

NEXTERA ENERGY INC
Form 10-Q
April 21, 2017

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 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

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Florida Power & Light
Company	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Florida Power & Light
Company	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

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. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth 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"/>	Emerging Growth 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"/>	Emerging Growth Company <input type="checkbox"/>

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

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13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. o

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 ☒

Number of shares of NextEra Energy, Inc. common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of March 31, 2017: 468,162,675

Number of shares of Florida Power & Light Company common stock, without par value, outstanding as of March 31, 2017, all of which were held, beneficially and of record, by NextEra Energy, Inc.: 1,000

This combined Form 10-Q 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 H.(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q 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
capacity clause	capacity cost recovery clause, as established by the FPSC
Duane Arnold	Duane Arnold Energy Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
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.
ITC	investment tax credit
kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
Management's Discussion	Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MMBtu	One million British thermal units
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
Note __	Note __ to condensed consolidated financial statements
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
O&M expenses	other operations and maintenance expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of income
OCI	other comprehensive income
OTC	over-the-counter
OTTI	other than temporary impairment
PTC	production tax credit
PV	photovoltaic
Recovery Act	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended
regulatory ROE	return on common equity as determined for regulatory purposes
Sabal Trail	Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC, an entity in which a wholly owned 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 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, the following important 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-Q, in presentations, on their respective websites, in response to questions or otherwise.

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.

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.

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

• 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.

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, renewable portfolio standards, feed-in tariffs or the EPA's final rule under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, 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, NEE abandoning the development of renewable energy projects, a loss of NEE'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.

• 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 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'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.

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.

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

Operational Risks

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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 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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 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'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 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 may be materially adversely affected by negative publicity.

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.

- 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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'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.

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.

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.

- 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.

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 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 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.

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.

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

These factors should be read together with the risk factors included in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in NEE's and FPL's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2016 Form 10-K), and investors should refer to that section of the 2016 Form 10-K. 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.

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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-Q. 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.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(millions, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016*
OPERATING REVENUES	\$3,972	\$3,835
OPERATING EXPENSES (INCOME)		
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	899	928
Other operations and maintenance	795	799
Merger	11	4
Depreciation and amortization	619	537
Gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business	(1,096)	—
Taxes other than income taxes and other - net	339	333
Total operating expenses - net	1,567	2,601
OPERATING INCOME	2,405	1,234
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)		
Interest expense	(360)	(509)
Benefits associated with differential membership interests - net	125	84
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	31	32
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	22	25
Interest income	19	18
Gains on disposal of investments and other property - net	45	15
Other - net	(21)	(3)
Total other deductions - net	(139)	(338)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	2,266	896
INCOME TAXES	675	242
NET INCOME	1,591	654
LESS NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	8	1
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	\$1,583	\$653
Earnings per share attributable to NEE:		
Basic	\$3.39	\$1.42
Assuming dilution	\$3.37	\$1.41
Dividends per share of common stock	0.9825	0.87
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	467.5	460.5
Assuming dilution	470.2	463.4

* Amounts have been retrospectively adjusted. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

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NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(millions)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016*
NET INCOME	\$1,591	\$654
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX		
Reclassification of unrealized losses on cash flow hedges from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net income (net of \$4 and \$13 tax expense, respectively)	9	23
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities:		
Net unrealized gains on securities still held (net of \$26 and \$7 tax expense, respectively)	34	8
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net income (net of \$10 and \$1 tax benefit, respectively)	(16)	(1)
Defined benefit pension and other benefits plans (net of \$2 and \$4 tax benefit, respectively)	(3)	(7)
Net unrealized gains on foreign currency translation (net of less than \$1 and less than \$1 tax expense, respectively)	16	20
Other comprehensive income (loss) related to equity method investee (net of less than \$1 tax expense and \$2 tax benefit, respectively)	1	(3)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	41	40
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1,632	694
LESS COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	19	(13)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NEE	\$1,613	\$707

* Amounts have been retrospectively adjusted. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

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

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Electric plant in service and other property	\$ 81,554	\$ 80,150
Nuclear fuel	2,226	2,131
Construction work in progress	5,388	4,732
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(20,768)	(20,101)
Total property, plant and equipment - net (\$14,554 and \$14,632 related to VIEs, respectively)	68,400	66,912
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	600	1,292
Customer receivables, net of allowances of \$4 and \$5, respectively	1,635	1,784
Other receivables	525	655
Materials, supplies and fossil fuel inventory	1,303	1,289
Regulatory assets	528	524
Derivatives	678	885
Assets held for sale	—	452
Other	558	528
Total current assets	5,827	7,409
OTHER ASSETS		
Special use funds	5,625	5,434
Other investments (\$479 and \$479 related to a VIE, respectively)	2,759	2,482
Prepaid benefit costs	1,206	1,177
Regulatory assets (\$94 and \$107 related to a VIE, respectively)	2,294	1,894
Derivatives	1,462	1,350
Other	3,632	3,335
Total other assets	16,978	15,672
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 91,205	\$ 89,993
CAPITALIZATION		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, authorized shares - 800; outstanding shares - 468 and 468, respectively)	\$ 5	\$ 5
Additional paid-in capital	8,951	8,948
Retained earnings	16,581	15,458
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(40)	(70)
Total common shareholders' equity	25,497	24,341
Noncontrolling interests	972	990
Total equity	26,469	25,331
Long-term debt (\$5,455 and \$5,080 related to VIEs, respectively)	28,539	27,818
Total capitalization	55,008	53,149
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Commercial paper	2,309	268
Other short-term debt	250	150
Current maturities of long-term debt	2,766	2,604
Accounts payable	1,237	3,447
Customer deposits	464	470
Accrued interest and taxes	706	480

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Derivatives	330	404
Accrued construction-related expenditures	631	1,120
Regulatory liabilities	164	299
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	—	451
Other	904	1,226
Total current liabilities	9,761	10,919
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS		
Asset retirement obligations	2,812	2,736
Deferred income taxes	11,727	11,101
Regulatory liabilities	4,746	4,906
Derivatives	473	477
Deferral related to differential membership interests - VIEs	4,537	4,656
Other	2,141	2,049
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	26,436	25,925
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$91,205	\$ 89,993

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016*	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$1,591	\$654
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	619	537
Nuclear fuel and other amortization	72	114
Unrealized gains on marked to market derivative contracts - net	(169)	(48)
Foreign currency transaction losses	28	40
Deferred income taxes	565	200
Cost recovery clauses and franchise fees	16	124
Acquisition of purchased power agreement	(259)	—
Gains on disposal of a business/assets - net	(1,145)	(15)
Recoverable storm-related costs	(90)	(3)
Other - net	69	(86)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Current assets	142	169
Noncurrent assets	(170)	(85)
Current liabilities	261	(57)
Noncurrent liabilities	(166)	1
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,364	1,545
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures of FPL	(1,687)	(1,133)
Independent power and other investments of NEER	(3,337)	(2,614)
Nuclear fuel purchases	(129)	(89)
Other capital expenditures and other investments	(26)	(43)
Proceeds from sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business	1,484	—
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	735	823
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	(804)	(838)
Proceeds from sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	—	292
Other - net	30	(79)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,734)	(3,681)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuances of long-term debt	689	1,250
Retirements of long-term debt	(548)	(367)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	200	500
Net change in commercial paper	2,041	1,186
Issuances of common stock - net	7	17
Dividends on common stock	(460)	(401)
Other - net	(251)	8
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,678	2,193
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(692)	57

