events as defined by the accounting guidance occur. See Note 8.

Leases - In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an accounting standards update which requires, among other things, that lessees recognize a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, and a right-of-use asset for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases). This standards update also requires new qualitative and quantitative disclosures for both lessees and lessors. This standards update will be effective for NEE and FPL beginning January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted.

NEE and FPL are currently reviewing their portfolio of contracts and evaluating the proper application of the standards update to these contracts in order to determine the impact the adoption will have on their consolidated financial statements. NEE and FPL are implementing a number of system enhancements to facilitate the identification, tracking and reporting of leases based upon the requirements of this standards update. NEE and FPL anticipate adopting this standards update on January 1, 2019.

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Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets - Effective January 1, 2018, NEE and FPL adopted an accounting standards update regarding the accounting for partial sales of nonfinancial assets. This standards update affects the accounting and related financial statement presentation for the sales of differential membership interests to third-party investors and the sales of NEER assets to indirect subsidiaries of NEP and was adopted using the modified retrospective approach, resulting in cumulative effects being recognized on January 1, 2018. For the sales of differential membership interests to third-party investors, NEE recorded an increase to retained earnings of approximately \$50 million and a reduction to additional paid-in capital of \$70 million on January 1, 2018. In addition to the cumulative effects, the liability reflected as deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs on NEE's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2017 was reclassified to noncontrolling interests on January 1, 2018. In future periods, as tax equity investors receive their portion of the economic attributes, NEE will record a reduction to net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Additionally, the profit sharing liability associated with the sales of NEER assets to NEP was eliminated and NEE recorded an increase to additional paid-in capital of approximately \$830 million and a reduction to retained earnings of approximately \$50 million on January 1, 2018. The adoption of this standards update did not have an impact on FPL.

Merger Terminations - From July 2016 through October 2016, NEE and certain of its affiliates entered into several agreements with Energy Future Holdings Corp. (EFH) and Energy Future Intermediate Holding Company LLC (EFIH), Texas Transmission Holdings Corporation (TTHC), Oncor Management Investment LLC and certain of their affiliates, which would have resulted in NEE owning 100% of Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC (Oncor) if the transactions contemplated by those agreements would have been consummated. The agreements with EFH and EFIH and TTHC were subject to, among other things, approval by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT). In April 2017, the PUCT issued a final order denying NEE's purchase of Oncor. In July 2017, EFH and EFIH provided a written notice to NEE terminating the agreement and plan of merger, dated as of July 29, 2016, as amended (merger agreement), under which EFH Merger Co., LLC, a direct wholly owned subsidiary of NEE, would have acquired 100% of the equity of reorganized EFH and certain of its subsidiaries, including its indirect ownership of approximately 80% of the outstanding equity interests of Oncor. Subsequently, NEE, EFH and EFIH and a large creditor of EFIH commenced legal proceedings in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (bankruptcy court) in which the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings of EFH and EFIH are taking place to determine whether NEE is entitled to receive the \$275 million termination fee to which NEE believes it is entitled under the merger agreement and a September 2016 order of the bankruptcy court approving the termination fee payment provisions of the merger agreement (2016 termination fee approval order). In October 2017, the judge presiding over these proceedings issued an opinion and order in one of these legal proceedings that the bankruptcy court's issuance of the 2016 termination fee approval order was based upon a fundamental misapprehension of critical facts by the bankruptcy court and, accordingly, ordered that EFH and EFIH are not authorized to pay the fee. NEE has appealed this decision and believes it is erroneous. Until that appeal is ultimately resolved, the remaining legal proceedings in the bankruptcy court between NEE, EFH and EFIH and the large creditor of EFIH as to whether NEE would be entitled to the termination fee if the foregoing appeal is successful have been stayed.

In October 2017, the agreement and plan of merger, dated as of October 30, 2016, pursuant to which a direct wholly owned subsidiary of NEE would have merged with TTHC, was terminated with no material impact to NEE.

In 2014, NEE and Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the HEI merger agreement) pursuant to which Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. (HECO), HEI's wholly owned electric utility subsidiary, was to become a wholly owned subsidiary of NEE. In July 2016, the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission issued an order dismissing NEE's and HECO's merger application and, as a result, NEE terminated the HEI merger agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the HEI merger agreement, NEE paid HEI a termination fee of \$90 million plus reimbursement to HEI for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the HEI merger agreement of \$5 million, which is included in merger-related expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale - In November 2017, a subsidiary of NEER entered into an agreement to sell its ownership interests in a portfolio of seven wind farms located in California, Pennsylvania and West Virginia with a total generating capacity of 244 MW at December 31, 2017. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to the facilities that were classified as held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2017 primarily represent property, plant and equipment and the related long-term debt.

In January 2017, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NEE completed the sale of its membership interests in its fiber-optic telecommunications business for net cash proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion, after repayment of \$370 million of related long-term debt. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately \$1.1 billion (approximately \$685 million after tax) was recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 and is included in losses (gains) on disposal of a business/assets - net. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to the fiber-optic telecommunications business that were classified as held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2016 primarily represent property, plant and equipment and the related long-term debt.

In 2016, a subsidiary of NEER completed the sale of its ownership interest in merchant natural gas generation facilities located in Texas with a total generating capacity of 2,884 MW for net cash proceeds of approximately \$456 million, after transaction costs and working capital adjustments. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately

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\$254 million (\$106 million after tax) was recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and is included in losses (gains) on disposal of a business/assets - net.

In 2016, a subsidiary of NEER completed the sale of its ownership interest in natural gas generation facilities located primarily in Pennsylvania with a total generating capacity of 840 MW for net cash proceeds of approximately \$260 million, after transaction costs and working capital adjustments. In connection with the sale and the related consolidating state income tax effects, a gain of approximately \$191 million (\$113 million after tax) was recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and is included in losses (gains) on disposal of a business/assets - net.

2. Employee Retirement Benefits

Employee Pension Plan and Other Benefits Plans - NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries. NEE also has a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP), which includes a non-qualified supplemental defined benefit pension component that provides benefits to a select group of management and highly compensated employees, and sponsors a contributory postretirement plan for other benefits for retirees of NEE and its subsidiaries meeting certain eligibility requirements. The total accrued benefit cost of the SERP and postretirement plans is approximately \$241 million (\$208 million for FPL) and \$325 million (\$222 million for FPL) at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Pension Plan Assets, Benefit Obligations and Funded Status - The changes in assets, benefit obligations and the funded status of the pension plan are as follows:

	2017	2016
	(millions)	
Change in pension plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 3,651	\$ 3,563
Actual return on plan assets	574	217
Benefit payments	(205)	(129)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ 4,020</u>	<u>\$ 3,651</u>
Change in pension benefit obligation:		
Obligation at January 1	\$ 2,474	\$ 2,408
Service cost	66	62
Interest cost	83	105
Special termination benefits ^(a)	38	—
Plan amendments	12	(19)
Actuarial losses - net	125	47
Benefit payments	(205)	(129)
Obligation at December 31 ^(b)	<u>\$ 2,593</u>	<u>\$ 2,474</u>
Funded status:		
Prepaid pension benefit costs at NEE at December 31	<u>\$ 1,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,177</u>
Prepaid pension benefit costs at FPL at December 31 ^(c)	<u>\$ 1,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,301</u>

(a) Reflects an enhanced early retirement program offered in 2017.

(b) NEE's accumulated pension benefit obligation, which includes no assumption about future salary levels, at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was approximately \$2,548 million and \$2,439 million, respectively.

(c) Reflects FPL's allocated benefits under NEE's pension plan.

NEE's unrecognized amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) yet to be recognized as components of prepaid pension benefit costs are as follows:

	2017	2016
	(millions)	
Unrecognized prior service benefit (net of \$2 and \$2 tax expense, respectively)	\$ 2	\$ 3
Unrecognized losses (net of \$32 and \$55 tax benefit, respectively)	(49)	(87)
Total	<u>\$ (47)</u>	<u>\$ (84)</u>

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NEE's unrecognized amounts included in regulatory assets yet to be recognized as components of net prepaid pension benefit costs are as follows:

	2017	2016
	(millions)	
Unrecognized prior service benefit	\$ (4)	\$ (4)
Unrecognized losses	160	280
Total	<u>\$ 156</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>

The following table provides the assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation for the pension plan. These rates are used in determining net periodic income in the following year.

	2017	2016
Discount rate ^(a)	3.59%	4.09%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%

(a) The method of estimating the interest cost component of net periodic benefit costs uses a full yield curve approach by applying a specific spot rate along the yield curve.

NEE's investment policy for the pension plan recognizes the benefit of protecting the plan's funded status, thereby avoiding the necessity of future employer contributions. Its broad objectives are to achieve a high rate of total return with a prudent level of risk taking while maintaining sufficient liquidity and diversification to avoid large losses and preserve capital over the long term.

The NEE pension plan fund's current target asset allocation, which is expected to be reached over time, is 45% equity investments, 32% fixed income investments, 13% alternative investments and 10% convertible securities. The pension fund's investment strategy emphasizes traditional investments, broadly diversified across the global equity and fixed income markets, using a combination of different investment styles and vehicles. The pension fund's equity and fixed income holdings consist of both directly held securities as well as commingled investment arrangements such as common and collective trusts, pooled separate accounts, registered investment companies and limited partnerships. The pension fund's convertible security assets are principally direct holdings of convertible securities and include a convertible security oriented limited partnership. The pension fund's alternative investments consist primarily of private equity and real estate oriented investments in limited partnerships as well as absolute return oriented limited partnerships that use a broad range of investment strategies on a global basis.

The fair value measurements of NEE's pension plan assets by fair value hierarchy level are as follows:

December 31, 2017 ^(a)				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions)			
Equity securities ^(b)	\$ 1,077	\$ 16	\$ 2	\$ 1,095
Equity commingled vehicles ^(c)	—	853	—	853
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	118	13	—	131
Corporate debt securities ^(d)	3	238	10	251
Asset-backed securities	—	170	—	170
Debt security commingled vehicles ^(e)	—	155	—	155
Convertible securities ^(f)	19	307	—	326
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 1,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,752</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>2,981</u>
Total investments measured at net asset value ^(g)				1,039
Total fair value of plan assets				<u>\$ 4,020</u>

(a) See Note 4 for discussion of fair value measurement techniques and inputs.

(b) Includes foreign investments of \$480 million.

(c) Includes foreign investments of \$287 million.

(d) Includes foreign investments of \$73 million.

(e) Includes foreign investments of \$2 million.

(f) Includes foreign investments of \$35 million.

(g) Includes foreign investments of \$233 million.

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December 31, 2016^(a)

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(millions)			
Equity securities ^(b)	\$ 879	\$ 16	\$ 3	\$ 898
Equity commingled vehicles ^(c)	—	845	—	845
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	143	12	—	155
Corporate debt securities ^(d)	3	246	1	250
Asset-backed securities	—	124	—	124
Debt security commingled vehicles	—	22	—	22
Convertible securities ^(e)	21	277	—	298
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 1,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,542</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>2,592</u>
Total investments measured at net asset value ^(f)				<u>1,059</u>
Total fair value of plan assets				<u>\$ 3,651</u>

(a) See Note 4 for discussion of fair value measurement techniques and inputs.

(b) Includes foreign investments of \$370 million.

(c) Includes foreign investments of \$261 million.

(d) Includes foreign investments of \$67 million.

(e) Includes foreign investments of \$31 million.

(f) Includes foreign investments of \$282 million.

Expected Cash Flows - The following table provides information about benefit payments expected to be paid by the pension plan for each of the following calendar years (in millions):

2018	\$ 175
2019	\$ 158
2020	\$ 160
2021	\$ 166
2022	\$ 167
2023 - 2027	\$ 868

Net Periodic (Income) Cost - The components of net periodic (income) cost for the plans are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)					
Service cost	\$ 66	\$ 62	\$ 70	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
Interest cost	83	105	97	8	13	13
Expected return on plan assets	(270)	(260)	(253)	—	(1)	(1)
Amortization of prior service cost (benefit)	(1)	1	1	(10)	(2)	(3)
Amortization of losses	—	—	—	—	—	2
Special termination benefits	38	—	—	—	—	—
Postretirement benefits settlement	—	—	—	1	—	—
Net periodic (income) cost at NEE	<u>\$ (84)</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>	<u>\$ (85)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>
Net periodic (income) cost allocated to FPL	<u>\$ (51)</u>	<u>\$ (58)</u>	<u>\$ (55)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>

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Other Comprehensive Income - The components of net periodic income (cost) recognized in OCI for the pension plan are as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
		(millions)	
Prior service benefit (net of \$3 tax expense)	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —
Net gains (losses) (net of \$23 tax expense and \$16 and \$27 tax benefit, respectively)	37	(26)	(44)
Total	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ (22)</u>	<u>\$ (44)</u>

Regulatory Assets (Liabilities) - The components of net periodic (income) cost recognized during the year in regulatory assets (liabilities) for the pension plan are as follows:

	2017	2016
		(millions)
Prior service benefit	\$ —	\$ (12)
Unrecognized losses (gains)	(120)	48
Amortization of prior service cost (benefit)	1	(1)
Total	<u>\$ (119)</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>

The assumptions used to determine net periodic income for the pension plan are as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Discount rate	4.09%	4.35%	3.95%
Salary increase	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%
Expected long-term rate of return, net of investment management fees ^(a)	7.35%	7.35%	7.35%

(a) In developing the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption for its pension plan, NEE evaluated input, including other qualitative and quantitative factors, from its actuaries and consultants, as well as information available in the marketplace. NEE considered different models, capital market return assumptions and historical returns for a portfolio with an equity/bond asset mix similar to its pension fund. NEE also considered its pension fund's historical compounded returns.

Employee Contribution Plan - NEE offers an employee retirement savings plan which allows eligible participants to contribute a percentage of qualified compensation through payroll deductions. NEE makes matching contributions to participants' accounts. Defined contribution expense pursuant to this plan was approximately \$53 million, \$52 million and \$63 million for NEE (\$33 million, \$32 million and \$40 million for FPL) for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Amendments to Presentation of Retirement Benefits - Effective January 1, 2018, NEE adopted an accounting standards update that requires certain changes in classification of components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs within the income statement and allows only the service cost component to be eligible for capitalization. NEE adopted the standards update using the retrospective approach for presentation of the components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs and the prospective approach for capitalization of service cost. Upon adoption, NEE, among other things, reclassified the non-service cost components noted in the net periodic (income) cost table above from O&M expense to non-operating income. The adoption of this standards update did not have an impact on net income attributable to NEE and did not have any impact on FPL as NEE is the plan sponsor.

3. Derivative Instruments

NEE and FPL use derivative instruments (primarily swaps, options, futures and forwards) to manage the physical and financial risks inherent in the purchase and sale of fuel and electricity, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated primarily with outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings, and to optimize the value of NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets.

With respect to commodities related to NEE's competitive energy business, NEER employs risk management procedures to conduct its activities related to optimizing the value of its power generation and gas infrastructure assets, providing full energy and capacity requirements services primarily to distribution utilities, and engaging in power and gas marketing and trading activities to take advantage of expected future favorable price movements and changes in the expected volatility of prices in the energy markets. These risk management activities involve the use of derivative instruments executed within prescribed limits to manage the risk associated with fluctuating commodity prices. Transactions in derivative instruments are executed on recognized exchanges or via the over-the-counter (OTC) markets, depending on the most favorable credit terms and market execution factors. For NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets, derivative instruments are used to hedge all or a portion of the expected output of these assets. These hedges are designed to reduce the effect of adverse changes in the wholesale forward commodity markets associated

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with NEER's power generation and gas infrastructure assets. With regard to full energy and capacity requirements services, NEER is required to vary the quantity of energy and related services based on the load demands of the customers served. For this type of transaction, derivative instruments are used to hedge the anticipated electricity quantities required to serve these customers and reduce the effect of unfavorable changes in the forward energy markets. Additionally, NEER takes positions in energy markets based on differences between actual forward market levels and management's view of fundamental market conditions, including supply/demand imbalances, changes in traditional flows of energy, changes in short- and long-term weather patterns and anticipated regulatory and legislative outcomes. NEER uses derivative instruments to realize value from these market dislocations, subject to strict risk management limits around market, operational and credit exposure.

Derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. At FPL, substantially all changes in the derivatives' fair value are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled, and, upon settlement, any gains or losses are passed through the fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause (fuel clause). For NEE's non-rate regulated operations, predominantly NEER, essentially all changes in the derivatives' fair value for power purchases and sales, fuel sales and trading activities are recognized on a net basis in operating revenues; fuel purchases used in the production of electricity are recognized in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense; and the equity method investees' related activity is recognized in equity in earnings of equity method investees in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Settlement gains and losses are included within the line items in the consolidated statements of income to which they relate. Transactions for which physical delivery is deemed not to have occurred are presented on a net basis in the consolidated statements of income. For commodity derivatives, NEE believes that, where offsetting positions exist at the same location for the same time, the transactions are considered to have been netted and therefore physical delivery has been deemed not to have occurred for financial reporting purposes. Settlements related to derivative instruments are primarily recognized in net cash provided by operating activities in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of cash flows.

In January 2016, NEE discontinued hedge accounting for its cash flow and fair value hedges related to interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments and, therefore, all changes in the derivatives' fair value, as well as the transaction gain or loss on foreign denominated debt, are recognized in interest expense in NEE's consolidated statements of income. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE reclassified approximately \$2 million (\$1 million after tax) and \$18 million (\$11 million after tax), respectively, from AOCI to interest expense primarily because it became probable that related future transactions being hedged would not occur. At December 31, 2017, NEE's AOCI included amounts related to discontinued interest rate cash flow hedges with expiration dates through March 2035 and foreign currency cash flow hedges with expiration dates through September 2030. Approximately \$25 million of net losses included in AOCI at December 31, 2017 is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months as the principal and/or interest payments are made. Such amounts assume no change in scheduled principal payments.

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Fair Value of Derivative Instruments - The tables below present NEE's and FPL's gross derivative positions at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, as required by disclosure rules. However, the majority of the underlying contracts are subject to master netting agreements and generally would not be contractually settled on a gross basis. Therefore, the tables below also present the derivative positions on a net basis, which reflect the offsetting of positions of certain transactions within the portfolio, the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral (see Note 4 - Recurring Fair Value Measurements for netting information), as well as the location of the net derivative position on the consolidated balance sheets.

	December 31, 2017			
	Gross Basis		Net Basis	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	(millions)			
NEE:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 3,962	\$ 2,792	\$ 1,737	\$ 567
Interest rate contracts	50	275	55	280
Foreign currency contracts	—	40	12	52
Total fair values	<u>\$ 4,012</u>	<u>\$ 3,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,804</u>	<u>\$ 899</u>
FPL:				
Commodity contracts	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets ^(a)			\$ 489	
Noncurrent derivative assets			1,315	
Current derivative liabilities				\$ 364
Noncurrent derivative liabilities ^(b)				535
Total derivatives			<u>\$ 1,804</u>	<u>\$ 899</u>
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets			\$ 2	
Current other liabilities				\$ 2
Total derivatives			<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

(a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$39 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$39 million in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties.

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December 31, 2016

	December 31, 2019			
	Gross Basis		Net Basis	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	(millions)			
NEE:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 4,590	\$ 2,968	\$ 1,938	\$ 483
Interest rate contracts	288	284	296	292
Foreign currency contracts	1	106	1	106
Total fair values	<u>\$ 4,879</u>	<u>\$ 3,358</u>	<u>\$ 2,235</u>	<u>\$ 881</u>
FPL:				
Commodity contracts	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 209</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets ^(a)			\$ 885	
Noncurrent derivative assets ^(b)			1,350	
Current derivative liabilities				\$ 404
Noncurrent derivative liabilities				477
Total derivatives			<u>\$ 2,235</u>	<u>\$ 881</u>
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets			\$ 209	
Current other liabilities				\$ 1
Total derivatives			<u>\$ 209</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

(a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$96 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$71 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE had approximately \$10 million and \$5 million (none at FPL), respectively, in margin cash collateral received from counterparties that was not offset against derivative assets in the above presentation. These amounts are included in current other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, at December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE had approximately \$40 million and \$129 million (none at FPL), respectively, in margin cash collateral paid to counterparties that was not offset against derivative assets or liabilities in the above presentation. These amounts are included in current other assets on NEE's consolidated balance sheets.

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments - Losses related to NEE's cash flow hedges, which were previously designated as hedging instruments, are recorded in NEE's consolidated financial statements (none at FPL) as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015		
	Interest Rate Contracts	Foreign Currency Contracts	Total
Losses recognized in OCI	\$ (113)	\$ (12)	\$ (125)
Losses reclassified from AOCI to net income	\$ (73) ^(a)	\$ (15) ^(b)	\$ (88)

(a) Included in interest expense.

(b) For 2015, losses of approximately \$11 million are included in interest expense and the balances are included in other - net.

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Gains (losses) related to NEE's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in NEE's consolidated statements of income as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)		
Commodity contracts: ^(a)			
Operating revenues	\$ 454	\$ 459	\$ 932
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	—	(1)	8
Foreign currency contracts - interest expense	55	14	—
Foreign currency contracts - other - net	(4)	(1)	—
Interest rate contracts - interest expense	(223)	181	8
Losses reclassified from AOCI to interest expense:			
Interest rate contracts	(48)	(90)	—
Foreign currency contracts	(81)	(11)	—
Total	\$ 153	\$ 551	\$ 948

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, FPL recorded gains (losses) of approximately \$(169) million, \$203 million and \$(326) million, respectively, related to commodity contracts as regulatory liabilities (assets) on its consolidated balance sheets.

Notional Volumes of Derivative Instruments - The following table represents net notional volumes associated with derivative instruments that are required to be reported at fair value in NEE's and FPL's consolidated financial statements. The table includes significant volumes of transactions that have minimal exposure to commodity price changes because they are variably priced agreements. These volumes are only an indication of the commodity exposure that is managed through the use of derivatives. They do not represent net physical asset positions or non-derivative positions and their hedges, nor do they represent NEE's and FPL's net economic exposure, but only the net notional derivative positions that fully or partially hedge the related asset positions. NEE and FPL had derivative commodity contracts for the following net notional volumes:

Commodity Type	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)			
Power	(109) MWh ^(a)	—	(84) MWh ^(a)	—
Natural gas	(74) MMBtu ^(b)	142 MMBtu ^(b)	1,002 MMBtu ^(b)	618 MMBtu ^(b)
Oil	(15) barrels	—	(7) barrels	—

(a) Megawatt-hours

(b) One million British thermal units

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE had interest rate contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$12.1 billion and \$15.1 billion, respectively, and foreign currency contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$718 million and \$705 million, respectively.

Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features - Certain derivative instruments contain credit-risk-related contingent features including, among other things, the requirement to maintain an investment grade credit rating from specified credit rating agencies and certain financial ratios, as well as credit-related cross-default and material adverse change triggers. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the aggregate fair value of NEE's derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position was approximately \$1.1 billion (\$3 million for FPL) and \$1.3 billion (\$5 million for FPL), respectively.

If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these derivative agreements were triggered, certain subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, could be required to post collateral or settle contracts according to contractual terms which generally allow netting of contracts in offsetting positions. Certain derivative contracts contain multiple types of credit-related triggers. To the extent these contracts contain a credit ratings downgrade trigger, the maximum exposure is included in the following credit ratings collateral posting requirements. If FPL's and NEECH's credit ratings were downgraded to BBB/Baa2 (a two level downgrade for FPL and a one level downgrade for NEECH from the current lowest applicable rating), applicable NEE subsidiaries would be required to post collateral such that the total posted collateral would be approximately \$145 million (none at FPL) and \$110 million (none at FPL) at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. If FPL's and NEECH's credit ratings were downgraded to below investment grade, applicable NEE subsidiaries would be required to post additional collateral such that the total posted collateral would be approximately \$1.2 billion (\$45 million at FPL) and \$990 million (\$10 million at FPL) at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Some derivative contracts do not contain credit ratings downgrade triggers, but do contain provisions that require certain financial measures be maintained and/or have credit-related cross-default triggers. In the event these provisions were triggered, applicable NEE

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subsidiaries could be required to post additional collateral of up to approximately \$210 million (\$95 million at FPL) and \$225 million (\$115 million at FPL) at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Collateral related to derivatives may be posted in the form of cash or credit support in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, applicable NEE subsidiaries have posted approximately \$2 million (none at FPL) and \$1 million (none at FPL), respectively, in cash and \$20 million (none at FPL) and \$30 million (none at FPL), respectively, in the form of letters of credit each of which could be applied toward the collateral requirements described above. FPL and NEECH have credit facilities generally in excess of the collateral requirements described above that would be available to support, among other things, derivative activities. Under the terms of the credit facilities, maintenance of a specific credit rating is not a condition to drawing on these credit facilities, although there are other conditions to drawing on these credit facilities.

Additionally, some contracts contain certain adequate assurance provisions where a counterparty may demand additional collateral based on subjective events and/or conditions. Due to the subjective nature of these provisions, NEE and FPL are unable to determine an exact value for these items and they are not included in any of the quantitative disclosures above.

4. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of assets and liabilities are determined using either unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) or pricing inputs that are observable (Level 2) whenever that information is available and using unobservable inputs (Level 3) to estimate fair value only when relevant observable inputs are not available. NEE and FPL use several different valuation techniques to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities, relying primarily on the market approach of using prices and other market information for identical and/or comparable assets and liabilities for those assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. NEE's and FPL's assessment of the significance of any particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. Non-performance risk, including the consideration of a credit valuation adjustment, is also considered in the determination of fair value for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash - NEE and FPL hold investments in money market funds. The fair value of these funds is estimated using a market approach based on current observable market prices.

Special Use Funds and Other Investments - NEE and FPL hold primarily debt and equity securities directly, as well as indirectly through commingled funds. Substantially all directly held equity securities are valued at their quoted market prices. For directly held debt securities, multiple prices and price types are obtained from pricing vendors whenever possible, which enables cross-provider validations. A primary price source is identified based on asset type, class or issue of each security. Commingled funds, which are similar to mutual funds, are maintained by banks or investment companies and hold certain investments in accordance with a stated set of objectives. The fair value of commingled funds is primarily derived from the quoted prices in active markets of the underlying securities. Because the fund shares are offered to a limited group of investors, they are not considered to be traded in an active market.

Derivative Instruments - NEE and FPL measure the fair value of commodity contracts using a combination of market and income approaches utilizing prices observed on commodities exchanges and in the OTC markets, or through the use of industry-standard valuation techniques, such as option modeling or discounted cash flows techniques, incorporating both observable and unobservable valuation inputs. The resulting measurements are the best estimate of fair value as represented by the transfer of the asset or liability through an orderly transaction in the marketplace at the measurement date.

Most exchange-traded derivative assets and liabilities are valued directly using unadjusted quoted prices. For exchange-traded derivative assets and liabilities where the principal market is deemed to be inactive based on average daily volumes and open interest, the measurement is established using settlement prices from the exchanges, and therefore considered to be valued using other observable inputs.

NEE, through its subsidiaries, including FPL, also enters into OTC commodity contract derivatives. The majority of these contracts are transacted at liquid trading points, and the prices for these contracts are verified using quoted prices in active markets from exchanges, brokers or pricing services for similar contracts.

NEE, through NEER, also enters into full requirements contracts, which, in most cases, meet the definition of derivatives and are measured at fair value. These contracts typically have one or more inputs that are not observable and are significant to the valuation of the contract. In addition, certain exchange and non-exchange traded derivative options at NEE have one or more significant inputs that are not observable, and are valued using industry-standard option models.

In all cases where NEE and FPL use significant unobservable inputs for the valuation of a commodity contract, consideration is given to the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. The primary input to the valuation models for commodity contracts is the forward commodity curve for the respective instruments. Other inputs include, but are not limited to, assumptions about market liquidity, volatility, correlation and contract duration as more fully described below in Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Fair Value Measurements. In instances where the reference markets are deemed to be inactive or do not have transactions for a similar contract, the derivative assets and liabilities may be valued using significant other observable inputs and potentially significant unobservable inputs. In such instances, the valuation for these contracts is established

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using techniques including extrapolation from or interpolation between actively traded contracts, or estimated basis adjustments from liquid trading points. NEE and FPL regularly evaluate and validate the inputs used to determine fair value by a number of methods, consisting of various market price verification procedures, including the use of pricing services and multiple broker quotes to support the market price of the various commodities. In all cases where there are assumptions and models used to generate inputs for valuing derivative assets and liabilities, the review and verification of the assumptions, models and changes to the models are undertaken by individuals that are independent of those responsible for estimating fair value.

NEE uses interest rate contracts and foreign currency contracts to mitigate and adjust interest rate and foreign currency exchange exposure related primarily to certain outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings when deemed appropriate based on market conditions or when required by financing agreements. NEE estimates the fair value of these derivatives using an income approach based on a discounted cash flows valuation technique utilizing the net amount of estimated future cash inflows and outflows related to the agreements.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements - NEE's and FPL's financial assets and liabilities and other fair value measurements made on a recurring basis by fair value hierarchy level are as follows:

December 31, 2017					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total
	(millions)				
Assets:					
Cash equivalents and restricted cash: ^(b)					
NEE - equity securities	\$ 1,294	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 1,294
FPL - equity securities	\$ 144	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 144
Special use funds: ^(c)					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,719 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 3,314
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 478	\$ 139	\$ —		\$ 617
Corporate debt securities	\$ 1	\$ 764	\$ —		\$ 765
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 435	\$ —		\$ 435
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 129	\$ —		\$ 129
FPL:					
Equity securities	\$ 473	\$ 1,562 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 2,035
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 362	\$ 112	\$ —		\$ 474
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 539	\$ —		\$ 539
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 333	\$ —		\$ 333
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 116	\$ —		\$ 116
Other investments:					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ —		\$ 12
Debt securities	\$ 34	\$ 103	\$ —		\$ 137
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,301	\$ 1,358	\$ (2,225)	\$ 1,737 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 55 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ 12 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ 2 ^(e)
Liabilities:					
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,217	\$ 915	\$ 660	\$ (2,225)	\$ 567 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 143	\$ 132	\$ 5	\$ 280 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 40	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ 52 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ 2 ^(e)

- (a) Includes the effect of the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral payments and receipts. NEE and FPL also have contract settlement receivable and payable balances that are subject to the master netting arrangements but are not offset within the consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.
- (b) Includes restricted cash of approximately \$159 million (\$128 million for FPL) in current other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (c) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value below.
- (d) Primarily invested in commingled funds whose underlying securities would be Level 1 if those securities were held directly by NEE or FPL.
- (e) See Note 3 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

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December 31, 2016					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total
	(millions)				
Assets:					
Cash equivalents and restricted cash: ^(b)					
NEE - equity securities	\$ 982	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 982
FPL - equity securities	\$ 120	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 120
Special use funds: ^(c)					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,503 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 2,913
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 296	\$ 170	\$ —		\$ 466
Corporate debt securities	\$ 1	\$ 763	\$ —		\$ 764
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 498	\$ —		\$ 498
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 81	\$ —		\$ 81
FPL:					
Equity securities	\$ 373	\$ 1,372 ^(d)	\$ —		\$ 1,745
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$ 221	\$ 141	\$ —		\$ 362
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 547	\$ —		\$ 547
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	\$ 384	\$ —		\$ 384
Other debt securities	\$ —	\$ 70	\$ —		\$ 70
Other investments:					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$ 26	\$ 9	\$ —		\$ 35
Debt securities	\$ 8	\$ 153	\$ —		\$ 161
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,827	\$ 1,200	\$ (2,652)	\$ 1,938 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 285	\$ 3	\$ 8	\$ 296 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1 ^(d)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ 4	\$ (3)	\$ 209 ^(e)
Liabilities:					
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$ 1,476	\$ 980	\$ 512	\$ (2,485)	\$ 483 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ 171	\$ 113	\$ 8	\$ 292 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$ —	\$ 106	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 106 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ (3)	\$ 1 ^(e)

- (a) Includes the effect of the contractual ability to settle contracts under master netting arrangements and the netting of margin cash collateral payments and receipts. NEE and FPL also have contract settlement receivable and payable balances that are subject to the master netting arrangements but are not offset within the consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.
- (b) Includes restricted cash of approximately \$164 million (\$120 million for FPL) in current other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (c) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value below.
- (d) Primarily invested in commingled funds whose underlying securities would be Level 1 if those securities were held directly by NEE or FPL.
- (e) See Note 3 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Fair Value Measurements - The valuation of certain commodity contracts requires the use of significant unobservable inputs. All forward price, implied volatility, implied correlation and interest rate inputs used in the valuation of such contracts are directly based on third-party market data, such as broker quotes and exchange settlements, when that data is available. If third-party market data is not available, then industry standard methodologies are used to develop inputs that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs, including some forward prices, implied volatilities and interest rates used for determining fair value are updated daily to reflect the best available market information. Unobservable inputs which are related to observable inputs, such as illiquid portions of forward price or volatility curves, are updated daily as well, using industry standard techniques such as interpolation and extrapolation, combining observable forward inputs supplemented by historical market and other relevant data. Other unobservable inputs, such as implied correlations, customer migration rates from full requirements contracts and some implied volatility curves, are modeled using proprietary models based on historical data and industry standard techniques.