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,292	571
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$600	\$628
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Accrued property additions	\$972	\$1,252
Decrease (increase) in property, plant and equipment - net as a result of cash grants primarily under the Recovery Act	\$(147)	\$160
Increase in property, plant and equipment as a result of a settlement	\$—	\$(68)

* Amounts have been retrospectively adjusted. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

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

	Common Stock Shares	Aggregate Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Common Shareholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances, December 31, 2016	468	\$ 5	\$ 8,948	\$ (70)	\$ 15,458	\$ 24,341	\$ 990	\$ 25,331
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,583	1,583	8	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	—	(460)	(460)	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	30	—	30	11	
Other	—	—	(3)	—	—	(3)	(37)	
Balances, March 31, 2017	468	\$ 5	\$ 8,951	\$ (40)	\$ 16,581	\$ 25,497	\$ 972	\$ 26,469

	Common Stock Shares	Aggregate Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings*	Total Common Shareholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances, December 31, 2015	461	\$ 5	\$ 8,596	\$ (167)	\$ 14,140	\$ 22,574	\$ 538	\$ 23,112
Net income	—	—	—	—	653	653	1	
Issuances of common stock, net of issuance cost of less than \$1	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	
Share-based payment activity	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	—	(401)	(401)	—	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	54	—	54	(14)	
Sale of NEER assets to NEP	—	—	27	—	—	27	198	
Other	—	—	—	—	18	18	(5)	
Balances, March 31, 2016	461	\$ 5	\$ 8,645	\$ (113)	\$ 14,410	\$ 22,947	\$ 718	\$ 23,665

* Amounts have been retrospectively adjusted. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(millions)

(unaudited)

Three Months	
Ended	
March 31,	
2017	2016
OPERATING	
REVENUES	\$2,527 \$2,303
OPERATING	
EXPENSES	
(INCOME)	
Fuel,	
purchased	
power	768 700
and	
interchange	
Other	
operations,	
and	371 390
maintenance	
Depreciation	
and	273 219
amortization	
Taxes	
other	
than	
income	
taxes	304 280
and	
other	
-	
net	
Total	
operating	
expenses	1,589
-	
net	
OPERATING	
INCOME	811 714
OTHER	
INCOME	
(DEDUCTIONS)	
Interest	
expense	(119) (112)
16	24

Allowance	
for	
equity	
funds	
used	
during	
construction	
Other	
—	1
net	
Total	
other	
deductions	(87)
-	
net	
INCOME	
BEFORE	
INCOME	627
TAXES	
INCOME	
TAXES	234
NET	
INCOME	\$393

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

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

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FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(millions, except share amount)

(unaudited)

March 31, December 31,
2017 2016

ELECTRIC
UTILITY
PLANT
AND
OTHER
PROPERTY

Plant
in
service
\$ 45,612 \$ 44,966
and

other
property
Nuclear
fuel 1,386 1,308

Construction
work
in 2,740 2,039

progress
Accumulated
depreciation
(12,645) (12,304)
and

amortization
Total
electric
utility
plant
and 37,093 36,009

other
property

-
net

CURRENT
ASSETS

Cash
and 27 33
cash

equivalents
Customer 687 768

receivables,
net
of
allowances

of
\$1
and
\$2,
respectively
Other
147 148
receivables
Materials,
supplies
and
876 851
fossil
fuel
inventory
Regulatory
527 524
assets
Derivatives 209
Other 213
Total
2,539 2,746
current
assets
OTHER
ASSETS
Special
3,780 3,665
funds
Prepaid
349 1,301
benefit
costs
Regulatory
assets
(\$94
and
\$107
1,973 1,573
related
to
a
VIE,
respectively)
Other 207
Total
718 6,746
assets
TOTAL
\$47,050 \$ 45,501
ASSETS
CAPITALIZATION
Common \$ 1,373
stock
(no
par
value,
1,000

shares
 authorized,
 issued
 and
 outstanding)
 Additional
 paid-in 8,332
 capital
 Retained 6,875
 earnings
 Total
 common 16,580
 shareholder's
 equity
 Long-term
 debt
 (\$107
 and
 \$144
 10,172 9,705
 related
 to
 a
 VIE,
 respectively)
 Total 26,826 26,285
 capitalization
**CURRENT
 LIABILITIES**
 Commercial 1,224 268
 paper
 Other
 short-term 150
 debt
 Current
 maturities
 384 367
 long-term
 debt
 Accounts 644 837
 payable
 Customer 460 466
 deposits
 Accrued
 interest 368 240
 and
 taxes
 Accrued
 construction-related 244 262
 expenditures
 Regulatory 160 294
 liabilities

Other	497	
Total		
current	3,381	
liabilities		
OTHER		
LIABILITIES		
AND		
DEFERRED		
CREDITS		
Asset		
retirement	1,919	
obligations		
Deferred		
income	8,541	
taxes		
Regulatory		
liabilities	4,893	
Other	482	
Total		
other		
liabilities		
and	15,835	
deferred		
credits		
COMMITMENTS		
AND		
CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL		
CAPITALIZATION		
AND		
LIABILITIES		

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

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

Three Months
 Ended
 March 31,
 2017 2016

CASH
 FLOWS
 FROM
 OPERATING
 ACTIVITIES

Net
 \$ 445 \$ 393
 income

Adjustments
 to
 reconcile
 net
 income
 to
 net
 cash
 provided
 by
 (used
 in)

operating
 activities:

Depreciation
 and
 amortization

Nuclear
 fuel
 amortization

Deferred
 income
 taxes

Cost
 recovery
 clauses

and
 franchise
 fees

Acquisition
 of
 purchased

275 304

16 124

(250)

power
 agreement
 Recoverable
 (00m-related) (21)
 costs
 Other
 - 137 (15)
 net
 Changes
 in
 operating
 assets
 and
 liabilities:
 Current 95 132
 assets
 Noncurrent (145) (14)
 assets
 Current 81 (77)
 liabilities
 Noncurrent (42) (8)
 liabilities
 Net
 cash
 provided 835 1,113
 by
 operating
 activities
 CASH
 FLOWS
 FROM
 INVESTING
 ACTIVITIES
 Capital (1,687) (1,133)
 expenditures
 Nuclear
 (77) (62)
 purchases
 Proceeds
 from
 sale
 or
 maturity
 of 493 530
 securities
 in
 special
 use
 funds
 Purchases (544)
 of

securities
in
special
use
funds
Other
-22 20
net
Net
cash
used
(1,770) (1,189)
in
investing
activities
CASH
FLOWS
FROM
FINANCING
ACTIVITIES
Issuances
of
200 —
long-term
debt
Retirements
of
(35) (33)
long-term
debt
Proceeds
from
200 500
short-term
debt
Net
change
in 494
commercial
paper
Dividends
(400) (900)
NEE
Other
-8 23
net
Net
cash
provided
929 84
by
financing
activities
Net 8
increase

(decrease)
in
cash
and
cash
equivalents
Cash
and
cash
equivalents
33 23
at
beginning
of
period
Cash
and
cash
equivalents
\$ 27 \$ 31
at
end
of
period
SUPPLEMENTAL
SCHEDULE
OF
NONCASH
INVESTING
AND
FINANCING
ACTIVITIES
Accrued
property \$ 435 \$ 363
additions

This report should be read in conjunction with the Notes herein and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2016 Form 10-K. In the opinion of NEE and FPL management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for fair financial statement presentation have been made. Certain amounts included in the prior year's condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The results of operations for an interim period generally will not give a true indication of results for the year.