All price, volatility, correlation and customer migration inputs used in valuation are subject to validation by the Trading Risk Management group. The Trading Risk Management group performs a risk management function responsible for assessing credit, market and operational risk impact, reviewing valuation methodology and modeling, confirming transactions, monitoring approval processes and developing and monitoring trading limits. The Trading Risk Management group is separate from the transacting

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group. For markets where independent third-party data is readily available, validation is conducted daily by directly reviewing this market data against inputs utilized by the transacting group, and indirectly by reviewing daily risk reports. For markets where independent third-party data is not readily available, additional analytical reviews are performed on at least a quarterly basis. These analytical reviews are designed to ensure that all price and volatility curves used for fair valuing transactions are adequately validated each quarter, and are reviewed and approved by the Trading Risk Management group. In addition, other valuation assumptions such as implied correlations and customer migration rates are reviewed and approved by the Trading Risk Management group on a periodic basis. Newly created models used in the valuation process are also subject to testing and approval by the Trading Risk Management group prior to use and established models are reviewed annually, or more often as needed, by the Trading Risk Management group.

On a monthly basis, the Exposure Management Committee (EMC), which is comprised of certain members of senior management, meets with representatives from the Trading Risk Management group and the transacting group to discuss NEE's and FPL's energy risk profile and operations, to review risk reports and to discuss fair value issues as necessary. The EMC develops guidelines required for an appropriate risk management control infrastructure, which includes implementation and monitoring of compliance with Trading Risk Management policy. The EMC executes its risk management responsibilities through direct oversight and delegation of its responsibilities to the Trading Risk Management group, as well as to other corporate and business unit personnel.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of NEE's commodity contracts categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Transaction Type	Fair Value at December 31, 2017		Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range
	Assets	Liabilities			
	(millions)				
Forward contracts - power	\$ 845	\$ 328	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$— — \$130
Forward contracts - gas	26	13	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MMBtu)	\$2 — \$7
Forward contracts - other commodity related	—	5	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (various)	\$(40) — \$57
Options - power	47	17	Option models	Implied correlations	1% — 100%
				Implied volatilities	8% — 493%
Options - primarily gas	165	199	Option models	Implied correlations	1% — 100%
				Implied volatilities	1% — 290%
Full requirements and unit contingent contracts	275	98	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$(29) — \$293
				Customer migration rate ^(a)	—% — 20%
Total	<u>\$ 1,358</u>	<u>\$ 660</u>			

(a) Applies only to full requirements contracts.

The sensitivity of NEE's fair value measurements to increases (decreases) in the significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

Significant Unobservable Input	Position	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Forward price	Purchase power/gas	Increase (decrease)
	Sell power/gas	Decrease (increase)
Implied correlations	Purchase option	Decrease (increase)
	Sell option	Increase (decrease)
Implied volatilities	Purchase option	Increase (decrease)
	Sell option	Decrease (increase)
Customer migration rate	Sell power ^(a)	Decrease (increase)

(a) Assumes the contract is in a gain position.

In addition, the fair value measurement of interest rate contract net liabilities related to the solar projects in Spain of approximately \$132 million at December 31, 2017 includes a significant credit valuation adjustment. The credit valuation adjustment, considered an unobservable input, reflects management's assessment of non-performance risk of the subsidiaries related to the solar projects in Spain that are party to the contracts.

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The reconciliation of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are based on significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)					
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31 of prior year	\$ 578	\$ 1	\$ 538	\$ —	\$ 622	\$ 5
Realized and unrealized gains (losses):						
Included in earnings ^(a)	376	—	333	—	451	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss) ^(b)	(18)	—	8	—	11	—
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	—	—	1	1	3	3
Purchases	126	—	261	—	180	—
Settlements	(317)	(1)	(390)	—	(473)	(8)
Issuances	(197)	—	(195)	—	(202)	—
Transfers in ^(c)	17	—	19	—	(13)	—
Transfers out ^(c)	1	—	3	—	(41)	—
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31	<u>\$ 566</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 578</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
The amount of gains (losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to derivatives still held at the reporting date ^(d)	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 219</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

- (a) For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, \$379 million and \$397 million of realized and unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is reflected in interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2015, \$462 million of realized and unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is primarily reflected in interest expense.
- (b) Reflected in net unrealized gains (losses) on foreign currency translation on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- (c) Transfers into Level 3 were a result of decreased observability of market data. Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 were a result of increased observability of market data and, in 2016, a favorable change to a credit valuation adjustment. NEE's and FPL's policy is to recognize all transfers at the beginning of the reporting period.
- (d) For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, \$281 million, \$283 million, and \$289 million of unrealized gains are reflected in the consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is reflected in interest expense.

Contingent Consideration - NEE recorded a liability related to a contingent holdback as part of the 2015 acquisition of a portfolio of seven long-term contracted natural gas pipeline assets located in Texas (Texas pipelines). See Note 7 - Texas Pipeline Business.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements - NEE tests long-lived assets for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. A wholly owned subsidiary of NEER has a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Duane Arnold's primary customer for the energy and capacity related to NEER's 70% ownership share of Duane Arnold that expires on December 31, 2025. NEER had previously expected Duane Arnold would operate at least until the end of its NRC operating license in February 2034. In early December 2017, NEER concluded that it is unlikely that Duane Arnold's primary customer will extend the current PPA after it expires in 2025. Without the long-term cash flow certainty of a PPA for Duane Arnold's energy and capacity, NEER would likely close Duane Arnold on or about December 31, 2025, the end of its current PPA term. As a result of the change in Duane Arnold's useful life, NEER updated depreciation and ARO estimates to reflect the December 31, 2025 closure. A recoverability analysis performed by NEER determined that the undiscounted cash flows of Duane Arnold were less than its carrying amount and, accordingly, NEER performed a fair value analysis to determine the amount of the impairment. Based on the fair value analysis, long-lived assets (primarily property, plant and equipment) with a carrying amount of approximately \$502 million were written down to their fair value of \$82 million, resulting in an impairment of \$420 million (\$258 million after tax), which is included in impairment charges in NEE's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2017. The estimate of fair value was based on a combination of the income and market value approaches. The income approach utilized a discounted cash flow valuation technique considering contracted revenue rates (Level 2), annual generation forecasts, annual projected capital and maintenance expenditures and a discount rate (all of which are Level 3). The market value approach utilized a transaction involving a comparable nuclear power plant sale in March 2017 and adjusted for certain entity specific assumptions (Level 3).

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value - The carrying amounts of commercial paper and other short-term debt approximate their fair values. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of other financial instruments recorded at other than fair value are as follows:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(millions)				
NEE:				
Special use funds ^(a)	\$ 743	\$ 744	\$ 712	\$ 712
Other investments - primarily notes receivable ^(b)	\$ 500	\$ 680	\$ 526	\$ 668
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 33,134	\$ 35,447 ^(c)	\$ 30,418 ^(d)	\$ 31,623 ^{(c)(d)}
FPL:				
Special use funds ^(a)	\$ 593	\$ 593	\$ 557	\$ 557
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 11,702	\$ 13,285 ^(c)	\$ 10,072	\$ 11,211 ^(c)

- (a) Primarily represents investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.
- (b) Primarily a note receivable which bears interest at a fixed rate and matures in 2029. At December 31, 2017, the note receivable is classified as held for sale and is under contract, along with debt secured by this note receivable (see Note 8 - NEER). Fair values are estimated using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique based on certain observable yield curves and indices considering the credit profile of the borrower (Level 3).
- (c) At December 31, 2017 and 2016, for NEE, approximately \$33,743 million and \$29,804 million, respectively, is estimated using a market approach based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues (Level 2); the balance is estimated using an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique, considering the current credit profile of the debtor (Level 3). For FPL, primarily estimated using quoted market prices for the same or similar issues (Level 2).
- (d) Excludes debt totaling approximately \$373 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

Special Use Funds - The special use funds noted above and those carried at fair value (see Recurring Fair Value Measurements above) consist of NEE's nuclear decommissioning fund assets of approximately \$6,003 million and \$5,434 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, (\$4,090 million and \$3,665 million, respectively, for FPL). The investments held in the special use funds consist of equity and debt securities which are primarily classified as available for sale and carried at estimated fair value. The amortized cost of debt and equity securities is approximately \$1,921 million and \$1,521 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017 and \$1,820 million and \$1,543 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 (\$1,443 million and \$783 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017 and \$1,373 million and \$764 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 for FPL). For FPL's special use funds, consistent with regulatory treatment, changes in fair value, including any other than temporary impairment losses, result in a corresponding adjustment to the related regulatory asset or liability accounts. For NEE's non-rate regulated operations, changes in fair value result in a corresponding adjustment to OCI, except for unrealized losses associated with marketable securities considered to be other than temporary, including any credit losses, which are recognized as other than temporary impairment losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Debt securities included in the nuclear decommissioning funds have a weighted-average maturity at December 31, 2017 of approximately eight years at both NEE and FPL. The cost of securities sold is determined using the specific identification method.

Realized gains and losses and proceeds from the sale or maturity of available for sale securities are as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
(millions)						
Realized gains	\$ 178	\$ 116	\$ 194	\$ 75	\$ 53	\$ 70
Realized losses	\$ 83	\$ 76	\$ 87	\$ 50	\$ 44	\$ 43
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities	\$ 2,817	\$ 3,400	\$ 4,643	\$ 1,902	\$ 2,442	\$ 3,724

The unrealized gains on available for sale securities are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(millions)				
Equity securities	\$ 1,813	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,007
Debt securities	\$ 37	\$ 22	\$ 28	\$ 17

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities and the fair value of available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(millions)			
Unrealized losses ^(a)	\$ 12	\$ 34	\$ 9	\$ 28
Fair value	\$ 918	\$ 959	\$ 670	\$ 722

(a) Unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position for greater than twelve months at December 31, 2017 and 2016 were not material to NEE or FPL.

Regulations issued by the FERC and the NRC provide general risk management guidelines to protect nuclear decommissioning funds and to allow such funds to earn a reasonable return. The FERC regulations prohibit, among other investments, investments in any securities of NEE or its subsidiaries, affiliates or associates, excluding investments tied to market indices or mutual funds. Similar restrictions applicable to the decommissioning funds for NEER's nuclear plants are included in the NRC operating licenses for those facilities or in NRC regulations applicable to NRC licensees not in cost-of-service environments. With respect to the decommissioning fund for Seabrook, decommissioning fund contributions and withdrawals are also regulated by the NDFC pursuant to New Hampshire law.

The nuclear decommissioning reserve funds are managed by investment managers who must comply with the guidelines of NEE and FPL and the rules of the applicable regulatory authorities. The funds' assets are invested giving consideration to taxes, liquidity, risk, diversification and other prudent investment objectives.

Financial Instruments Accounting Standards Update - Effective January 1, 2018, NEE and FPL adopted an accounting standards update which modifies guidance for financial instruments and makes certain changes to presentation and disclosure requirements. The standards update requires that equity investments (except investments accounted for under the equity method and investments that are consolidated) be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. This standards update primarily impacts the equity securities in NEER's special use funds and is expected to result in increased earnings volatility in future periods based on market conditions. NEE and FPL adopted this standards update using the modified retrospective approach with the cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings on January 1, 2018. Upon adoption, NEE reclassified net unrealized after-tax gains of approximately \$315 million from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to retained earnings. The implementation of this standards update had no impact on FPL as changes in the fair value of equity securities in FPL's special use funds are deferred as regulatory assets or liabilities pursuant to accounting guidance for regulated operations.

5. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, tax reform legislation was signed into law which, among other things, reduced the federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. As a result, NEE, including FPL, performed an analysis to preliminarily revalue its deferred income taxes and included an estimate of changes in the balances in NEE's and FPL's December 31, 2017 financial statements. At December 31, 2017, the revaluation reduced NEE's net deferred income tax liabilities by approximately \$6.5 billion, of which \$4.5 billion related to net deferred income tax liabilities at FPL and the remaining \$2 billion related to net deferred income tax liabilities at NEER. The \$2 billion reduction in NEER's deferred income tax liabilities increased NEER's 2017 net income. The \$4.5 billion reduction in FPL's deferred income tax liabilities was recorded as a regulatory liability. While NEE and FPL believe that the provisional tax reform adjustments are reasonable estimates of the effects on its existing deferred taxes, additional analysis and detailed reviews are still being performed to finalize the accounting for the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities as a result of the enactment of tax reform.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The components of income taxes are as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
	(millions)					
Federal:						
Current	\$ 100	\$ 72	\$ 10	\$ 168	\$ 72	\$ 423
Deferred	(1,040)	1,075	1,194	776	830	399
Total federal	(940)	1,147	1,204	944	902	822
State:						
Current	88	76	31	29	57	58
Deferred	199	160	(7)	133	92	77
Total state	287	236	24	162	149	135
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (653)	\$ 1,383	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,051	\$ 957

A reconciliation between the effective income tax rates and the applicable statutory rate is as follows:

	NEE			FPL		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0 %	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) resulting from:						
State income taxes - net of federal income tax benefit	2.9	3.5	0.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Tax reform rate change	(41.2)	—	—	(0.5)	—	—
PTCs and ITCs - NEER	(8.4)	(3.9)	(4.1)	—	—	—
Convertible ITCs - NEER	0.6	(1.7)	(0.8)	—	—	—
Adjustments associated with Canadian assets	—	(0.7)	—	—	—	—
Other - net	(2.9)	(0.7)	0.3	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.7)
Effective income tax rate	(14.0)%	31.5%	30.8%	37.0%	37.8%	36.7%

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The income tax effects of temporary differences giving rise to consolidated deferred income tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(millions)			
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property-related	\$ 9,030	\$ 13,094	\$ 6,045	\$ 8,882
Pension	364	454	342	502
Nuclear decommissioning trusts	226	253	—	—
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	263	581	—	—
Investments in partnerships and joint ventures	442	603	—	—
Other	871	1,272	584	796
Total deferred tax liabilities	11,196	16,257	6,971	10,180
Deferred tax assets and valuation allowance:				
Decommissioning reserves	306	454	271	401
Postretirement benefits	74	145	57	93
Net operating loss carryforwards	482	427	3	3
Tax credit carryforwards	3,126	3,059	—	—
ARO and accrued asset removal costs	210	777	146	699
Regulatory liabilities ^(a)	1,267	84	1,273	84
Other	646	940	216	359
Valuation allowance ^(b)	(252)	(269)	—	—
Net deferred tax assets	5,859	5,617	1,966	1,639
Net deferred income taxes	\$ 5,337	\$ 10,640	\$ 5,005	\$ 8,541

(a) 2017 reflects the tax gross up of regulatory liabilities associated with tax reform.

(b) Reflects a valuation allowance related to the solar projects in Spain, deferred state tax credits and state operating loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	NEE		FPL	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(millions)			
Noncurrent other assets	\$ 417	\$ 461	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred income taxes - noncurrent liabilities	(5,754)	(11,101)	(5,005)	(8,541)
Net deferred income taxes	\$ (5,337)	\$ (10,640)	\$ (5,005)	\$ (8,541)

The components of NEE's deferred tax assets relating to net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Amount (millions)	Expiration Dates
Net operating loss carryforwards:		
Federal	\$ 158	2026-2037
State	232	2018-2037
Foreign	92 ^(a)	2018-2036
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 482	
Tax credit carryforwards:		
Federal	\$ 2,779	2026-2037
State	347 ^(b)	2018-2044
Tax credit carryforwards	\$ 3,126	

(a) Includes \$64 million of net operating loss carryforwards with an indefinite expiration period.

(b) Includes \$188 million of ITC carryforwards with an indefinite expiration period.

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6. Jointly-Owned Electric Plants

Certain NEE subsidiaries own undivided interests in the jointly-owned facilities described below, and are entitled to a proportionate share of the output from those facilities. The subsidiaries are responsible for their share of the operating costs, as well as providing their own financing. Accordingly, each subsidiary's proportionate share of the facilities and related revenues and expenses is included in the appropriate balance sheet and statement of income captions. NEE's and FPL's respective shares of direct expenses for these facilities are included in fuel, purchased power and interchange expense, O&M expenses, depreciation and amortization expense and taxes other than income taxes and other - net in NEE's and FPL's consolidated statements of income.