1. Employee Retirement Benefits

NEE sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all employees of NEE and its subsidiaries and sponsors a contributory postretirement plan for other benefits for retirees of NEE and its subsidiaries meeting certain eligibility requirements.

The components of net periodic (income) cost for the plans are as follows:

	Pension Benefits Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016		Postretirement Benefits Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016	
	(millions)			
Service cost	\$16	\$16	\$ —	\$ 1
Interest cost	21	26	2	3
Expected return on plan assets	(67)	(65)	—	—
Amortization of prior service benefit	—	—	—	(1)
Special termination benefits	1	—	—	—
Net periodic (income) cost at NEE	\$(29)	\$(23)	\$ 2	\$ 3
Net periodic (income) cost at FPL	\$(18)	\$(15)	\$ 2	\$ 2

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. The standards update will be applied 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. NEE and FPL anticipate adopting the standards update on January 1, 2018, and are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standards update will have on their consolidated financial statements.

2. 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 NEE's power generation and gas infrastructure assets. NEE and FPL do not utilize hedge accounting for their cash flow and fair value hedges.

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 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.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(unaudited)

Derivative instruments, when required to be marked to market, are recorded on NEE's and FPL's condensed 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 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 condensed consolidated statements of income. Settlement gains and losses are included within the line items in the condensed 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 condensed 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 condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

For interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, 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 condensed consolidated statements of income. In addition, for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, NEE reclassified approximately \$2 million (\$1 million after-tax) and \$14 million (\$9 million after tax), respectively, from AOCI to interest expense primarily because it became probable that related future transactions being hedged would not occur. At March 31, 2017, 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 \$76 million of net losses included in AOCI at March 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.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments - The tables below present NEE's and FPL's gross derivative positions at March 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 3 - Recurring Fair Value Measurements for netting information), as well as the location of the net derivative position on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

	March 31, 2017			
	Gross Basis		Net Basis	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	(millions)			
NEE:				
Commodity contracts	\$4,539	\$ 2,863	\$1,877	\$ 429
Interest rate contracts	258	290	262	294
Foreign currency contracts	1	80	1	80
Total fair values	\$4,798	\$ 3,233	\$2,140	\$ 803

FPL:

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Commodity contracts	\$84	\$ 7	\$82	\$ 5
Net fair value by NEE balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets ^(a)			\$678	
Noncurrent derivative assets ^(b)			1,462	
Current derivative liabilities				\$ 330
Noncurrent derivative liabilities				473
Total derivatives			\$2,140	\$ 803
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets			\$82	
Current other liabilities				\$ 4
Noncurrent other liabilities				1
Total derivatives			\$82	\$ 5

(a) Reflects the netting of approximately \$158 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

(b) Reflects the netting of approximately \$70 million in margin cash collateral received from counterparties.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(unaudited)

	December 31, 2016			
	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	\$4,879	\$ 3,358	\$2,235	\$ 881
FPL:				
Commodity contracts	\$212	\$ 4	\$209	\$ 1
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			\$2,235	\$ 881
Net fair value by FPL balance sheet line item:				
Current derivative assets			\$209	
Current other liabilities				\$ 1
Total derivatives			\$209	\$ 1

(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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, NEE had approximately \$157 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 condensed consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, NEE had approximately \$20 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 condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments - Gains (losses) related to NEE's derivatives are recorded in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income as follows:

Three
Months
Ended
March 31,
2017 2016
(millions)

Commodity contracts:^(a)

Operating revenues	\$291	\$330
Fuel, purchased power and interchange	—	2
Foreign currency contracts - interest expense	21	30
Foreign currency contracts - other - net	(1)	—
Interest rate contracts - interest expense	(45)	(179)
Losses reclassified from AOCI to interest expense:		
Interest rate contracts	(10)	(28)
Foreign currency contracts	(3)	(3)
Total	\$253	\$152

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, FPL recorded losses of approximately \$104 million and (a)\$108 million, respectively, related to commodity contracts as regulatory assets on its condensed consolidated balance sheets.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(unaudited)

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 condensed 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	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)			
Power	(80) MWh	—	(84) MWh	—
Natural gas	969 MMBtu	638 MMBtu	1,002 MMBtu	618 MMBtu
Oil	(12) barrels	—	(7) barrels	—

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, NEE had interest rate contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$15.4 billion and \$15.1 billion, respectively, and foreign currency contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$716 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the aggregate fair value of NEE's derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position was approximately \$1.2 billion (\$6 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 \$75 million (none at FPL) as of March 31, 2017 and \$110 million (none at FPL) as of December 31, 2016. 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 \$960 million (\$5 million at FPL) as of March 31, 2017 and \$990 million (\$10 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2016. 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 subsidiaries could be required to post additional collateral of up to approximately \$220 million (\$120 million at FPL) as of March 31, 2017 and \$225 million (\$115 million at FPL) as of December 31, 2016.

Collateral related to derivatives may be posted in the form of cash or credit support in the normal course of business. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, applicable NEE subsidiaries have posted approximately \$2 million (none at FPL) and \$1 million (none at FPL), respectively, in cash and \$43 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.

3. 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

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(unaudited)

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 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.

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC. AND FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(unaudited)

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:

March 31, 2017					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Total
(millions)					
Assets:					
Cash equivalents and restricted cash: ^(b)					
NEE - equity securities	\$307	\$—	\$—		\$307
FPL - equity securities	\$87	\$—	\$—		\$87
Special use funds: ^(c)					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$1,482	\$1,578 ^(d)	\$—		\$3,060
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$328	\$162	\$—		\$490
Corporate debt securities	\$1	\$796	\$—		\$797
Mortgage-backed securities	\$—	\$479	\$—		\$479
Other debt securities	\$—	\$115	\$—		\$115
FPL:					
Equity securities	\$386	\$1,440 ^(d)	\$—		\$1,826
U.S. Government and municipal bonds	\$245	\$134	\$—		\$379
Corporate debt securities	\$—	\$575	\$—		\$575
Mortgage-backed securities	\$—	\$368	\$—		\$368
Other debt securities	\$—	\$102	\$—		\$102
Other investments:					
NEE:					
Equity securities	\$23	\$10	\$—		\$33
Debt securities	\$6	\$138	\$—		\$144
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$1,504	\$1,772	\$1,263	\$(2,662)	\$1,877 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$—	\$254	\$4	\$4	\$262 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$—	\$1	\$—	\$—	\$1 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$—	\$83	\$1	\$(2)	\$82 ^(e)
Liabilities:					
Derivatives:					
NEE:					
Commodity contracts	\$1,398	\$1,028	\$437	\$(2,434)	\$429 ^(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$—	\$175	\$115	\$4	\$294 ^(e)
Foreign currency contracts	\$—	\$80	\$—	\$—	\$80 ^(e)
FPL - commodity contracts	\$—	\$2	\$5	\$(2)	\$5 ^(e)

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 condensed consolidated balance sheets and are recorded in customer receivables - net and accounts payable, respectively.

- (b) Includes restricted cash of approximately \$135 million (\$87 million for FPL) in other current assets on the condensed 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 2 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's condensed 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 ^(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 condensed 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 condensed 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 2 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments for a reconciliation of net derivatives to NEE's and FPL's condensed 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

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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 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 March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Transaction Type	Fair Value at March 31, 2017		Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range
	Assets	Liabilities			
	(millions)				
Forward contracts - power	\$737	\$ 214	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$— \$84
Forward contracts - gas	28	11	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MMBtu)	\$2 \$6
Forward contracts - other commodity related	2	1	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (various)	\$(16)–\$55
Options - power	46	18	Option models	Implied correlations	1% –100%
				Implied volatilities	8% –264%
Options - primarily gas	156	166	Option models	Implied correlations	1% –100%
				Implied volatilities	1% –95%
Full requirements and unit contingent contracts	294	27	Discounted cash flow	Forward price (per MWh)	\$(20)–\$203
					—% –20%

Customer migration
rate^(a)

Total	\$1,263	\$ 437
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(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 \$111 million at March 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:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017		2016	
	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL
	(millions)			
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at December 31 of prior period	\$578	\$1	\$538	\$—
Realized and unrealized gains (losses):				
Included in earnings ^(a)	216	—	254	—
Included in other comprehensive income ^(b)	(1)	) —	(6)) —
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	(2)	) (2)	(3)	) (3)
Purchases	21	—	100	—
Settlements	(85)	) (3)	(133)	) (5)
Issuances	(16)	) —	(74)) —
Transfers in ^(c)	9	—	3	—
Transfers out ^(c)	(5)	) —	(30)) —
Fair value of net derivatives based on significant unobservable inputs at March 31	\$715	\$(4)	\$649	\$(8)
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)	\$141	\$—	\$196	\$—

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, realized and unrealized gains of approximately \$215 million (a) and \$274 million, respectively, are reflected in the condensed consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is primarily reflected in interest expense.

(b) Reflected in net unrealized gains on foreign currency translation on the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Transfers into Level 3 were a result of decreased observability of market data and transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 (c) 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.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, unrealized gains of approximately \$141 million and \$216 (d) million, respectively, are reflected in the condensed consolidated statements of income in operating revenues and the balance is reflected in interest expense.

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:

March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Carrying	Estimated	Carrying	Estimated
Amount	Fair	Amount	Fair
	Value		Value
(millions)			

NEE:

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Special use funds ^(a)	\$684	\$ 684	\$712	\$ 712	
Other investments - primarily notes receivable	\$512	\$ 682	^(b) \$526	\$ 668	^(b)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$31,299	\$ 32,820	^(d) \$30,418	^(c) \$ 31,623	^{(c)(d)}
FPL:					
Special use funds ^(a)	\$530	\$ 530	\$557	\$ 557	
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$10,556	\$ 11,703	^(d) \$10,072	\$ 11,211	^(d)

(a) Primarily represents investments accounted for under the equity method and loans not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

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.

(b) 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.

Excludes debt totaling \$373 million reflected in liabilities associated with assets held for sale on NEE's condensed

(c) consolidated balance sheet for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. See Note 9 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, for NEE, approximately \$30,910 million and \$29,804 million, respectively, is estimated using a market approach based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues

(d) (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).

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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 \$5,625 million and \$5,434 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (\$3,780 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 \$1,878 million and \$1,556 million, respectively, at March 31, 2017 and \$1,820 million and \$1,543 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016 (\$1,423 million and \$743 million, respectively, at March 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 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 and included in other - net in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income. Debt securities included in the nuclear decommissioning funds have a weighted-average maturity at March 31, 2017 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	
	Three		Three	
	Months		Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2017		2016	
	(millions)		(millions)	
Realized gains	\$55	\$22	\$13	\$10
Realized losses	\$29	\$18	\$19	\$10
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities	\$626	\$701	\$441	\$530

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

	NEE		FPL	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017		2016	
	(millions)		(millions)	
Equity securities	\$1,509	\$1,396	\$1,087	\$1,007
Debt securities	\$27	\$22	\$21	\$17

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	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017		2016	
	(millions)		(millions)	
Unrealized losses ^(a)	\$24	\$34	\$20	\$28
Fair value	\$839	\$959	\$647	\$722

-
- (a) Unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position for greater than twelve months at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 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 New Hampshire Nuclear Decommissioning Financing Committee 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.

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4. Income Taxes

NEE's effective income tax rates for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were approximately 30% and 27%, respectively. The 2016 effective tax rate was retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation. The rates for both periods reflect the benefit of PTCs of approximately \$28 million and \$42 million, respectively, related to NEER's wind projects, as well as ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with grants under the Recovery Act (convertible ITCs) totaling approximately \$128 million and \$37 million, respectively, related to solar and certain wind projects at NEER.

NEE recognizes PTCs as wind energy is generated and sold based on a per kWh rate prescribed in applicable federal and state statutes, which may differ significantly from amounts computed, on a quarterly basis, using an overall effective income tax rate anticipated for the full year. NEE uses this method of recognizing PTCs for specific reasons, including that PTCs are an integral part of the financial viability of most wind projects and a fundamental component of such wind projects' results of operations. PTCs, as well as ITCs and deferred income taxes 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 after ten years of production (PTC roll off).

5. Pending Business Acquisitions

From July 2016 through October 2016, NEE and certain of its affiliates entered into several agreements with Energy Future Holdings Corp. (EFH), Texas Transmission Holdings Corporation (TTHC), Oncor Management Investment LLC (OMI) and certain of their affiliates, which when combined would result in NEE owning 100% of Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC (Oncor). The agreements with EFH and TTHC were subject to, among other things, approval by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT). On April 13, 2017, the PUCT voted that the transactions by which NEE would acquire all equity interests in Oncor are not in the public interest. NEE expects to file a motion for rehearing with the PUCT.

6. Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

As of March 31, 2017, NEE had thirty-three 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 \$177 million and \$216 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 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 condensed consolidated balance sheets. The liabilities of the VIE were approximately \$177 million and \$214 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, and consisted primarily of storm-recovery bonds, which are included in long-term debt on NEE's and FPL's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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 March 31, 2017, NEE owned common units of NEP OpCo representing noncontrolling interest in NEP's operating projects of approximately 65.2%. The assets and liabilities

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of NEP were approximately \$7.1 billion and \$4.9 billion, respectively, at March 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.