NEE's and FPL's proportionate ownership interest in jointly-owned facilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2017				
	Ownership Interest	Gross Investment ^(a)	Accumulated Depreciation ^(a)	Construction Work in Progress	
			(millions)		
FPL:					
St. Lucie Unit No. 2	85%	\$ 2,205	\$ 863	\$	36
St. Johns River Power Park units (SJRPP) and coal terminal ^(b)	20%	\$ 394	\$ 215	\$	—
Scherer Unit No. 4	76%	\$ 1,146	\$ 419	\$	24
NEER:					
Duane Arnold ^(c)	70%	\$ 61	\$ —	\$	4
Seabrook	88.23%	\$ 1,181	\$ 302	\$	78
Wyman Station Unit No. 4	87.49%	\$ 26	\$ 4	\$	—
Corporate and Other:					
Transmission substation assets located in Seabrook, New Hampshire	88.23%	\$ 78	\$ 14	\$	3

(a) Excludes nuclear fuel.

(b) SJRPP was shut down in January 2018. See Note 13 - Contracts.

(c) Reflects impairment charge of \$420 million pretax. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

7. Business Acquisition

Texas Pipeline Business - On October 1, 2015, a subsidiary of NEP acquired 100% of the membership interests in NET Holdings Management, LLC (Texas pipeline business), a developer, owner and operator of the Texas pipelines. One of the acquired pipelines is subject to a 10% noncontrolling interest. The aggregate purchase price of approximately \$2 billion included approximately \$934 million in cash consideration and the assumption of approximately \$706 million in existing debt of the Texas pipeline business and its subsidiaries at closing and excluded post-closing working capital adjustments of approximately \$2 million. The purchase price was subject to (i) a \$200 million holdback payable, in whole or in part, upon satisfaction of financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds relating to planned expansion projects (contingent holdback) and (ii) a \$200 million holdback retained to satisfy any indemnification obligations of the sellers through April 2017. NEP incurred approximately \$13 million in acquisition-related costs during the year ended December 31, 2015, which are reflected in O&M expenses in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

Under the acquisition method, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on October 1, 2015 based on their estimated fair value. All fair value measurements of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the noncontrolling interest, were based on significant estimates and assumptions, including Level 3 inputs, which require judgment. Estimates and assumptions include the projected timing and amount of future cash flows, discount rates reflecting risk inherent in future cash flows and future market prices. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill at the acquisition date. The goodwill arising from the acquisition consists largely of growth opportunities from the Texas pipeline business. Approximately \$380 million of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes over a 15 year period. The contingent holdback discussed above was payable if the Texas pipelines entered into one or more written contracts by December 31, 2016 related to financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds discussed above. A liability of approximately \$186 million was recognized as of the acquisition date for each of the contingent holdback and the indemnity holdback, reflecting the fair value of the expected future payments. NEE determined this fair value measurement based on management's probability assessment. The significant inputs and assumptions used in the fair value measurement included the estimated probability of executing contracts related to financial performance and capital expenditure thresholds as well as the appropriate discount rate. In 2016, NEE recorded fair value adjustments to eliminate the entire contingent holdback as the contracts contemplated in the acquisition were not executed by December 31, 2016. The fair value adjustments are reflected as revaluation of contingent consideration in NEE's consolidated statements of income. Subsequent to the acquisition, the present value of the indemnity holdback increased to approximately \$199 million at December 31, 2016 and was included in

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current other liabilities on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. During 2017, the indemnity holdback was released under the terms of the Texas pipelines acquisition agreement and approximately \$200 million was paid to the sellers.

8. Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

At December 31, 2017, NEE had thirty-seven VIEs which it consolidated and had interests in certain other VIEs which it did not consolidate.

FPL - FPL is considered the primary beneficiary of, and therefore consolidates, a VIE that is a wholly owned bankruptcy remote special purpose subsidiary that it formed in 2007 for the sole purpose of issuing storm-recovery bonds pursuant to the securitization provisions of the Florida Statutes and a financing order of the FPSC. FPL is considered the primary beneficiary because FPL has the power to direct the significant activities of the VIE, and its equity investment, which is subordinate to the bondholder's interest in the VIE, is at risk. Storm restoration costs incurred by FPL during 2005 and 2004 exceeded the amount in FPL's funded storm and property insurance reserve, resulting in a storm reserve deficiency. In 2007, the VIE issued \$652 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured bonds (storm-recovery bonds), primarily for the after-tax equivalent of the total of FPL's unrecovered balance of the 2004 storm restoration costs, the 2005 storm restoration costs and to reestablish FPL's storm and property insurance reserve. In connection with this financing, net proceeds, after debt issuance costs, to the VIE (approximately \$644 million) were used to acquire the storm-recovery property, which includes the right to impose, collect and receive a storm-recovery charge from all customers receiving electric transmission or distribution service from FPL under rate schedules approved by the FPSC or under special contracts, certain other rights and interests that arise under the financing order issued by the FPSC and certain other collateral pledged by the VIE that issued the bonds. The storm-recovery bonds are payable only from and are secured by the storm-recovery property. The bondholders have no recourse to the general credit of FPL. The assets of the VIE were approximately \$148 million and \$216 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery property, which are included in both current and noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets. The liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$147 million and \$214 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery bonds, which are included in current maturities of long-term debt and long-term debt on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets.

NEER - NEE consolidates thirty-six NEER VIEs. NEER is considered the primary beneficiary of these VIEs since NEER controls the most significant activities of these VIEs, including operations and maintenance, and has the obligation to absorb expected losses of these VIEs.

A subsidiary of NEER is the primary beneficiary of, and therefore consolidates, NEP, which consolidates NEP OpCo because of NEP's controlling interest in the general partner of NEP OpCo. NEP is a limited partnership formed to acquire, manage and own contracted clean energy projects with stable, long-term cash flows through a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo. At December 31, 2017, NEE owned a controlling non-economic general partner interest in NEP and a limited partner interest in NEP OpCo, and presented limited partner interests in NEP as a noncontrolling interest in NEE's consolidated financial statements. At December 31, 2017, NEE owned common units of NEP OpCo representing noncontrolling interest in NEP's operating projects of approximately 65.1%. The assets and liabilities of NEP were approximately \$8.4 billion and \$6.2 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2017, and \$7.2 billion and \$5.0 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and primarily consisted of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt. During the third quarter of 2017, changes to NEP's governance structure were made that, among other things, enhanced NEP unitholder governance rights. As a result of these governance changes, NEP was deconsolidated from NEE in January 2018.

A NEER VIE consolidates two entities which own and operate natural gas/oil electric generation facilities with the capability of producing 110 MW. These entities sell their electric output under power sales contracts to a third party, with expiration dates in 2018 and 2020. The power sales contracts provide the offtaker the ability to dispatch the facilities and require the offtaker to absorb the cost of fuel. The entities have third-party debt which is secured by liens against the generation facilities and the other assets of these entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$89 million and \$29 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017 and \$95 million and \$42 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

Two indirect subsidiaries of NEER each contributed, to a NEP subsidiary, an approximately 50% ownership interest in three entities which own and operate solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities with the capability of producing a total of approximately 277 MW. Each of the two indirect subsidiaries of NEER is considered a VIE since the non-managing members have no substantive rights over the managing members, and is consolidated by NEER. These three entities sell their electric output to third parties under power sales contracts with expiration dates in 2035 and 2036. The three entities have third-party debt which is secured by liens against the assets of the entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of these VIEs were approximately \$548 million and \$594 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017 and \$571 million and \$487 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment and long-term debt.

NEER consolidates a special purpose entity that has insufficient equity at risk and is considered a VIE. The entity provided a loan in the form of a note receivable (see Note 4 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments Recorded at Other than Fair Value) to an unrelated third party, and also issued senior secured bonds which are collateralized by the note receivable. The assets and liabilities of the

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VIE were approximately \$490 million and \$502 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017, and \$502 million and \$511 million, respectively at December 31, 2016, and consisted primarily of notes receivables (included in other investments and classified as held for sale at December 31, 2017) and long-term debt.

The other thirty-one NEER VIEs that are consolidated relate to certain subsidiaries which have sold differential membership interests in entities which own and operate wind electric generation and solar PV facilities with the capability of producing a total of approximately 8,197 MW and 374 MW, respectively. These entities sell their electric output either under power sales contracts to third parties with expiration dates ranging from 2018 through 2051 or in the spot market. Certain investors that have no equity at risk in the VIEs hold differential membership interests, which give them the right to receive a portion of the economic attributes of the generation facilities, including certain tax attributes. Certain entities have third-party debt which is secured by liens against the generation facilities and the other assets of these entities or by pledges of NEER's ownership interest in these entities. The debt holders have no recourse to the general credit of NEER for the repayment of debt. The assets and liabilities of these VIEs totaled approximately \$13.1 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2017. Twenty-seven of the thirty-one were VIEs at December 31, 2016 and were consolidated; the assets and liabilities of those VIEs totaled approximately \$10.9 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the assets and liabilities of the VIEs consisted primarily of property, plant and equipment, deferral related to differential membership interests and long-term debt.

Other - At December 31, 2017 and 2016, several NEE subsidiaries have investments totaling approximately \$2,634 million (\$2,195 million at FPL) and \$2,505 million (\$2,049 million at FPL), respectively, which are included in special use funds and other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets and in special use funds on FPL's consolidated balance sheets. These investments represented primarily commingled funds and mortgage-backed securities. NEE subsidiaries, including FPL, are not the primary beneficiary and therefore do not consolidate any of these entities because they do not control any of the ongoing activities of these entities, were not involved in the initial design of these entities and do not have a controlling financial interest in these entities.

Certain subsidiaries of NEE have noncontrolling interests in entities accounted for under the equity method. These entities are limited partnerships or similar entity structures in which the limited partners or nonmanaging members do not have substantive rights, and therefore are considered VIEs. NEE is not the primary beneficiary because it does not have a controlling financial interest in these entities, and therefore does not consolidate any of these entities. NEE's investment in these entities totaled approximately \$248 million and \$234 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which are included in other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Subsidiaries of NEE had committed to invest an additional approximately \$75 million in three of the entities at December 31, 2017 and \$30 million in two of the entities at December 31, 2016.

9. Investments in Partnerships and Joint Ventures

Certain subsidiaries of NEE, primarily NEER, have noncontrolling non-majority owned interests in various partnerships and joint ventures, essentially all of which own or are in the process of developing natural gas pipelines or own electric generation facilities. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE's investments in partnerships and joint ventures totaled approximately \$2,321 million and \$1,767 million, respectively, which are included in other investments on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. NEER's interest in these partnerships and joint ventures primarily range from approximately 31% to 50%. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the principal entities included in NEER's investments in partnerships and joint ventures were Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC (Sabal Trail), Desert Sunlight Investment Holdings, LLC, Northeast Energy, LP and Cedar Point II Wind, LP, and in 2017 also included Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC.

Summarized combined information for these principal entities is as follows:

	2017	2016
	(millions)	
Net income	\$ 358	\$ 264
Total assets	\$ 6,001	\$ 4,502
Total liabilities	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,364
Partners'/members' equity	\$ 4,784	\$ 3,138
NEER's share of underlying equity in the principal entities	\$ 2,024	\$ 1,423
Difference between investment carrying amount and underlying equity in net assets ^(a)	105	65
NEER's investment carrying amount for the principal entities	\$ 2,129	\$ 1,488

(a) Substantially all of the difference between the investment carrying amount and the underlying equity in net assets is being amortized over a 25-year period.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. Equity

Earnings Per Share - The reconciliation of NEE's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to NEE is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(millions, except per share amounts)		
Numerator - net income attributable to NEE	\$ 5,378	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,752
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - basic	468.8	463.1	450.5
Equity units, stock options, performance share awards, forward sale agreements and restricted stock ^(a)	3.7	2.7	3.5
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - assuming dilution	472.5	465.8	454.0
Earnings per share attributable to NEE:			
Basic	\$ 11.47	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.11
Assuming dilution	\$ 11.38	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.06

(a) Calculated using the treasury stock method. Performance share awards are included in diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding based upon what would be issued if the end of the reporting period was the end of the term of the award.

Common shares issuable pursuant to equity units, stock options, performance share awards and forward sale agreements, as well as restricted stock which were not included in the denominator above due to their antidilutive effect were approximately 3.1 million, 7.9 million and 3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. NEP's senior unsecured convertible notes (see Note 11) and NEP Series A Preferred Units (see below) are potentially dilutive securities; however, their effect on the calculation of NEE's diluted EPS for the year ended December 31, 2017 was not material.

Forward Sale Agreements - In November 2016, NEE entered into forward sale agreements with several forward counterparties for 12 million shares of its common stock to be settled on a date or dates to be specified at NEE's direction, no later than November 1, 2017. During 2017, NEE issued 1,711,345 shares of its common stock to net share settle the forward sale agreements. The forward sale price used to determine the net share settlement amount was calculated based on the initial forward sale price of \$124.00 per share, less certain adjustments as specified in the forward sale agreements.

Common Stock Dividend Restrictions - NEE's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. FPL's mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contains provisions which, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends and other distributions to NEE. These restrictions do not currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to NEE.

Stock-Based Compensation - Net income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 includes approximately \$76 million, \$77 million and \$60 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$29 million, \$30 million and \$23 million, respectively, of income tax benefits related to stock-based compensation arrangements. Compensation cost capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was not material. At December 31, 2017, there were approximately \$85 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested/nonexercisable stock-based compensation arrangements. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

At December 31, 2017, approximately 16 million shares of common stock were authorized for awards to officers, employees and non-employee directors of NEE and its subsidiaries under NEE's: (a) Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan, (b) 2017 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan and (c) earlier equity compensation plans under which shares are reserved for issuance under existing grants, but no additional shares are available for grant under the earlier plans. NEE satisfies restricted stock and performance share awards by issuing new shares of its common stock or by purchasing shares of its common stock in the open market. NEE satisfies stock option exercises by issuing new shares of its common stock. NEE generally grants most of its stock-based compensation awards in the first quarter of each year.

Restricted Stock and Performance Share Awards - Restricted stock typically vests within three years after the date of grant and is subject to, among other things, restrictions on transferability prior to vesting. The fair value of restricted stock is measured based upon the closing market price of NEE common stock as of the date of grant. Performance share awards are typically payable at the end of a three-year performance period if the specified performance criteria are met. The fair value of performance share awards is estimated primarily based upon the closing market price of NEE common stock as of the date of grant less the present value of expected dividends, multiplied by an estimated performance multiple which is subsequently trued up based on actual performance.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The activity in restricted stock and performance share awards for the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted Stock:		
Nonvested balance, January 1, 2017	556,648	\$ 103.26
Granted	237,662	\$ 130.16
Vested	(261,940)	\$ 101.31
Forfeited	(21,057)	\$ 112.91
Nonvested balance, December 31, 2017	<u>511,313</u>	<u>\$ 116.36</u>
Performance Share Awards:		
Nonvested balance, January 1, 2017	834,433	\$ 95.76
Granted	483,958	\$ 107.39
Vested	(463,511)	\$ 87.24
Forfeited	(46,472)	\$ 100.38
Nonvested balance, December 31, 2017	<u>808,408</u>	<u>\$ 110.98</u>

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of restricted stock granted for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$112.86 and \$103.58 respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of performance share awards granted for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$89.23 and \$77.12, respectively.

The total fair value of restricted stock and performance share awards vested was \$96 million, \$99 million and \$108 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Options - Options typically vest within three years after the date of grant and have a maximum term of ten years. The exercise price of each option granted equals the closing market price of NEE common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of the options is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	2017	2016	2015
Expected volatility ^(a)	14.91%	16.37%	18.91%
Expected dividends	3.16%	3.16%	3.11%
Expected term (years) ^(b)	7.0	7.0	7.0
Risk-free rate	2.23%	1.50%	1.84%

(a) Based on historical experience.

(b) Based on historical exercise and post-vesting cancellation experience adjusted for outstanding awards.

Option activity for the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Shares Underlying Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (millions)
Balance, January 1, 2017	2,505,208	\$ 71.08		
Granted	407,216	\$ 126.86		
Exercised	(429,402)	\$ 52.47		
Balance, December 31, 2017	<u>2,483,022</u>	\$ 83.45	5.6	\$ 181
Exercisable, December 31, 2017	1,825,151	\$ 70.17	4.5	\$ 157

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was \$13.25, \$11.74 and \$13.62 per share for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was approximately \$41 million, \$42 million and \$11 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Cash received from option exercises was approximately \$23 million, \$36 million and \$9 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The tax benefits realized from options exercised were approximately \$16 million, \$16 million and \$4 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Preferred Stock - NEE's charter authorizes the issuance of 100 million shares of serial preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, none of which are outstanding. FPL's charter authorizes the issuance of 10,414,100 shares of preferred stock, \$100 par value, 5 million shares of subordinated preferred stock, no par value, and 5 million shares of preferred stock, no par value, none of which are outstanding.