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 \$87 million and \$34 million, respectively, at March 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 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 \$567 million and \$488 million, respectively, at March 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 3 - 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 \$513 million and \$499 million, respectively, at March 31, 2017, and \$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 \$5.9 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2017 and \$10.9 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2016. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 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 - As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, several NEE subsidiaries had investments totaling approximately \$2,596 million (\$2,130 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 condensed consolidated balance sheets and in special use funds on FPL's condensed 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 \$226 million and \$234 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, which are included in other investments on NEE's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Subsidiaries of NEE had committed to invest an additional approximately \$30 million in two of the entities as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

7. 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

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related to previously unrecognized excess tax benefits in deferred income taxes with a resulting increase to retained earnings as of January 1, 2016. Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were retrospectively adjusted resulting in an increase to net income attributable to NEE of approximately \$17 million, and increases to basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to NEE of \$0.04. All other provisions of the standards update did not have a material impact to NEE's condensed 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:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016 (millions, except per share amounts)	
Numerator - net income attributable to NEE	\$1,583	\$653
Denominator:		
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - basic	467.5	460.5
Equity units, performance share awards, stock options, forward sale agreements and restricted stock ^(a)	2.7	2.9
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding - assuming dilution	470.2	463.4
Earnings per share attributable to NEE:		
Basic	\$3.39	\$1.42
Assuming dilution	\$3.37	\$1.41

Calculated using the treasury stock method. Performance share awards are included in diluted weighted-average (a) 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 restricted stock which were not included in the denominator above due to their antidilutive effect were approximately 11.9 million and 0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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)					
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017						
Balances, December 31, 2016	\$(100)	\$ 225	\$ (83)	\$ (90)	\$ (22)	\$(70)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	34	(3)	16	1	48
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	9	(a) (16)	(b) —	—	—	(7)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	9	18	(3)	16	1	41
Less other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10	—	—	1	—	11
Balances, March 31, 2017	\$(101)	\$ 243	\$ (86)	\$ (75)	\$ (21)	\$(40)

(a) Reclassified to interest expense in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income. See Note 2 - Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments.

(b) Reclassified to gains on disposal of investments and other property - net in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income.

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	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges (millions)	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
Three Months Ended March 31, 2016						
Balances, December 31, 2015	\$ (170)	\$ 174	\$ (62)	\$ (85)	\$ (24)	\$ (167)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	—	8	(7)	20	(3)	18
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	23	(a) (1)	(b) —	—	—	22
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	23	7	(7)	20	(3)	40
Less other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	—	—	(13)	—	(14)
Balances, March 31, 2016	\$ (146)	\$ 181	\$ (69)	\$ (52)	\$ (27)	\$ (113)

(a) Reclassified to interest expense and other - net in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income. See Note 2 - Income Statement Impact of Derivative Instruments.

(b) Reclassified to gains on disposal of investments and other property - net in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income.

8. Debt

Significant long-term debt issuances and borrowings by subsidiaries of NEE during the three months ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Principal Amount (millions)	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
FPL:			
Other long-term debt	\$ 200	Variable	(a) 2018
NEER:			
Senior secured limited-recourse term loans	\$ 279	Variable	(a) 2026
Other long-term debt	\$ 200	Variable	(a) 2018 - 2019

(a) Variable rate is based on an underlying index plus a margin. Interest rate swap agreements have been entered into with respect to certain of these issuances. See Note 2.

9. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the 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.

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. NEE and FPL anticipate adopting the standards update on January 1, 2018, concurrent with the FASB's new revenue recognition standard. 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. NEE and FPL are currently evaluating the effect the adoption of this standards update will have on their consolidated financial statements.

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Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization - NEER reviews the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets on an ongoing basis. NEER's most recent 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 \$15 million and basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to NEE by approximately \$0.03 for the three months ended March 31, 2017. For the year ended December 31, 2017 the change is expected to increase net income attributable to NEE by approximately \$60 million.

Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale - 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 condensed consolidated statements of income during the three months ended March 31, 2017. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities that were classified as held for sale on NEE's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 primarily represent property, plant and equipment and the related long-term debt.

10. 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 NEET.

At March 31, 2017, estimated capital expenditures for the remainder of 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:

	Remainder of 2017 (millions)	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
FPL:						
Generation: ^(a)						
New ^(b)	\$935	\$660	\$475	\$35	\$5	\$2,110
Existing	790	755	615	655	510	3,325
Transmission and distribution	1,680	2,400	2,540	2,465	2,675	11,760
Nuclear fuel	45	190	170	210	120	735
General and other	370	275	250	220	250	1,365
Total	\$3,820	\$4,280	\$4,050	\$3,585	\$3,560	\$19,295
NEER:						

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Wind ^(c)	\$910	\$855	\$1,125	\$30	\$25	\$2,945
Solar ^(d)	190	10	5	—	—	205
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	185	250	230	215	245	1,125
Natural gas pipelines ^(e)	450	850	40	35	10	1,385
Other	210	40	30	30	30	340
Total	\$1,945	\$2,005	\$1,430	\$310	\$310	\$6,000
Corporate and Other	\$40	\$60	\$90	\$50	\$40	\$280

(a) Includes AFUDC of approximately \$69 million, \$78 million, \$44 million and \$5 million for the remainder of 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 2,880 MW.

(d) Includes capital expenditures for new solar projects and related transmission totaling approximately 140 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

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Commitments above, FPL has commitments under long-term purchased power and fuel contracts. As of March 31, 2017, 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 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 and Florida Southeast Connection 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 March 31, 2017, NEER has entered into contracts with expiration dates ranging from late April 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 \$2.9 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 late April 2017 through 2026.

The required capacity and/or minimum payments under contracts, including those discussed above, as of March 31, 2017 were estimated as follows:

	Remainder of 2017 (millions)	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter
FPL:						
Capacity charges ^(a)	\$55	\$65	\$50	\$20	\$20	\$250
Minimum charges, at projected prices: ^(b)						
Natural gas, including transportation and storage ^(c)	\$1,150	\$935	\$860	\$910	\$905	\$12,065
Coal, including transportation	\$105	\$5	\$5	\$—	\$—	\$—
NEER	\$1,440	\$1,020	\$140	\$105	\$75	\$295
Corporate and Other ^{(d)(e)}	\$60	\$20	\$—	\$5	\$—	\$—

Capacity charges, substantially all of which are recoverable through the capacity clause, totaled approximately \$20 million and \$47 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Energy charges, which
^(a) are recoverable through the fuel clause, totaled approximately \$16 million and \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

^(b) Recoverable through the fuel clause.

Includes approximately \$200 million, \$295 million, \$290 million, \$360 million, \$390 million and \$7,495 million in
^(c) 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 \$445 million and \$20 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 (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 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,

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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 \$179 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. 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 eligible storm restoration costs from 2016 that exceeded the reserve amount.

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.

11. 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 segment information is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017				2016			
	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corporate and Other	NEE Consoli- dated (millions)	FPL	NEER ^(a)	Corporate and Other	NEE Consoli- dated
Operating revenues	\$2,527	\$ 1,424	\$ 21	\$3,972	\$2,303	\$ 1,441	\$ 91	\$ 3,835
Operating expenses - net	\$1,716	\$ 931	\$(1,080)	\$1,567	\$1,589	\$ 946	\$ 66	\$ 2,601
Net income attributable to NEE	\$445	\$ 476	^(b) \$ 662	\$1,583	\$393	\$ 224	^(b) \$ 36	^(c) \$ 653 ^(c)

Interest expense allocated from NEECH is based on a deemed capital structure of 70% debt. For this purpose, the (a)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.