NEP Series A Preferred Units - In November 2017, NEP issued approximately \$550 million of Series A convertible preferred units representing limited partner interests in NEP (NEP preferred units), which are reflected in noncontrolling interests on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. Holders of the NEP preferred units are entitled to receive certain cumulative quarterly distributions from NEP, which will be paid, at NEP's election and subject to certain limitations, in cash, additional NEP preferred units or a combination thereof. Each holder of NEP preferred units (together with its affiliates) may elect to convert all or any portion of its NEP preferred units into common units of NEP initially on a one-for-one basis, subject to certain adjustments (the conversion rate), at any time after June 20, 2019, subject to certain conditions. NEP may elect to convert all or a portion of the NEP preferred units into NEP common units based on the conversion rate at any time after November 15, 2018 if certain conditions are met and subject to certain maximum conversion amounts prior to November 2020.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - The components of AOCI, net of tax, are as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available for Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Benefits Plans	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Foreign Currency Translation	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related to Equity Method Investee	Total
	(millions)					
Balances, December 31, 2014	\$ (156)	\$ 218	\$ (20)	\$ (58)	\$ (24)	\$ (40)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(88)	(7)	(42)	(27)	—	(164)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	63 ^(a)	(37) ^(b)	—	—	—	26
Net other comprehensive loss	(25)	(44)	(42)	(27)	—	(138)
Less other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(11)	—	—	—	—	(11)
Balances, December 31, 2015	(170)	174	(62)	(85)	(24)	(167)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	69	(21)	(5)	2	45
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	70 ^(a)	(18) ^(b)	—	—	—	52
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	70	51	(21)	(5)	2	97
Less other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balances, December 31, 2016	(100)	225	(83)	(90)	(22)	(70)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	127	44	24	2	197
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	32 ^(a)	(36) ^(b)	—	—	—	(4)
Net other comprehensive income	32	91	44	24	2	193
Less other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	—	—	3	—	12
Balances, December 31, 2017	<u>\$ (77)</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ (39)</u>	<u>\$ (69)</u>	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ 111</u>

(a) Reclassified to interest expense and also to other - net in 2015 in NEE's consolidated statements of income. See Note 3 - Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments.

(b) Reclassified to gains on disposal of investments and other property - net in NEE's consolidated statements of income.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

		December 31,			
		2017		2016	
	Maturity Date	Balance	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Balance	Weighted-Average Interest Rate
		(millions)		(millions)	
FPL:					
First mortgage bonds - fixed	2017 - 2047	\$ 9,145	4.70%	\$ 8,690	4.78 %
Storm-recovery bonds - fixed ^(a)	2021	144	5.26%	210	5.26 %
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds - primarily variable ^(b)	2020 - 2047	966	2.12%	778	0.77 %
Other long-term debt - variable ^(c)	2018 - 2021	1,501	2.01%	450	1.66 %
Other long-term debt - fixed	2017 - 2040	51	5.10%	52	5.09 %
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(105)		(108)	
Total long-term debt of FPL		11,702		10,072	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		466		367	
Long-term debt of FPL, excluding current maturities		11,236		9,705	
NEECH:					
Debentures - fixed ^(d)	2017 - 2027	4,100	3.00%	4,100	2.87 %
Debentures, related to NEE's equity units - fixed	2020 - 2021	2,200	1.88%	2,200	1.88 %
Junior subordinated debentures - primarily fixed ^(d)	2044 - 2077	3,456	4.79%	3,460	5.40 %
Japanese yen denominated senior notes - fixed ^(d)	2030	89	5.13%	85	5.13 %
Japanese yen denominated term loans - variable ^{(c)(d)}	2017 - 2020	532	2.76%	470	1.83 %
Other long-term debt - fixed	2017 - 2044	920	2.46%	924	2.45 %
Other long-term debt - variable ^(c)	2019	52	2.58%	60 ^(e)	1.77 %
Fair value hedge adjustment		1		8	
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discount		(94)		(101)	
Total long-term debt of NEECH		11,256		11,206	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		645		1,724	
Long-term debt of NEECH, excluding current maturities		10,611		9,482	
NEER:					
Senior secured limited-recourse bonds and notes - fixed ^(f)	2019 - 2038	2,114	5.74%	2,091	6.00 %
Senior secured limited-recourse term loans - primarily variable ^{(c)(d)}	2019 - 2037	5,165	3.32%	4,959	2.78 %
Senior unsecured notes - fixed ^(d)	2024 - 2027	1,100	4.38%	—	
Senior unsecured NEP convertible notes - fixed ^(g)	2020	300	1.50%	—	
Other long-term debt - primarily variable ^{(c)(d)}	2017 - 2040	1,683	3.29%	2,262	2.97 %
Unamortized debt issuance costs and premium - net		(181)		(168)	
Total long-term debt of NEER		10,181		9,144	
Less current maturities of long-term debt		565		513	
Long-term debt of NEER, excluding current maturities		9,616		8,631	
Total long-term debt		\$ 31,463		\$ 27,818	

- (a) Principal on the storm-recovery bonds is due on the final maturity date (the date by which the principal must be repaid to prevent a default) for each tranche, however, it is being paid semiannually and sequentially.
- (b) Includes approximately \$838 million of variable rate tax exempt bonds that permit individual bond holders to tender the bonds for purchase at any time prior to maturity. In the event these variable rate tax exempt bonds are tendered for purchase, they would be remarketed by a designated remarketing agent in accordance with the related indenture. If the remarketing is unsuccessful, FPL would be required to purchase the variable rate tax exempt bonds. At December 31, 2017, all variable rate tax exempt bonds tendered for purchase have been successfully remarketed. FPL's bank revolving line of credit facilities are available to support the purchase of the variable rate tax exempt bonds. Variable interest rate is established at various intervals by the remarketing agent.
- (c) Variable rate is based on an underlying index plus a margin.
- (d) Interest rate contracts, primarily swaps, have been entered into with respect to certain of these debt issuances. Additionally, foreign currency contracts have been entered into with respect to the Japanese yen denominated debt. See Note 3.
- (e) Excludes debt totaling \$373 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's consolidated balance sheets. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.
- (f) Includes approximately \$483 million in 2017 and \$490 million in 2016 of debt held by a wholly owned subsidiary of NEER and collateralized by a third-party note receivable held by that subsidiary. See Note 8 - NEER.
- (g) A holder may convert all or a portion of its notes into NEP common units and cash in lieu of any fractional common unit at the conversion rate. At December 31, 2017, the conversion rate, subject to certain adjustments, is 18.9170 NEP common units per \$1,000 principal amount of the convertible notes.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Minimum annual maturities of long-term debt for NEE are approximately \$1,676 million, \$2,206 million, \$3,131 million, \$2,697 million and \$1,137 million for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The respective amounts for FPL are approximately \$466 million, \$471 million, \$782 million, \$70 million and \$122 million.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, short-term borrowings had a weighted-average interest rate of 1.68% (1.68% for FPL) and 1.07% (1.07% for FPL), respectively. Subsidiaries of NEE, including FPL, had credit facilities with available capacity at December 31, 2017 of approximately \$9.9 billion (\$3.1 billion for FPL), of which approximately \$9.8 billion (\$3.1 billion for FPL) relate to revolving line of credit facilities and \$0.08 billion (none for FPL) relate to letter of credit facilities. Certain of the revolving line of credit facilities provide for the issuance of letters of credit of up to approximately \$3.0 billion (\$0.7 billion for FPL). The issuance of letters of credit under certain revolving line of credit facilities is subject to the aggregate commitment of the relevant banks to issue letters of credit under the applicable facility.

NEE has guaranteed certain payment obligations of NEECH, including most of those under NEECH's debt, including all of its debentures and commercial paper issuances, as well as most of its payment guarantees and indemnifications. NEECH has guaranteed certain debt and other obligations of NEER and its subsidiaries.

In September 2015, NEE sold \$700 million of equity units (initially consisting of Corporate Units). Each equity unit has a stated amount of \$50 and consists of a contract to purchase NEE common stock (stock purchase contract) and, initially, a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in a Series H Debenture due September 1, 2020 issued in the principal amount of \$1,000 by NEECH. Each stock purchase contract requires the holder to purchase by no later than September 1, 2018 (the final settlement date) for a price of \$50 in cash, a number of shares of NEE common stock (subject to antidilution adjustments) based on a price per share range of \$95.35 to \$114.42. If purchased on the final settlement date, as of December 31, 2017, the number of shares issued would (subject to antidilution adjustments) range from 0.5293 shares if the applicable market value of a share of common stock is less than or equal to \$95.35 to 0.4412 shares if the applicable market value of a share is equal to or greater than \$114.42, with applicable market value to be determined using the average closing prices of NEE common stock over a 20-day trading period ending August 29, 2018. Total annual distributions on the equity units are at the rate of 6.371%, consisting of interest on the debentures (2.36% per year) and payments under the stock purchase contracts (4.011% per year). The interest rate on the debentures is expected to be reset on or after March 1, 2018. A holder of an equity unit may satisfy its purchase obligation with proceeds raised from remarketing the NEECH debentures that are part of its equity unit. The undivided beneficial ownership interest in the NEECH debenture that is a component of each Corporate Unit is pledged to NEE to secure the holder's obligation to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contract. If a successful remarketing does not occur on or before the third business day prior to the final settlement date, and a holder has not notified NEE of its intention to settle the stock purchase contract with cash, the debentures that are components of the Corporate Units will be used to satisfy in full the holders' obligations to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contracts on the final settlement date. The debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE.

In August 2016, NEE sold \$1.5 billion of equity units (initially consisting of Corporate Units). Each equity unit has a stated amount of \$50 and consists of a contract to purchase NEE common stock (stock purchase contract) and, initially, a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in a Series I Debenture due September 1, 2021 issued in the principal amount of \$1,000 by NEECH. Each stock purchase contract requires the holder to purchase by no later than September 1, 2019 (the final settlement date) for a price of \$50 in cash, a number of shares of NEE common stock (subject to antidilution adjustments) based on a price per share range of \$127.63 to \$159.54. If purchased on the final settlement date, as of December 31, 2017, the number of shares issued would (subject to antidilution adjustments) range from 0.3931 shares if the applicable market value of a share of common stock is less than or equal to \$127.63 to 0.3144 shares if the applicable market value of a share is equal to or greater than \$159.54, with applicable market value to be determined using the average closing prices of NEE common stock over a 20-day trading period ending August 28, 2019. Total annual distributions on the equity units are at the rate of 6.123%, consisting of interest on the debentures (1.65% per year) and payments under the stock purchase contracts (4.473% per year). The interest rate on the debentures is expected to be reset on or after March 1, 2019. A holder of an equity unit may satisfy its purchase obligation with proceeds raised from remarketing the NEECH debentures that are part of its equity unit. The undivided beneficial ownership interest in the NEECH debenture that is a component of each Corporate Unit is pledged to NEE to secure the holder's obligation to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contract. If a successful remarketing does not occur on or before the third business day prior to the final settlement date, and a holder has not notified NEE of its intention to settle the stock purchase contract with cash, the debentures that are components of the Corporate Units will be used to satisfy in full the holders' obligations to purchase NEE common stock under the related stock purchase contracts on the final settlement date. The debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE.

Prior to the issuance of NEE's common stock, the stock purchase contracts, if dilutive, will be reflected in NEE's diluted earnings per share calculations using the treasury stock method. Under this method, the number of shares of NEE common stock used in calculating diluted earnings per share is deemed to be increased by the excess, if any, of the number of shares that would be issued upon settlement of the stock purchase contracts over the number of shares that could be purchased by NEE in the market, at the average market price during the period, using the proceeds receivable upon settlement.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. Asset Retirement Obligations

FPL's AROs relate primarily to the nuclear decommissioning obligations of its nuclear units. FPL's AROs other than nuclear decommissioning obligations are not significant. The accounting provisions result in timing differences in the recognition of legal asset retirement costs for financial reporting purposes and the method the FPSC allows FPL to recover in rates. NEER's AROs relate primarily to the nuclear decommissioning obligations of its nuclear plants and obligations for the dismantlement of certain of its wind and solar facilities. See Note 1 - Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants, Dismantlement of Plants and Other Accrued Asset Removal Costs.

A rollforward of NEE's and FPL's AROs is as follows:

	FPL	NEER	NEE
		(millions)	
Balances, December 31, 2015	\$ 1,822	\$ 647	\$ 2,469
Liabilities incurred	1	56	57
Accretion expense	91	47	138
Liabilities settled	—	(2)	(2)
Revision in estimated cash flows - net	5	69 ^(a)	74
Balances, December 31, 2016	1,919	817	2,736
Liabilities incurred	17	59	76
Accretion expense	96	52	148
Liabilities settled	—	(14) ^(b)	(14)
Revision in estimated cash flows - net	15	70 ^(c)	85
Balances, December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 2,047</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 3,031</u>

(a) Primarily reflects the effect of revised cost estimates to dismantle certain of NEER's wind and solar facilities.

(b) Includes approximately \$13 million reclassified to liabilities associated with assets held for sale in NEE's consolidated balance sheets. See Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

(c) Primarily reflects the effect of the revised cost estimate due to the change in useful life of Duane Arnold. See Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements.

Restricted funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission NEE's and FPL's nuclear units included in special use funds on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets are as follows (see Note 4 - Special Use Funds):

	FPL	NEER	NEE
		(millions)	
Balances, December 31, 2017	\$ 4,090	\$ 1,913	\$ 6,003
Balances, December 31, 2016	\$ 3,665	\$ 1,769	\$ 5,434

NEE and FPL have identified but not recognized ARO liabilities related to electric transmission and distribution assets resulting from easements over property not owned by NEE or FPL. These easements are generally perpetual and only require retirement action upon abandonment or cessation of use of the property or facility for its specified purpose. The ARO liability is not estimable for such easements as NEE and FPL intend to use these properties indefinitely. In the event NEE and FPL decide to abandon or cease the use of a particular easement, an ARO liability would be recorded at that time.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments - NEE and its subsidiaries have made commitments in connection with a portion of their projected capital expenditures. Capital expenditures at FPL include, among other things, the cost for construction or acquisition of additional facilities and equipment to meet customer demand, as well as capital improvements to and maintenance of existing facilities and the procurement of nuclear fuel. At NEER, capital expenditures include, among other things, the cost, including capitalized interest, for construction and development of wind and solar projects and the procurement of nuclear fuel, as well as the investment in the development and construction of its natural gas pipeline assets. Capital expenditures for Corporate and Other primarily include the cost to maintain existing transmission facilities at NextEra Energy Transmission, LLC.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

At December 31, 2017, estimated capital expenditures for 2018 through 2022 for which applicable internal approvals (and also, if required, regulatory approvals such as FPSC approvals for FPL) have been received were as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
	(millions)					
FPL:						
Generation: ^(a)						
New ^(b)	\$ 665	\$ 555	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,110	\$ 4,685
Existing	1,365	695	485	530	490	3,565
Transmission and distribution	2,395	2,155	2,280	2,545	2,570	11,945
Nuclear fuel	170	150	135	145	165	765
General and other	460	325	290	300	280	1,655
Total	<u>\$ 5,055</u>	<u>\$ 3,880</u>	<u>\$ 4,440</u>	<u>\$ 4,625</u>	<u>\$ 4,615</u>	<u>\$ 22,615</u>
NEER:						
Wind ^(c)	\$ 2,105	\$ 1,810	\$ 110	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 4,105
Solar ^(d)	85	—	—	—	—	85
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	265	225	205	195	240	1,130
Natural gas pipelines ^(e)	955	50	25	10	25	1,065
Other	655	50	45	35	35	820
Total	<u>\$ 4,065</u>	<u>\$ 2,135</u>	<u>\$ 385</u>	<u>\$ 280</u>	<u>\$ 340</u>	<u>\$ 7,205</u>
Corporate and Other	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

(a) Includes AFUDC of approximately \$118 million, \$58 million, \$49 million, \$33 million and \$16 million for 2018 through 2022, respectively.

(b) Includes land, generation structures, transmission interconnection and integration and licensing.

(c) Consists of capital expenditures for new wind projects, repowering of existing wind projects and related transmission totaling approximately 3,600 MW.

(d) Includes capital expenditures for new solar projects and related transmission totaling approximately 140 MW.

(e) Includes equity contributions associated with an equity investment in a joint venture that is constructing a natural gas pipeline. The natural gas pipeline is pending FERC approval to proceed with construction.

The above estimates are subject to continuing review and adjustment and actual capital expenditures may vary significantly from these estimates.

Contracts - In addition to the commitments made in connection with the estimated capital expenditures included in the table in Commitments above, FPL has commitments under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts. At December 31, 2017, FPL was obligated under a take-or-pay purchased power contract to pay for 375 MW annually through 2021. FPL made an approximately \$90 million payment to JEA, the 80% owner of SJRPP in connection with the shutdown of SJRPP in January 2018, which had the effect of terminating this take-or-pay purchased power contract, retiring SJRPP and eliminating FPL's 20% ownership interest. In connection with the FPSC's approval of the retirement, FPL recorded a regulatory asset of approximately \$90 million, which is included in current and noncurrent regulatory assets on NEE's and FPL's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2017 and will be amortized over the remaining life of the take-or-pay purchased power contract (October 2021) and recovered through the capacity clause. At December 31, 2017, the net book value of approximately \$191 million was included in plant in service and other property on FPL's balance sheets (electric plant in service and other property for NEE) with respect to SJRPP. In January 2018, NEE and FPL reclassified the net book value to a regulatory asset. Approximately \$150 million of the regulatory asset will be amortized over 15 years in base rates beginning July 1, 2018 and the remainder will be amortized over 10 years through the environmental cost recovery clause beginning when FPL's base rates are next adjusted in a general base rate case. In addition, in connection with the shutdown of the plant, FPL had regulatory liabilities of approximately \$62 million which will be refunded to customers through the capacity clause over the remaining life of the take-or-pay purchased power contract. FPL also has various firm pay-for-performance contracts to purchase approximately 114 MW from certain cogenerators and small power producers with expiration dates ranging from 2026 through 2034. The purchased power contracts provide for capacity and energy payments. Energy payments are based on the actual power taken under these contracts. Capacity payments for the pay-for-performance contracts are subject to the facilities meeting certain contract conditions. FPL has contracts with expiration dates through 2042 for the purchase and transportation of natural gas and coal, and storage of natural gas.

At December 31, 2017, NEER has entered into contracts with expiration dates ranging from late February 2018 through 2033 primarily for the purchase of wind turbines, wind towers and solar modules and related construction and development activities, as well as for the supply of uranium, and the conversion, enrichment and fabrication of nuclear fuel and has made commitments for the construction of natural gas pipelines. Approximately \$2.2 billion of related commitments are included in the estimated capital expenditures table in Commitments above. In addition, NEER has contracts primarily for the purchase, transportation and storage of natural gas with expiration dates ranging from March 2018 through 2020.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The required capacity and/or minimum payments under contracts, including those discussed above at December 31, 2017, were estimated as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter
	(millions)					
FPL:						
Capacity charges ^(a)	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 225
Minimum charges, at projected prices: ^(b)						
Natural gas, including transportation and storage ^(c)	\$ 1,310	\$ 865	\$ 910	\$ 905	\$ 895	\$ 11,240
Coal, including transportation	\$ 35	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
NEER	\$ 1,700	\$ 205	\$ 120	\$ 80	\$ 100	\$ 290
Corporate and Other ^{(d)(e)}	\$ 80	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —

- (a) Capacity charges, substantially all of which are recoverable through the capacity clause, totaled approximately \$72 million, \$175 million and \$434 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Energy charges, which are recoverable through the fuel clause, totaled approximately \$90 million, \$126 million and \$262 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (b) Recoverable through the fuel clause.
- (c) Includes approximately \$295 million, \$290 million, \$360 million, \$390 million, \$390 million and \$7,175 million in 2018 through 2022 and thereafter, respectively, of firm commitments related to the natural gas transportation agreements with Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection, LLC.
- (d) Includes an approximately \$75 million commitment to invest in clean power and technology businesses through 2021.
- (e) Excludes approximately \$60 million in 2018 of joint obligations of NEECH and NEER which are included in the NEER amounts above.

Insurance - Liability for accidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both private sources and an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, NEE maintains \$450 million of private liability insurance per site, which is the maximum obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system, which provides up to \$13.0 billion of liability insurance coverage per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S. Under the secondary financial protection system, NEE is subject to retrospective assessments of up to \$1.0 billion (\$509 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, per incident at any nuclear reactor in the U.S., payable at a rate not to exceed \$152 million (\$76 million for FPL) per incident per year. NEE and FPL are contractually entitled to recover a proportionate share of such assessments from the owners of minority interests in Seabrook, Duane Arnold and St. Lucie Unit No. 2, which approximates \$15 million, \$38 million and \$19 million, plus any applicable taxes, per incident, respectively.

NEE participates in a nuclear insurance mutual company that provides \$2.75 billion of limited insurance coverage per occurrence per site for property damage, decontamination and premature decommissioning risks at its nuclear plants and a sublimit of \$1.5 billion for non-nuclear perils, except for Duane Arnold which has a sublimit of \$1.0 billion. NEE participates in co-insurance of 10% of the first \$400 million of losses per site per occurrence. The proceeds from such insurance, however, must first be used for reactor stabilization and site decontamination before they can be used for plant repair. NEE also participates in an insurance program that provides limited coverage for replacement power costs if a nuclear plant is out of service for an extended period of time because of an accident. In the event of an accident at one of NEE's or another participating insured's nuclear plants, NEE could be assessed up to \$178 million (\$108 million for FPL), plus any applicable taxes, in retrospective premiums in a policy year. NEE and FPL are contractually entitled to recover a proportionate share of such assessments from the owners of minority interests in Seabrook, Duane Arnold and St. Lucie Unit No. 2, which approximates \$2 million, \$5 million and \$4 million, plus any applicable taxes, respectively.

Due to the high cost and limited coverage available from third-party insurers, NEE does not have property insurance coverage for a substantial portion of either its transmission and distribution property or natural gas pipeline assets. If FPL's future storm restoration costs exceed the storm reserve, FPL may recover storm restoration costs, subject to prudence review by the FPSC, either through surcharges approved by the FPSC or through securitization provisions pursuant to Florida law. See Note 1 - Securitized Storm-Recovery Costs, Storm Fund and Storm Reserve.

In the event of a loss, the amount of insurance available might not be adequate to cover property damage and other expenses incurred. Uninsured losses and other expenses, to the extent not recovered from customers in the case of FPL, would be borne by NEE and FPL and could have a material adverse effect on NEE's and FPL's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

14. Segment Information

NEE's reportable segments are FPL, a rate-regulated electric utility, and NEER, a competitive energy business. Corporate and Other represents other business activities and includes eliminating entries. NEE's operating revenues derived from the sale of electricity represented approximately 93%, 90% and 92% of NEE's operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Approximately 2% of operating revenues were from foreign sources for each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. At each of December 31, 2017 and 2016, approximately 3% of long-lived assets were located in foreign countries.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NEE's segment information is as follows:

	2017				2016				2015			
	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corp. and Other	NEE Consolidated
	(millions)											
Operating revenues	\$11,972	\$ 5,186	\$ 37	\$ 17,195	\$10,895	\$ 4,893	\$ 367	\$ 16,155	\$11,651	\$ 5,444	\$ 391	\$ 17,486
Operating expenses - net	\$ 8,581	\$ 4,318	\$ (1,030)	\$ 11,869	\$ 7,737	\$ 3,419	\$ 391	\$ 11,547	\$ 8,674	\$ 3,865	\$ 315	\$ 12,854
Interest expense	\$ 482	\$ 801	\$ 275	\$ 1,558	\$ 456	\$ 732	\$ (95)	\$ 1,093	\$ 445	\$ 625	\$ 141	\$ 1,211
Interest income	\$ 2	\$ 72	\$ 7	\$ 81	\$ 2	\$ 34	\$ 46	\$ 82	\$ 7	\$ 28	\$ 51	\$ 86
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 933	\$ 1,398	\$ 26	\$ 2,357	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,366	\$ 60	\$ 3,077	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,183	\$ 72	\$ 2,831
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	\$ —	\$ 136	\$ 5	\$ 141	\$ —	\$ 119	\$ 29	\$ 148	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ 4	\$ 107
Income tax expense (benefit) ^(b)	\$ 1,106	\$ (2,025)	\$ 266	\$ (653)	\$ 1,051	\$ 242	\$ 90	\$ 1,383	\$ 957	\$ 289	\$ (18)	\$ 1,228
Net income	\$ 1,880	\$ 2,905	\$ 535	\$ 5,320	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,218	\$ 60	\$ 3,005	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,102	\$ 12	\$ 2,762
Net income attributable to NEE	\$ 1,880	\$ 2,963	\$ 535	\$ 5,378	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,125	\$ 60	\$ 2,912	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,092	\$ 12	\$ 2,752
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$ 5,291	\$ 5,375	\$ 74	\$ 10,740	\$ 3,934	\$ 5,521	\$ 181	\$ 9,636	\$ 3,633	\$ 4,661	\$ 83	\$ 8,377
Property, plant and equipment	\$51,982	\$40,767	\$1,034	\$ 93,783	\$48,313	\$37,644	\$1,056	\$87,013	\$45,383	\$33,340	\$1,607	\$80,330
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$12,802	\$ 8,452	\$ 113	\$ 21,367	\$12,304	\$ 7,655	\$ 142	\$20,101	\$11,862	\$ 6,640	\$ 442	\$18,944
Total assets	\$50,244	\$45,549	\$2,034	\$ 97,827	\$45,501	\$41,743	\$2,749	\$89,993	\$42,523	\$37,647	\$2,309	\$82,479
Investment in equity method investees	\$ —	\$ 2,153	\$ 168	\$ 2,321	\$ —	\$ 1,661	\$ 106	\$ 1,767	\$ —	\$ 983	\$ 80	\$ 1,063

- (a) Interest expense allocated from NEECH is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. For this purpose, the deferred credit associated with differential membership interests sold by NEER subsidiaries is included with debt. Residual NEECH corporate interest expense is included in Corporate and Other.
- (b) NEER includes PTCs that were recognized based on its tax sharing agreement with NEE. See Note 1 - Income Taxes.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. Summarized Financial Information of NEECH

NEECH, a 100% owned subsidiary of NEE, provides funding for, and holds ownership interests in, NEE's operating subsidiaries other than FPL. NEECH's debentures and junior subordinated debentures including those that were registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NEE. Condensed consolidating financial information is as follows:

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2017				Year Ended December 31, 2016				Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
Operating revenues	\$ —	\$ 5,322	\$ 11,873	\$ 17,195	\$ —	\$ 5,283	\$ 10,872	\$ 16,155	\$ —	\$ 5,849	\$ 11,637	\$ 17,486
Operating expenses - net	(25)	(3,293)	(8,551)	(11,869)	(20)	(3,663)	(7,864)	(11,547)	(17)	(4,142)	(8,695)	(12,854)
Interest expense	(3)	(1,073)	(482)	(1,558)	(1)	(636)	(456)	(1,093)	(4)	(764)	(443)	(1,211)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	5,391	—	(5,391)	—	2,956	—	(2,956)	—	2,754	—	(2,754)	—
Other income - net	2	845	52	899	5	793	75	873	1	498	70	569
Income (loss) before income taxes	5,365	1,801	(2,499)	4,667	2,940	1,777	(329)	4,388	2,734	1,441	(185)	3,990
Income tax expense (benefit)	(14)	(1,712)	1,073	(653)	28	354	1,001	1,383	(18)	299	947	1,228
Net income (loss)	5,379	3,513	(3,572)	5,320	2,912	1,423	(1,330)	3,005	2,752	1,142	(1,132)	2,762
Less net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(58)	—	(58)	—	93	—	93	—	10	—	10
Net income (loss) attributable to NEE	<u>\$ 5,379</u>	<u>\$ 3,571</u>	<u>\$ (3,572)</u>	<u>\$ 5,378</u>	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 1,330</u>	<u>\$ (1,330)</u>	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,132</u>	<u>\$ (1,132)</u>	<u>\$ 2,752</u>

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2017				Year Ended December 31, 2016				Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NEE	\$ 5,559	\$ 3,708	\$ (3,708)	\$ 5,559	\$ 3,009	\$ 1,448	\$ (1,448)	\$ 3,009	\$ 2,625	\$ 1,049	\$ (1,049)	\$ 2,625

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)							
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 20	\$ 41,782	\$ 51,981	\$ 93,783	\$ 28	\$ 38,671	\$ 48,314	\$ 87,013
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15)	(8,551)	(12,801)	(21,367)	(18)	(7,778)	(12,305)	(20,101)
Total property, plant and equipment - net	5	33,231	39,180	72,416	10	30,893	36,009	66,912
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1,679	34	1,714	1	1,258	33	1,292
Receivables	442	1,633	662	2,737	88	1,615	736	2,439
Other	5	1,283	1,418	2,706	2	1,877	1,799	3,678
Total current assets	448	4,595	2,114	7,157	91	4,750	2,568	7,409
OTHER ASSETS								
Investment in subsidiaries	27,825	—	(27,825)	—	24,323	—	(24,323)	—
Other	591	9,941	7,722	18,254	867	8,992	5,813	15,672
Total other assets	28,416	9,941	(20,103)	18,254	25,190	8,992	(18,510)	15,672
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 28,869	\$ 47,767	\$ 21,191	\$ 97,827	\$ 25,291	\$ 44,635	\$ 20,067	\$ 89,993
CAPITALIZATION								
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 28,208	\$ 10,745	\$ (10,745)	\$ 28,208	\$ 24,341	\$ 7,699	\$ (7,699)	\$ 24,341
Noncontrolling interests	—	1,290	—	1,290	—	990	—	990
Long-term debt	—	20,227	11,236	31,463	—	18,112	9,706	27,818
Total capitalization	28,208	32,262	491	60,961	24,341	26,801	2,007	53,149
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Debt due within one year	—	1,215	2,403	3,618	—	2,237	785	3,022
Accounts payable	3	2,427	805	3,235	1	2,668	778	3,447
Other	325	2,073	1,981	4,379	231	2,624	1,595	4,450
Total current liabilities	328	5,715	5,189	11,232	232	7,529	3,158	10,919
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS								
Asset retirement obligations	—	984	2,047	3,031	—	816	1,920	2,736
Deferred income taxes	(82)	1,247	4,589	5,754	82	3,002	8,017	11,101
Other	415	7,559	8,875	16,849	636	6,487	4,965	12,088
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	333	9,790	15,511	25,634	718	10,305	14,902	25,925
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES								
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$ 28,869	\$ 47,767	\$ 21,191	\$ 97,827	\$ 25,291	\$ 44,635	\$ 20,067	\$ 89,993

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31, 2017				Year Ended December 31, 2016 ^(a)				Year Ended December 31, 2015 ^(a)			
	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(b)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(b)	NEE Consoli- dated	NEE (Guar- antor)	NEECH	Other ^(b)	NEE Consoli- dated
	(millions)											
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,968	\$ 2,711	\$ 1,734	\$ 6,413	\$ 1,897	\$ 2,129	\$ 2,267	\$ 6,293	\$ 1,659	\$ 2,462	\$ 1,968	\$ 6,089
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES												
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	—	(5,449)	(5,291)	(10,740)	(1)	(5,701)	(3,934)	(9,636)	—	(4,744)	(3,633)	(8,377)
Capital contributions from NEE	(92)	—	92	—	(745)	—	745	—	(1,480)	—	1,480	—
Cash grants under the Recovery Act	—	78	—	78	—	335	—	335	—	8	—	8
Proceeds from sale of the fiber- optic telecommunications business	—	1,454	—	1,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of independent power and other investments of NEER	—	178	—	178	—	658	—	658	—	52	—	52
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	9	1,221	1,977	3,207	—	1,281	2,495	3,776	—	1,120	3,731	4,851
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	—	(1,163)	(2,081)	(3,244)	—	(1,323)	(2,506)	(3,829)	—	(1,190)	(3,792)	(4,982)
Proceeds from sales of noncontrolling interests in NEP	—	—	—	—	—	645	—	645	—	345	—	345
Other - net	7	124	18	149	—	(19)	24	5	—	79	28	107
Net cash used in investing activities	(76)	(3,557)	(5,285)	(8,918)	(746)	(4,124)	(3,176)	(8,046)	(1,480)	(4,330)	(2,186)	(7,996)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES												
Issuances of long-term debt	—	6,393	1,961	8,354	—	5,349	308	5,657	—	4,689	1,083	5,772
Retirements of long-term debt	—	(5,907)	(873)	(6,780)	—	(3,048)	(262)	(3,310)	—	(3,421)	(551)	(3,972)
Proceeds from differential membership investors	—	1,414	—	1,414	—	1,859	—	1,859	—	761	—	761
Net change in commercial paper	—	—	1,419	1,419	—	(318)	212	(106)	—	318	(1,086)	(768)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	—	—	450	450	—	—	500	500	—	1,125	100	1,225
Repayments of other short-term debt	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	(212)	(450)	(662)	—	(813)	—	(813)
Issuances of common stock - net	55	—	—	55	537	—	—	537	1,298	—	—	1,298
Proceeds from issuance of NEP convertible preferred units - net	—	548	—	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock	(1,845)	—	—	(1,845)	(1,612)	—	—	(1,612)	(1,385)	—	—	(1,385)
Dividends to NEE	—	(633)	633	—	—	(650)	650	—	—	(698)	698	—
Other - net	(102)	(563)	(15)	(680)	(75)	(292)	4	(363)	(92)	(150)	21	(221)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,892)	1,252	3,573	2,933	(1,150)	2,688	962	2,500	(179)	1,811	265	1,897
Effects of currency translation on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	—	26	—	26	—	10	—	10	—	17	—	17
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	—	432	22	454	1	703	53	757	—	(40)	47	7
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	1	1,375	153	1,529	—	672	100	772	—	712	53	765
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 1	\$ 1,807	\$ 175	\$ 1,983	\$ 1	\$ 1,375	\$ 153	\$ 1,529	\$ —	\$ 672	\$ 100	\$ 772

(a) Prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 1 - Restricted Cash.