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(b) See Note 4 for a discussion of NEER's tax benefits related to PTCs.

(c) Amounts were retrospectively adjusted to reflect the adoption in the second quarter of 2016 of an accounting standards update related to stock-based compensation. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

March 31, 2017				December 31, 2016				
FPL	NEER	Corporate and Other	NEE Consoli- dated (millions)	FPL	NEER	Corporate and Other	NEE Consoli- dated	
Total assets	\$47,050	\$42,702	\$ 1,453	\$91,205	\$45,501	\$41,743	\$ 2,749	\$89,993

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12. 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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017				2016			
	NEE (Guarantor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated (millions)	NEE (Guarantor)	NEECH ^(b)	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated ^(b)
Operating revenues	\$—	\$1,462	\$2,510	\$3,972	\$—	\$1,535	\$2,300	\$3,835
Operating expenses - net	(6)	150	(1,711)	(1,567)	(4)	(1,005)	(1,592)	(2,601)
Interest expense	—	(241)	(119)	(360)	—	(397)	(112)	(509)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	1,563	—	(1,563)	—	638	—	(638)	—
Other income (deductions) - net	—	229	(8)	221	—	147	24	171
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,557	1,600	(891)	2,266	634	280	(18)	896
Income tax expense (benefit)	(26)	450	251	675	(19)	30	231	242
Net income (loss)	1,583	1,150	(1,142)	1,591	653	250	(249)	654
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	1
Net income (loss) attributable to NEE	\$1,583	\$1,142	\$(1,142)	\$1,583	\$653	\$249	\$(249)	\$653

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

(b) Amounts were retrospectively adjusted to reflect the adoption in the second quarter of 2016 of an accounting standards update related to stock-based compensation. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Three Months Ended March 31,							
	2017			2016				
	NEE (Guarantor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated (millions)	NEE (Guarantor)	NEECH ^(b)	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated ^(b)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NEE	\$1,613	\$1,175	\$(1,175)	\$1,613	\$707	\$ 310	\$(310)	\$ 707

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

(b) Amounts were retrospectively adjusted to reflect the adoption in the second quarter of 2016 of an accounting standards update related to stock-based compensation. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	NEE	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE	NEE	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE
	(Guaran-			Consoli-	(Guaran-			Consoli-
	tor)			dated	tor)			dated
				(millions)				
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
Electric plant in service and other property	\$28	\$39,401	\$49,739	\$89,168	\$28	\$38,671	\$48,314	\$87,013
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(19	) (8,104	) (12,645	) (20,768	) (18	) (7,778	) (12,305	) (20,101
Total property, plant and equipment - net	9	31,297	37,094	68,400	10	30,893	36,009	66,912
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	1	571	28	600	1	1,258	33	1,292
Receivables	263	1,413	484	2,160	88	1,615	736	2,439
Other	1	1,393	1,673	3,067	2	1,877	1,799	3,678
Total current assets	265	3,377	2,185	5,827	91	4,750	2,568	7,409
OTHER ASSETS								
Investment in subsidiaries	25,468	—	(25,468	) —	24,323	—	(24,323) —
Other	775	9,619	6,584	16,978	867	8,992	5,813	15,672
Total other assets	26,243	9,619	(18,884	) 16,978	25,190	8,992	(18,510	) 15,672
TOTAL ASSETS	\$26,517	\$44,293	\$20,395	\$91,205	\$25,291	\$44,635	\$20,067	\$89,993
CAPITALIZATION								
Common shareholders' equity	\$25,497	\$8,756	\$(8,756	) \$25,497	\$24,341	\$7,699	\$(7,699	) \$24,341
Noncontrolling interests	—	972	—	972	—	990	—	990
Long-term debt	—	18,367	10,172	28,539	—	18,112	9,706	27,818
Total capitalization	25,497	28,095	1,416	55,008	24,341	26,801	2,007	53,149
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Debt due within one year	—	3,466	1,859	5,325	—	2,237	785	3,022
Accounts payable	1	639	597	1,237	1	2,668	778	3,447
Other	311	1,580	1,308	3,199	231	2,624	1,595	4,450
Total current liabilities	312	5,685	3,764	9,761	232	7,529	3,158	10,919
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS								
Asset retirement obligations	—	859	1,953	2,812	—	816	1,920	2,736
Deferred income taxes	85	3,240	8,402	11,727	82	3,002	8,017	11,101
Other	623	6,414	4,860	11,897	636	6,487	4,965	12,088
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	708	10,513	15,215	26,436	718	10,305	14,902	25,925
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES								
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	\$26,517	\$44,293	\$20,395	\$91,205	\$25,291	\$44,635	\$20,067	\$89,993

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

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Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

	Three Months Ended March 31,							
	2017			2016				
	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated (millions)	NEE (Guaran- tor)	NEECH	Other ^(a)	NEE Consoli- dated
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$522	\$ 533	\$ 309	\$ 1,364	\$ 728	\$ 613	\$ 204	\$ 1,545
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	—	(3,413)	(1,766)	(5,179)	—	(2,683)	(1,196)	(3,879)
Proceeds from sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business	—	1,484	—	1,484	—	—	—	—
Capital contributions from NEE	(38)	—	38	—	(321)	—	321	—
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities in special use funds and other investments	—	243	492	735	—	293	530	823
Purchases of securities in special use funds and other investments	—	(285)	(519)	(804)	—	(294)	(544)	(838)
Proceeds from sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	292	—	292
Other - net	1	6	23	30	—	(97)	18	(79)
Net cash used in investing activities	(37)	(1,965)	(1,732)	(3,734)	(321)	(2,489)	(871)	(3,681)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Issuances of long-term debt	—	489	200	689	—	1,250	—	1,250
Retirements of long-term debt	—	(514)	(34)	(548)	—	(333)	(34)	(367)
Proceeds from other short-term debt	—	—	200	200	—	—	500	500
Net change in commercial paper	—	1,085	956	2,041	—	692	494	1,186
Issuances of common stock - net	7	—	—	7	17	—	—	17
Dividends on common stock	(460)	—	—	(460)	(401)	—	—	(401)
Contributions from (dividends to) NEE	—	(89)	89	—	—	312	(312)	—
Other - net	(32)	(226)	7	(251)	(21)	2	27	8
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(485)	745	1,418	1,678	(405)	1,923	675	2,193
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	(687)	(5)	(692)	2	47	8	57
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1	1,258	33	1,292	—	546	25	571
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1	\$ 571	\$ 28	\$ 600	\$ 2	\$ 593	\$ 33	\$ 628

(a) Represents primarily FPL and consolidating adjustments.

Item 2. 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 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 11 for additional segment information. The following discussions should be read in conjunction with the Notes contained herein and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing in the 2016 Form 10-K. The results of operations for an interim period generally will not give a true indication of results for the year. In the following discussions, all comparisons are with the corresponding items in the prior year period.

	Net Income Attributable to NEE		Earnings Per Share Attributable to NEE, Assuming Dilution	
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	2016
	(millions)			
FPL	\$445	\$393	\$0.95	\$0.85
NEER ^(a)	476	224	1.01	0.48
Corporate and Other ^(b)	662	36	1.41	0.08
NEE	\$1,583	\$653	\$3.37	\$1.41

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

(b) Amounts were retrospectively adjusted to reflect the adoption in the second quarter of 2016 of an accounting standards update related to stock-based compensation. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

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 and 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. 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 2.