(b) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Concluded)

16. Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

Condensed consolidated quarterly financial information is as follows:

	March 31 ^(a)	June 30 ^(a)	September 30 ^(a)	December 31 ^(a)
	(millions, except per share amounts)			
NEE:				
2017				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 3,972	\$ 4,404	\$ 4,808	\$ 4,010
Operating income ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 2,405	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,399	\$ 236
Net income ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 1,591	\$ 804	\$ 856	\$ 2,068
Net income attributable to NEE ^{(b)(c)}	\$ 1,583	\$ 793	\$ 847	\$ 2,155
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic ^{(c)(d)}	\$ 3.39	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.80	\$ 4.58
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution ^{(c)(d)}	\$ 3.37	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.79	\$ 4.55
Dividends per share	\$ 0.9825	\$ 0.9825	\$ 0.9825	\$ 0.9825
High-low common stock sales prices	\$133.28 - \$117.33	\$144.87 - \$127.09	\$151.60 - 138.00	\$159.40 - \$145.62
2016				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 3,835	\$ 3,817	\$ 4,805	\$ 3,699
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,279	\$ 926
Net income ^(b)	\$ 654	\$ 544	\$ 789	\$ 1,017
Net income attributable to NEE ^(b)	\$ 653	\$ 540	\$ 753	\$ 966
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - basic ^(d)	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.63	\$ 2.07
Earnings per share attributable to NEE - assuming dilution ^(d)	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.06
Dividends per share	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87
High-low common stock sales prices	\$119.37 - \$102.20	\$130.43 - \$112.44	\$131.98 - \$120.22	\$128.46 - \$110.49
FPL:				
2017				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 2,527	\$ 3,091	\$ 3,477	\$ 2,877
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 811	\$ 941	\$ 1,022	\$ 618
Net income ^(b)	\$ 445	\$ 526	\$ 566	\$ 344
2016				
Operating revenues ^(b)	\$ 2,303	\$ 2,750	\$ 3,283	\$ 2,558
Operating income ^(b)	\$ 714	\$ 828	\$ 921	\$ 694
Net income ^(b)	\$ 393	\$ 448	\$ 515	\$ 371

- (a) In the opinion of NEE and FPL management, all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring accruals necessary to present a fair statement of the amounts shown for such periods, have been made. Results of operations for an interim period generally will not give a true indication of results for the year.
- (b) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding.
- (c) First quarter of 2017 includes gain on disposal of a business (see Note 1 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale); fourth quarter of 2017 includes impairment charges (see Note 4 - Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements) and net favorable tax reform impacts (see Note 5).
- (d) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding and changes in weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2017, each of NEE and FPL had performed an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including NEE's and FPL's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of each company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15(e)). Based upon that evaluation, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer of each of NEE and FPL concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(b) Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

NEE and FPL are continuously seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and of their internal controls. This results in refinements to processes throughout NEE and FPL. However, there has been no change in NEE's or FPL's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that occurred during NEE's and FPL's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, NEE's or FPL's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item will be included under the headings "Business of the Annual Meeting," "Information About NextEra Energy and Management" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" in NEE's Proxy Statement which will be filed with the SEC in connection with the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (NEE's Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference, or is included in Item 1. Business - Executive Officers of NEE.

NEE has adopted the NextEra Energy, Inc. Code of Ethics for Senior Executive and Financial Officers (the Senior Financial Executive Code), which is applicable to the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, the chief accounting officer and other senior executive and financial officers. The Senior Financial Executive Code is available under Corporate Governance in the Investor Relations section of NEE's internet website at www.nexteraenergy.com. Any amendments or waivers of the Senior Financial Executive Code which are required to be disclosed to shareholders under SEC rules will be disclosed on the NEE website at the address listed above.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the headings "Executive Compensation" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Information About NextEra Energy and Management" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

NEE's equity compensation plan information at December 31, 2017 is as follows:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,317,490 ^(a)	\$ 83.45 ^(b)	8,559,238 ^(c)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	4,317,490	\$ 83.45	8,559,238

(a) Includes an aggregate of 2,483,022 outstanding options, 1,674,780 unvested performance share awards (at maximum payout), 16,564 deferred fully vested performance shares and 115,597 deferred stock awards (including future reinvested dividends) under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan and former LTIP, and 27,527 fully vested shares deferred by directors under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan and its predecessor, the FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan.

(b) Relates to outstanding options only.

(c) Includes 8,061,938 shares under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan and 497,300 shares under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2017 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item, to the extent applicable, will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

NEE - The information required by this item will be included in NEE's Proxy Statement under the heading "Audit-Related Matters" and is incorporated herein by reference.

FPL - The following table presents fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates (collectively, Deloitte & Touche) for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The amounts presented below reflect allocations from NEE for FPL's portion of the fees, as well as amounts billed directly to FPL.

	2017	2016
Audit fees ^(a)	\$ 3,998,000	\$ 3,787,000
Audit-related fees ^(b)	4,000	4,000
Tax fees ^(c)	94,000	102,000
All other fees ^(d)	22,000	9,000
Total	\$ 4,118,000	\$ 3,902,000

- (a) Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of FPL's and NEE's annual consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year, the reviews of the financial statements included in FPL's and NEE's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q during the fiscal year and the audit of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, comfort letters, consents, and other services related to SEC matters and services in connection with annual and semi-annual filings of NEE's financial statements with the Japanese Ministry of Finance.
- (b) Audit-related fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of FPL's and NEE's consolidated financial statements and are not reported under audit fees. These fees primarily relate to subscription services for an accounting research tool.
- (c) Tax fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. In 2017 and 2016, approximately \$7,000 and \$66,000, respectively, was paid related to tax advice and planning services. All other tax fees in 2017 and in 2016 related to tax compliance services.
- (d) All other fees consist of fees for products and services other than the services reported under the other named categories. In 2017 and 2016, these fees related to training.

In accordance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Audit Committee Charter and the Audit Committee's pre-approval policy for services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm, all services performed by Deloitte & Touche are approved in advance by the Audit Committee, except for audits of certain trust funds where the fees are paid by the trust. Audit and audit-related services specifically identified in an appendix to the pre-approval policy are pre-approved by the Audit Committee each year. This pre-approval allows management to request the specified audit and audit-related services on an as-needed basis during the year, provided any such services are reviewed with the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting. Any audit or audit-related service for which the fee is expected to exceed \$250,000, or that involves a service not listed on the pre-approval list, must be specifically approved by the Audit Committee prior to commencement of such service. In addition, the Audit Committee approves all services other than audit and audit-related services performed by Deloitte & Touche in advance of the commencement of such work. The Audit Committee has delegated to the Chair of the committee the right to approve audit, audit-related, tax and other services, within certain limitations, between meetings of the Audit Committee, provided any such decision is presented to the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting. At each Audit Committee meeting (other than meetings held to review earnings materials), the Audit Committee reviews a schedule of services for which Deloitte & Touche has been engaged since the prior Audit Committee meeting under existing pre-approvals and the estimated fees for those services. In 2017 and 2016, none of the amounts presented above represent services provided to NEE or FPL by Deloitte & Touche that were approved by the Audit Committee after services were rendered pursuant to Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X (which provides for a waiver of the otherwise applicable pre-approval requirement if certain conditions are met).

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

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(a)	1.	Financial Statements	
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		Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	59
		NEE:	
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		FPL:	
		Consolidated Statements of Income	65
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		Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	69 - 112
	2.	Financial Statement Schedules - Schedules are omitted as not applicable or not required.	
	3.	Exhibits (including those incorporated by reference)	
		Certain exhibits listed below refer to "FPL Group" and "FPL Group Capital," and were effective prior to the change of the name FPL Group, Inc. to NextEra Energy, Inc., and of the name FPL Group Capital Inc to NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., during 2010.	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*3(i)a	Restated Articles of Incorporation of NextEra Energy, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3(i)(b) to Form 8-K dated May 21, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(i)b	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Florida Power & Light Company (filed as Exhibit 3 (i)b to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, File No. 2-27612)		x
*3(ii)a	Amended and Restated Bylaws of NextEra Energy, Inc., effective October 14, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 3(ii)(b) to Form 8-K dated October 14, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*3(ii)b	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Florida Power & Light Company, Inc., as amended through October 17, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 3(ii)b to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, File No. 2-27612)		x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(a)	Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of January 1, 1944, as amended, between Florida Power & Light Company and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, Trustee (filed as Exhibit B-3, File No. 2-4845; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7126; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7523; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-7990; Exhibit 7(a), File No. 2-9217; Exhibit 4(a)-5, File No. 2-10093; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-11491; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-12900; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13255; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13705; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-13925; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-15088; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-15677; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-20501; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-22104; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-23142; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-24195; Exhibit 4(b)-1, File No. 2-25677; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-29001; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-30542; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-33038; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-37679; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-39006; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-41312; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-44234; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-46502; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-48679; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-49726; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-50712; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-52826; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-53272; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-54242; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-56228; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-60413; Exhibits 2(c) and 2(d), File No. 2-65701; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-66524; Exhibit 2(c), File No. 2-67239; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-69716; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-70767; Exhibit 4(b), File No. 2-71542; Exhibit 4(b), File No. 2-73799; Exhibits 4(c), 4(d) and 4(e), File No. 2-75762; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-77629; Exhibit 4(c), File No. 2-79557; Exhibit 99(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to Form S-8, File No. 33-18669; Exhibit 99(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 33-46076; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1995, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1996, File No. 1-3545; Exhibit 4(o), File No. 333-102169; Exhibit 4(k) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(l) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(m) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File No. 333-102172; Exhibit 4(f) to Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, File No. 333-125275; Exhibit 4(y) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-116300, 333-116300-01 and 333-116300-02; Exhibit 4(z) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-116300, 333-116300-01 and 333-116300-02; Exhibit 4(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated April 17, 2007, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated January 16, 2008, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated March 17, 2009, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated February 9, 2010, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 9, 2010, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 13, 2011, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated May 15, 2012, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 20, 2012, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 5, 2013, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated May 15, 2014, File No. 2-27612; Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated September 10, 2014, File No. 2-27612; and Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated November 19, 2015, File No. 2-27612)	x	x
4(b)	One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 1, 2017 between Florida Power & Light Company and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, Trustee	x	x
*4(c)	Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities), dated as of November 1, 2017, between Florida Power & Light Company and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated November 6, 2017, File No. 2-27612)	x	x
*4(d)	Officer's Certificate of Florida Power & Light Company, dated November 6, 2017, creating the Floating Rate Notes, Series due November 6, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated November 6, 2017, File No. 2-27612)	x	x
*4(e)	Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities), dated as of June 1, 1999, between FPL Group Capital Inc and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated July 16, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(f)	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture (For Unsecured Debt Securities) dated as of June 1, 1999, dated as of September 21, 2012, between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(g)	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1999, between FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Guarantee Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated July 16, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(h)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated June 10, 2011, creating the 4.50% Debentures, Series due June 1, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(i)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. dated June 6, 2013, creating the 3.625% Debentures, Series due June 15, 2023 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 6, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(j)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 25, 2013, creating the Series G Debentures due September 1, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(k)	Letter, dated September 1, 2016, from NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. to The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, setting forth certain terms of the Series G Debentures due September 1, 2018, effective September 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated September 1, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(l)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated March 11, 2014, creating the 2.700% Debentures, Series due September 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 11, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(m)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated June 6, 2014, creating the 2.40% Debentures, Series due September 15, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 6, 2014, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(n)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated August 27, 2015, creating the 2.80% Debentures, Series due August 27, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(o)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 16, 2015, creating the Series H Debentures due September 1, 2020 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(p)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated March 31, 2016, creating the 2.30% Debentures, Series due April 1, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(q)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated August 8, 2016, creating the Series I Debentures due September 1, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated August 8, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(r)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated April 28, 2017, creating the 3.55% Debentures, Series due May 1, 2027 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated April 28, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(s)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated December 14, 2017, creating the 2.80% Debentures, Series due January 15, 2023 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated December 14, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(t)	Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities relating to Trust Securities), dated as of March 1, 2004, among FPL Group Capital Inc, FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(au) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 to Form S-3, File Nos. 333-102173, 333-102173-01, 333-102173-02 and 333-102173-03)	x	
*4(u)	Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities), dated as of September 1, 2006, among FPL Group Capital Inc, FPL Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee) (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(v)	First Supplemental Indenture to Indenture (For Unsecured Subordinated Debt Securities) dated as of September 1, 2006, dated as of November 19, 2012, between NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., NextEra Energy, Inc. as Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 2 to Form 8-A dated January 16, 2013, File No. 1-33028)	x	
*4(w)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated September 19, 2006, creating the Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(x)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 19, 2006, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4(d) to Form 8-K dated September 19, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(y)	Amendment, dated November 9, 2016, to the Replacement Capital Covenant, dated September 19, 2006, by NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group Capital Holdings Inc) and NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.), relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series B Enhanced Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2066 (filed as Exhibit 4 (cc) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(z)	Officer's Certificate of FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc., dated June 12, 2007, creating the Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated June 12, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(aa)	Replacement Capital Covenant, dated June 12, 2007, by FPL Group Capital Inc and FPL Group, Inc. relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated June 12, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(bb)	Amendment, dated November 9, 2016, to the Replacement Capital Covenant, dated June 12, 2007 by NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group Capital Holdings Inc) and NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.), relating to FPL Group Capital Inc's Series C Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2067 (filed as Exhibit 4(hh) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(cc)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated November 19, 2012, creating the Series I Junior Subordinated Debentures due November 15, 2072 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated November 19, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(dd)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated January 18, 2013, creating the Series J Junior Subordinated Debentures due January 15, 2073 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated January 18, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ee)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. and NextEra Energy, Inc., dated June 7, 2016, creating the Series K Junior Subordinated Debentures due June 1, 2076 (filed as Exhibit 4 to Form 8-K dated June 7, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ff)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated September 29, 2017, creating the Series L Junior Subordinated Debentures due September 29, 2057 (filed as Exhibit 4(c) to Form 8-K dated September 29, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(gg)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc., dated November 2, 2017, creating the Series M Junior Subordinated Debentures due December 1, 2077 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Form 8-K dated November 2, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(hh)	Indenture (For Securing Senior Secured Bonds, Series A), dated May 22, 2007, between FPL Recovery Funding LLC (as Issuer) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Trustee and Securities Intermediary) (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K dated May 22, 2007 and filed June 1, 2007, File No. 333-141357)		x
*4(ii)	Indenture, dated as of September 25, 2017, between NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(jj)	Guarantee Agreement dated as of September 25, 2017, between NextEra Energy Partners, LP and The Bank of New York Mellon, as guarantee trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(kk)	Guarantee Agreement dated as of September 25, 2017, between NextEra Energy US Partners Holdings, LLC and The Bank of New York Mellon, as guarantee trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(ll)	Officer's Certificate of NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP, dated September 25, 2017, creating the 4.25% Senior Notes due 2024 and the 4.50% Senior Notes due 2027 (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to Form 8-K dated September 25, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(mm)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2015, between NextEra Energy, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4 (a) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*4(nn)	Pledge Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2015, between NextEra Energy, Inc., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated September 16, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(oo)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2016, between NextEra Energy, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4 (a) to Form 8-K dated August 8, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*4(pp)	Pledge Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2016, between NextEra Energy, Inc., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Purchase Contract Agent (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Form 8-K dated August 8, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(a)	FPL Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective April 1, 1997 (SERP) (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(b)	FPL Group, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2005 (Restated SERP) (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated December 12, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(c)	Amendment Number 1 to the Restated SERP changing name to NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
10(d)	Appendix A1 (revised as of March 16, 2016) to the NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	x	x
10(e)	Appendix A2 (revised as of October 1, 2017) to the NextEra Energy, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	x	x
*10(f)	Supplement to the Restated SERP relating to a special credit to certain executive officers and other officers effective February 15, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(g)	Supplement to the Restated SERP effective February 15, 2008 as it applies to Armando Pimentel, Jr. (filed as Exhibit 10(i) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(h)	Supplement to the SERP effective December 14, 2007 as it applies to Manoochehr K. Nazar (filed as Exhibit 10(j) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(i)	NextEra Energy, Inc. (formerly known as FPL Group, Inc.) Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan, most recently amended and restated on May 22, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(j)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(k)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012)	x	x
*10(l)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the Next Era Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(o) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(m)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(n)	Form of Performance Share Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(o)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(p)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012)	x	x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*10(q)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(r)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated December 29, 2004, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(s)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 8-K dated December 29, 2004, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(t)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 15, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated February 15, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(u)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Award - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 13, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(u) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(v)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 12, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(bb) to Form 10-K for the year December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(w)	Form of NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan - Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement effective February 18, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(x)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 8-K dated October 13, 2011, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(y)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(f) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(z)	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan for certain executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(aa)	Form of FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan Amended and Restated Deferred Stock Award Agreement effective February 12, 2010 between FPL Group, Inc. and James L. Robo (filed as Exhibit 10(dd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(bb)	Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement under NextEra Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(cc)	NextEra Energy, Inc. 2013 Executive Annual Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to Form 8-K dated October 11, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(dd)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2005 as amended and restated through February 11, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10(h) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ee)	FPL Group, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2003 (filed as Exhibit 10(k) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ff)	FPL Group, Inc. Executive Long-Term Disability Plan effective January 1, 1995 (filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(gg)	FPL Group, Inc. Amended and Restated Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan, as amended and restated October 13, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(hh)	FPL Group, Inc. 2007 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan (filed as Exhibit 99 to Form S-8, File No. 333-143739)	x	
*10(ii)	NextEra Energy, Inc. 2017 Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan, as amended and restated as of May 18, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, File No. 1-8841)	x	