In order to make period to period comparisons more meaningful, adjusted earnings also exclude expenses incurred associated with the proposed merger between NEE, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. (HEI) and two wholly owned direct subsidiaries of NEE,

which was terminated effective July 16, 2016, and expenses associated with the pending business acquisitions discussed in Note 5, the after-tax operating results associated with the solar projects in Spain, the after-tax gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business (see Note 9 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale) and the resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale which was recorded in the first quarter of 2016 as gains on disposal of investments and other property - net in NEE's condensed consolidated statements of income.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016 (millions)	
Net unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) from non-qualifying hedge activity ^(a)	\$109	\$(74)
Losses from OTTI on securities held in NEER's nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals	\$—	\$(4)
Operating results of solar projects in Spain - NEER	\$(8)	\$(3)
Merger-related expenses - Corporate and Other	\$(23)	\$(3)
Gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business - Corporate and Other	\$685	\$—
Resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale - NEER	\$—	\$5

^(a) For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, approximately \$127 million of gains and \$80 million of losses, respectively, are 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, 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.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summary

Net income attributable to NEE for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was higher than the prior year period by \$930 million, reflecting higher results at FPL, NEER and Corporate and Other.

FPL's increase in net income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was primarily driven by continued investments in plant in service and other property while earning an 11.50% regulatory ROE on its retail rate base.

NEER's results increased for the three months ended March 31, 2017 reflecting net unrealized gains from non-qualifying hedge activity compared to losses from such hedges in the prior year period and contributions from new investments, partly offset by higher interest and other general and administrative expenses, lower earnings on gas infrastructure and existing assets and lower results from customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading.

Corporate and Other's results increased for the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily due to the gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business.

NEE's effective income tax rates for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were approximately 30% and 27%, respectively. The rates for both periods reflect the benefit of PTCs for NEER's wind projects, as well as ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with convertible ITCs for solar and certain wind projects at NEER. PTCs, ITCs and deferred income taxes 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 PTC roll off. PTCs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were approximately \$28 million and \$42 million, respectively. ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with convertible ITCs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were approximately \$128 million and \$37 million, respectively. See Note 4.

FPL: Results of Operations

The \$52 million increase in FPL's net income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was primarily driven by higher earnings from investments in plant in service and other property. Such investments grew FPL's average retail rate base for the three months ended March 31, 2017 by approximately \$3.8 billion when compared to the same period in the prior year, reflecting, among other things, the modernized Port Everglades Clean Energy Center that was placed in service on April 1, 2016 (Port Everglades power plant) and ongoing transmission and distribution additions.

The use of reserve amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2017 is permitted by a December 2016 FPSC final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in FPL's base rate proceeding (2016 rate agreement) and, for the prior period, a January 2013 FPSC final order approving a stipulation and settlement between FPL and several intervenors in a prior base rate proceeding (2012 rate agreement). 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. During the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, FPL recorded reserve amortization of approximately \$211 million and \$176 million, respectively.

Operating Revenues

FPL's operating revenues increased \$224 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily related to an increase of approximately \$115 million in retail base revenues and the absence of an \$81 million net deferral of retail fuel revenues in the prior year period. The increase in retail base revenues reflects additional revenues of approximately \$82 million related to new retail base rates under the 2016 rate agreement and \$45 million related to the modernized Port Everglades power plant. Retail base revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2017 were also impacted by a 2.5% decrease in the average usage per retail customer and a 1.3% increase in the average number of customer accounts, as well as the absence of a 2016 leap year day. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, FPL's revenues were reduced by the net deferral of retail fuel revenues of approximately \$81 million due to the overrecovery of costs through rates largely related to lower natural gas costs than previously estimated.

Fuel, Purchased Power and Interchange Expense

Fuel, purchased power and interchange expense increased \$68 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily related to approximately \$112 million of higher fuel and energy prices, partly offset by a decrease in capacity fees primarily related to the Indiantown generation facility long-term purchased power agreement after FPL assumed ownership of the Indiantown generation facility in January 2017 (see Note 10 - Contracts).

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$54 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily reflecting higher depreciation rates as a result of the 2016 rate agreement and higher plant in service balances, partly offset by the impact of reserve amortization. FPL recognized approximately \$211 million of reserve amortization during the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to \$176 million in the prior year period. Reserve amortization reflects adjustments to accumulated depreciation and the fossil dismantlement reserve provided under the 2016 and 2012 rate agreements in order to achieve the targeted regulatory ROE. At March 31, 2017, approximately \$1,039 million of the reserve remains available for future amortization over the term of the 2016 rate agreement. Reserve amortization is recorded as a reduction to accrued asset removal costs which is reflected in noncurrent regulatory liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

NEER: Results of Operations

NEER's net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$476 million and \$224 million, respectively, representing an increase of \$252 million. The primary drivers, on an after-tax basis, of the changes are in the following table.

	Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year Period Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 (millions)
New investments ^(a)	\$ 169
Existing assets ^(a)	(11)
Gas infrastructure ^(b)	(51)
Customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading ^(b)	(17)
Interest and other general and administrative expenses ^(c)	(42)
Other	3
Change in unrealized mark-to-market non-qualifying hedge activity ^(d)	207
Change in OTTI losses on securities held in nuclear decommissioning funds, net of OTTI reversals ^(d)	4
Operating results of the solar projects in Spain ^(d)	(5)
Resolution of contingencies related to a previous asset sale ^(d)	(5)
Increase in net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 252

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, but excludes allocation of interest

(a) 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

Results from new investments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased due to:

higher earnings of approximately \$149 million, including the deferred income taxes and other benefits associated with ITCs and convertible ITCs, related to the addition of approximately 1,563 MW of wind generation and 1,261 MW of solar generation during or after the three months ended March 31, 2016, and higher earnings of approximately \$20 million related to additional investments in natural gas pipeline projects.

Gas Infrastructure

The decrease in gas infrastructure results for the three months ended March 31, 2017 is primarily due to the absence of gains from exiting the hedged positions on a number of future gas production opportunities in the prior year period; such gains were previously reflected in unrealized mark-to-market non-qualifying hedge activity. The decrease also reflects lower commodity prices and increased depreciation expense reflecting higher depletion rates. NEER continues to monitor its oil and gas producing properties for potential impairments due to low prices for oil and natural gas commodity products.

Customer Supply and Proprietary Power and Gas Trading

Results from customer supply and proprietary power and gas trading decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily due to lower margins and less favorable market conditions related to mild weather as compared to the same period in 2016.

Interest and Other General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, interest and other 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 condensed consolidated statements of income as they relate to NEER.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased \$17 million primarily due to:

lower revenues from existing assets of \$164 million primarily reflecting the sale of certain natural gas generation facilities in 2016 and weather-related decrease in dispatch in Maine, offset in part by higher revenues from wind assets due to stronger wind resource, and
lower revenues from the gas infrastructure business of \$71 million,
partly offset by,
higher unrealized mark-to-market gains from non-qualifying commodity hedges (\$207 million of gains for the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to \$78 million for the comparable period in 2016), and
higher revenues from new investments of approximately \$78 million.