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
10(jj)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2018	x	
*10(kk)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10(ll) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(ll)	Form of Amended and Restated Executive Retention Employment Agreement effective December 10, 2009 between FPL Group, Inc. and each of James L. Robo, Armando Pimentel, Jr., and Charles E. Sieving (filed as Exhibit 10(nn) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(mm)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and Joseph T. Kelliher dated as of May 21, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(nn)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and Manoochehr K. Nazar dated as of January 1, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10(rr) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(oo)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Eric E. Silagy dated as of May 2, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(pp)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and William L. Yeager dated as of January 1, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(ccc) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(qq)	Form of 2012 409A Amendment to NextEra Energy, Inc. Executive Retention Employment Agreement effective October 11, 2012 between NextEra Energy, Inc. and each of James L. Robo, Armando Pimentel, Jr., Eric E. Silagy, Joseph T. Kelliher, Manoochehr K. Nazar and Charles E. Sieving (filed as Exhibit 10(ddd) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(rr)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Deborah H. Caplan dated as of April 23, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(ss)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and Miguel Arechabala dated as of January 1, 2014 (filed as Exhibit 10(bbb) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(tt)	Executive Retention Employment Agreement between NextEra Energy, Inc. and John W. Ketchum dated as of March 4, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10(i) to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(uu)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Executive Severance Benefit Plan effective February 26, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10(eee) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 1-8841)	x	x
*10(vv)	Guarantee Agreement between FPL Group, Inc. and FPL Group Capital Inc, dated as of October 14, 1998 (filed as Exhibit 10(y) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-8841)	x	
12(a)	Computation of Ratios	x	
12(b)	Computation of Ratios		x
21	Subsidiaries of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	x	x
31(a)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
31(b)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
31(c)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Florida Power & Light Company		x
31(d)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Florida Power & Light Company		x
32(a)	Section 1350 Certification of NextEra Energy, Inc.	x	
32(b)	Section 1350 Certification of Florida Power & Light Company		x
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	x	x
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document	x	x

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document	x	x
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document	x	x
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document	x	x
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document	x	x

* Incorporated herein by reference

NEE and FPL agree to furnish to the SEC upon request any instrument with respect to long-term debt that NEE and FPL have not filed as an exhibit pursuant to the exemption provided by Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not applicable

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

NextEra Energy, Inc.

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 16, 2018

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature and Title as of February 16, 2018:

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum

Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

TERRELL KIRK CREWS, II

Terrell Kirk Crews, II

Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting
Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Directors:

SHERRY S. BARRAT

Sherry S. Barrat

AMY B. LANE

Amy B. Lane

JAMES L. CAMAREN

James L. Camaren

RUDY E. SCHUPP

Rudy E. Schupp

KENNETH B. DUNN

Kenneth B. Dunn

JOHN L. SKOLDS

John L. Skolds

NAREN K. GURSAHANEY

Naren K. Gursahaney

WILLIAM H. SWANSON

William H. Swanson

KIRK S. HACHIGIAN

Kirk S. Hachigian

HANSEL E. TOOKES, II

Hansel E. Tookes, II

TONI JENNINGS

Toni Jennings

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Florida Power & Light Company

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy

President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 16, 2018

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature and Title as of February 16, 2018:

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum

Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer)

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL

Kimberly Ousdahl

Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Director:

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo

Supplemental Information to be Furnished With Reports Filed Pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by Registrants Which Have Not Registered Securities Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

No annual report, proxy statement, form of proxy or other proxy soliciting material has been sent to security holders of FPL during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Exhibit 12(a)

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(millions of dollars)				
Earnings, as defined:					
Net Income	\$ 5,320	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,469	\$ 1,677
Income taxes	(653)	1,383	1,228	1,176	777
Fixed charges included in the determination of net income, as below	1,658	1,184	1,287	1,331	1,195
Amortization of capitalized interest	38	38	40	39	34
Distributed income of equity method investees	160	102	80	33	33
Less equity in earnings of equity method investees	141	148	107	93	25
Total earnings, as defined	<u>\$ 6,382</u>	<u>\$ 5,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,290</u>	<u>\$ 4,955</u>	<u>\$ 3,691</u>
Fixed charges, as defined:					
Interest expense	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,121
Rental interest factor	75	66	55	55	47
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	25	25	21	15	27
Fixed charges included in the determination of net income	1,658	1,184	1,287	1,331	1,195
Capitalized interest	89	110	100	113	140
Total fixed charges, as defined	<u>\$ 1,747</u>	<u>\$ 1,294</u>	<u>\$ 1,387</u>	<u>\$ 1,444</u>	<u>\$ 1,335</u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends ^(a)	<u>3.65</u>	<u>4.30</u>	<u>3.81</u>	<u>3.43</u>	<u>2.76</u>

(a) NextEra Energy, Inc. has no preference equity securities outstanding; therefore, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges is the same as the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.

Exhibit 12(b)

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(millions of dollars)				
Earnings, as defined:					
Net income	\$1,880	\$1,727	\$1,648	\$1,517	\$1,349
Income taxes	1,106	1,051	957	910	835
Fixed charges, as below	518	493	478	466	451
Total earnings, as defined	<u>\$3,504</u>	<u>\$3,271</u>	<u>\$3,083</u>	<u>\$2,893</u>	<u>\$2,635</u>
Fixed charges, as defined:					
Interest expense	\$ 482	\$ 456	\$ 445	\$ 439	\$ 415
Rental interest factor	14	14	12	12	10
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	22	23	21	15	26
Total fixed charges, as defined	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 493</u>	<u>\$ 478</u>	<u>\$ 466</u>	<u>\$ 451</u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends ^(a)	<u>6.76</u>	<u>6.63</u>	<u>6.45</u>	<u>6.21</u>	<u>5.84</u>

(a) Florida Power & Light Company has no preference equity securities outstanding; therefore, the ratio of earnings to fixed charges is the same as the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.

Exhibit 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.

NextEra Energy, Inc.'s principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 are listed below.

Subsidiary	State or Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization
1. Florida Power & Light Company (100%-owned)	Florida
2. NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc. (100%-owned)	Florida
3. NextEra Energy Resources, LLC ^{(a)(b)}	Delaware
4. Palms Insurance Company, Limited ^(b)	Cayman Islands

(a) Includes 982 subsidiaries that operate in the United States and 196 subsidiaries that operate in foreign countries in the same line of business as NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.

(b) 100%-owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements of our reports dated February 16, 2018, relating to the consolidated financial statements of NextEra Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (NEE) and Florida Power & Light Company and subsidiaries (FPL), and the effectiveness of NEE's and FPL's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of NEE and FPL for the year ended December 31, 2017:

NEE

Form S-8	No. 33-57673
Form S-8	No. 333-27079
Form S-8	No. 333-88067
Form S-8	No. 333-114911
Form S-8	No. 333-116501
Form S-8	No. 333-130479
Form S-8	No. 333-143739
Form S-8	No. 333-174799
Form S-8	No. 333-220136
Form S-3	No. 333-203453
Form S-3	No. 333-205558

FPL

Form S-3	No. 333-205558-02
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DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
February 16, 2018

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, James L. Robo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2017 of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 16, 2018

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, John W. Ketchum, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2017 of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 16, 2018

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, Eric E. Silagy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2017 of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 16, 2018

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, John W. Ketchum, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2017 of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 16, 2018

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

Section 1350 Certification

We, James L. Robo and John W. Ketchum, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of NextEra Energy, Inc. (the registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2017 (Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the registrant.

Dated: February 16, 2018

JAMES L. ROBO

James L. Robo
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, accordingly, is not being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

Section 1350 Certification

We, Eric E. Silagy and John W. Ketchum, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of Florida Power & Light Company (the registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2017 (Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the registrant.

Dated: February 16, 2018

ERIC E. SILAGY

Eric E. Silagy
President and Chief Executive Officer of
Florida Power & Light Company

JOHN W. KETCHUM

John W. Ketchum
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The foregoing certification is being furnished as an exhibit to the Report pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, accordingly, is not being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of the Report and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES L. ROBO

Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
NextEra Energy, Inc.
Director since 2012.
Chair: Executive Committee.

SHERRY S. BARRAT

Retired. Formerly Vice Chairman,
Northern Trust Corporation
(financial holding company)
Director since 1998.
Lead Director.
*Chair: Governance &
Nominating Committee.*
*Member: Audit Committee,
Executive Committee.*

JAMES L. CAMAREN

Private Investor. Formerly Chairman
& Chief Executive Officer, Utilities, Inc.
(water utilities)
Director since 2002.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Governance &
Nominating Committee.*

KENNETH B. DUNN

Emeritus Professor of Financial
Economics and former Dean,
Tepper School of Business,
Carnegie Mellon University
(higher education)
Director since 2010.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Finance & Investment Committee.*

NAREN K. GURSAHANEY

Retired. Formerly President and
Chief Executive Officer,
ADT Corporation
(electronic security services)
Director since 2014.
*Member: Audit Committee,
Governance & Nominating
Committee.*

KIRK S. HACHIGIAN

Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
JELD-WEN, Inc.
(window and door manufacturer)
Director since 2013.
Chair: Compensation Committee.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Executive Committee.*

TONI JENNINGS

Chairman,
Jack Jennings & Sons, Inc.
(construction)
Former Lt. Governor,
State of Florida
Director since 2007.
*Member: Audit Committee,
Governance & Nominating
Committee.*

AMY B. LANE

Retired. Formerly Investment Banker,
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
(investment banking firm)
Director since 2015.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Finance & Investment Committee.*

RUDY E. SCHUPP

Retired. Formerly President,
Valley National Bancorp and
Chief Banking Officer,
Valley National Bank
(formerly 1st United Bank)
(commercial bank)
Director since 2005.
*Member: Governance &
Nominating Committee,
Compensation Committee.*

JOHN L. SKOLDS

Retired. Formerly Executive Vice
President of Exelon Corporation
and President of Exelon Energy
Delivery and Exelon Generation
(utility services holding company)
Director since 2012.
Chair: Nuclear Committee.
Member: Audit Committee.

WILLIAM H. SWANSON

Retired. Formerly Chairman of the
Board and Chief Executive Officer,
Raytheon Company
(global defense technology)
Director since 2009.
Chair: Audit Committee.
*Member: Finance & Investment
Committee, Executive Committee.*

HANSEL E. TOOKES, II

Retired. Formerly President,
Raytheon International
(defense and aerospace systems)
Director since 2005.
Chair: Finance & Investment Committee.
*Member: Compensation Committee,
Executive Committee.*

PROPOSED 2018 COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND DATES*

Declaration	Ex-Dividend	Record	Payment
February 16	February 26	February 27	March 15
May 25	June 4	June 5	June 15
July 26	August 29	August 30	September 17
October 12	November 29	November 30	December 17

*Declaration of dividends and dates shown are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of NextEra Energy, Inc. Dates shown are based on the assumption that past patterns will prevail.

INVESTOR INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICES

NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Blvd.
Juno Beach, FL 33408

EXCHANGE LISTING

Common Stock
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series I Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRI

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series J Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRJ

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series K Junior Subordinated
Debentures*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRK

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series H Senior Debentures
(Equity Unit)*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRQ

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series I Senior Debentures
(Equity Unit)*
New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: NEE.PRR

NEWSPAPER LISTING

Common Stock: NEE

REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AND PAYING AGENTS

NextEra Energy, Inc. Common Stock

NextEra Energy, Inc.
c/o Computershare
P.O. Box 505000
Louisville, KY 40233-5000

*Florida Power & Light Company
First Mortgage Bonds*

Deutsche Bank Trust
Company Americas
5022 Gate Parkway
Suite 200
Jacksonville, FL 32256
800-735-7777

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Debentures*

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Junior Subordinated Debentures*

*NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.
Series B Enhanced Junior
Subordinated Debentures*

The Bank of New York Mellon
Bondholder Relations
111 Sanders Creek Parkway
East Syracuse, NY 13057
800-254-2826

SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

Communications concerning transfer requirements, lost certificates, dividend checks, address changes, stock accounts and the dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan should be directed to Computershare: 888-218-4392 or www.computershare.com/NEE.

Other shareholder communications to: Shareholder Services 800-222-4511

ELECTRONIC PROXY MATERIAL

Shareholders may elect to receive proxy materials electronically by accessing <https://enroll.icsdelivery.com/NEE>.

DIRECT DEPOSIT OF DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends may be deposited directly to personal accounts at financial institutions. Call Computershare for authorization forms.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

NextEra Energy offers a plan for the reinvestment of dividends and the purchase of common stock. Enrollment materials may be obtained by calling Computershare or by accessing www.computershare.com/NEE.

DIRECT REGISTRATION SERVICES

NextEra Energy common stock can be issued in direct registration (book entry) form.

ONLINE INVESTOR INFORMATION

Visit our investor information site at NextEraEnergy.com/investors to get stock quotes, earnings reports, financial releases, SEC filings and other news. You can also request and receive information via email. Shareholders of record can receive secure online account access through a link to Computershare.

SEC FILINGS

All Securities and Exchange Commission filings appear at NextEraEnergy.com/investors. Copies of SEC filings also are available without charge by writing to NextEra Energy, Shareholder Services.

NEWS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Get the latest news and financial information about NextEra Energy by visiting NextEraEnergy.com.

ANALYST INQUIRIES

Investor Relations
561-694-4697

NEWS MEDIA INQUIRIES

Media Relations
561-694-4442

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
1800 North Military Trail
Suite 200
Boca Raton, FL 33431-6386

NextEra Energy, Inc. (NYSE: NEE) is a leading clean energy company with consolidated revenues of approximately \$17.2 billion, operates approximately 46,790 megawatts of net generating capacity and employs approximately 14,000 people in 33 states and Canada as of year-end 2017. Headquartered in Juno Beach, Florida, NextEra Energy's principal subsidiaries are Florida Power & Light Company, which serves approximately 5 million customer accounts in Florida and is one of the largest rate-regulated electric utilities in the United States, and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, which, together with its affiliated entities, is the world's largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun. Through its subsidiaries, NextEra Energy generates clean, emissions-free electricity from eight commercial nuclear power units in Florida, New Hampshire, Iowa and Wisconsin. A Fortune 200 company and included in the S&P 100 index, NextEra Energy has been recognized often by third parties for its efforts in sustainability, corporate responsibility, ethics and compliance, and diversity, and has been ranked No. 1 in the electric and gas utilities industry in Fortune's 2018 list of "World's Most Admired Companies." For more information about NextEra Energy companies, visit these websites: NextEraEnergy.com, FPL.com, NextEraEnergyResources.com.



NextEra Energy, Inc.
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

For more information, go to:

NextEraEnergy.com

FPL.com

NextEraEnergyResources.com



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