Operating Expenses - net

Operating expenses - net for the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased \$15 million primarily due to:

lower fuel expense of approximately \$68 million primarily due 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,
partly offset by,
higher operating expenses associated with new investments of approximately \$48 million.

Interest Expense

NEER's interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased approximately \$179 million primarily reflecting \$10 million of unfavorable changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments compared to \$197 million of unfavorable changes in the comparable period in 2016.

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. A portion of the PTCs and ITCs have been allocated to investors in connection with sales of differential membership interests. Also see Summary above and Note 4 for a discussion of PTCs, ITCs and deferred income taxes associated with convertible ITCs.

Capital Initiatives

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, NEER placed into service approximately 99 MW of new wind generation, 114 MW of additional repowering generation and 117 MW of new solar generation.

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 \$626 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily due to the approximately \$685 million after-tax gain on sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business in January 2017. See Note 9 - Assets and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale. In addition, Corporate and Other's results reflect an increase in interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily due to unrealized losses on interest rate and foreign currency derivative instruments, foreign currency transaction losses and investment losses.

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.

Cash Flows

NEE's sources and uses of cash for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016 (millions)	
Sources of cash:		
Cash flows from operating activities	\$1,364	\$1,545
Long-term borrowings	689	1,250
Proceeds from sale of the fiber-optic telecommunications business	1,484	—
Issuances of common stock - net	7	17
Net increase in commercial paper and other short-term debt	2,239	1,686
Proceeds from sale of a noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	—	292
Other sources - net	30	8
Total sources of cash	5,813	4,798
Uses of cash:		
Capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	(5,179)	(3,879)
Retirements of long-term debt	(548)	(367)
Dividends	(460)	(401)
Other uses - net	(318)	(94)
Total uses of cash	(6,505)	(4,741)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$(692)	\$57

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 the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 2016 (millions)	
FPL:		
Generation:		
New	\$357	\$284
Existing	527	126
Transmission and distribution	516	467
Nuclear fuel	79	62
General and other	72	168
Other, primarily change in accrued property additions and the exclusion of AFUDC - equity	215	88
Total	1,766	1,195
NEER:		
Wind	2,340	1,543
Solar	451	765
Nuclear, including nuclear fuel	89	64
Natural gas pipelines	393	131
Other	114	138
Total	3,387	2,641
Corporate and Other	26	43
Total capital expenditures, independent power and other investments and nuclear fuel purchases	\$5,179	\$3,879

Liquidity

At March 31, 2017, NEE's total net available liquidity was approximately \$7.7 billion. The table below provides the components of FPL's and NEECH's net available liquidity at March 31, 2017:

	FPL	NEECH	Total	Maturity Date	
		(millions)		FPL	NEECH
Bank revolving line of credit facilities ^(a)	\$2,916	\$4,964	\$7,880	2018 - 2022	2018 - 2022
Issued letters of credit	(3)	(358)	(361)		
	2,913	4,606	7,519		
Revolving credit facilities	1,155	1,485	2,640	2017 - 2019	2018 - 2022
Borrowings	(1,000)	—	(1,000)		
	155	1,485	1,640		
Letter of credit facilities ^(b)	—	550	550		2017 - 2020
Issued letters of credit	—	(326)	(326)		
	—	224	224		

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Subtotal	3,068	6,315	9,383
Cash and cash equivalents	27	571	598
Commercial paper and other short-term borrowings outstanding	(1,224)	(1,085)	(2,309)
Net available liquidity	\$1,871	\$5,801	\$7,672 ^(c)

-
- 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 \$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.
- (a) Only available for the issuance of letters of credit.
- (b) Only available for the issuance of letters of credit.
- (c) Excludes two variable rate bi-lateral term loan agreements totaling \$7.5 billion discussed below.

Additionally, at March 31, 2017, certain subsidiaries of NEP had credit or loan facilities with available liquidity as set forth in the table below.

	Amount	Amount Remaining Available at March 31, 2017 (millions)	Rate	Maturity Date	Related Project Use
Senior secured revolving credit facility ^(a)	\$250	\$240	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

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 (a) 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, in the event such acquisition is consummated (see Note 5). 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 March 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 10.

In addition, as of March 31, 2017, NEE subsidiaries had approximately \$2.5 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 March 31, 2017, these guarantees totaled approximately \$722 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 March 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 March 31, 2017) plus contract settlement net payables, net of collateral posted for obligations under these guarantees totaled approximately \$677 million.

As of March 31, 2017, subsidiaries of NEE also had approximately \$1.1 billion of standby letters of credit and approximately \$288 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. 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.

New Accounting Rules and Interpretations

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 9 - Revenue Recognition.

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 9 - Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets.

Stock-Based Compensation - During the second quarter of 2016, NEE early adopted the provisions of an accounting standards update related to the accounting for employee share-based payment awards resulting in certain first quarter 2016 amounts being retrospectively adjusted. See Note 7 - Stock-Based Compensation.

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 1 - Amendments to Presentation of Retirement Benefits.

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 Note 2.

The changes in the fair value of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries' energy contract derivative instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

Hedges on Owned
Assets

	Trading	Non- Qualifying	FPL Cost Recovery Clauses	NEE Total
	(millions)			
Three months ended March 31, 2017				
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2016	\$430	\$984	\$ 208	\$1,622
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(44)	(69)	(26)	(139)
Inception value of new contracts	1	—	—	1
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	1	4	—	5
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	97	195	(105)	187
Fair value of contracts outstanding at March 31, 2017	485	1,114	77	1,676
Net margin cash collateral paid (received)				(228)
Total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at March 31, 2017	\$485	\$1,114	\$ 77	\$1,448

NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at March 31, 2017 shown above are included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	March 31, 2017 (millions)
Current derivative assets	\$ 522
Noncurrent derivative assets	1,355
Current derivative liabilities	(198)
Noncurrent derivative liabilities	(231)
NEE's total mark-to-market energy contract net assets	\$ 1,448

The sources of fair value estimates and maturity of energy contract derivative instruments at March 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Maturity						Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	(millions)
Trading:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	\$64	\$16	\$9	\$(6)	\$(3)	\$ —	\$80
Significant other observable inputs	14	32	7	(2)	(13)	(16)	22
Significant unobservable inputs	136	51	34	39	33	90	383
Total	214	99	50	31	17	74	485
Owned Assets - Non-Qualifying:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	9	14	4	1	(2)	—	26
Significant other observable inputs	114	121	127	106	92	80	640
Significant unobservable inputs	26	28	30	36	36	292	448
Total	149	163	161	143	126	372	1,114
Owned Assets - FPL Cost Recovery Clauses:							
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant other observable inputs	82	—	—	—	—	—	82
Significant unobservable inputs	(3)	(2)	—	—	—	—	(5)
Total	79	(2)	—	—	—	—	77
Total sources of fair value	\$442	\$260	\$211	\$174	\$143	\$ 446	\$1,676

The changes in the fair value of NEE's consolidated subsidiaries' energy contract derivative instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Hedges on Owned Assets			NEE Total
	Trading	Non-Qualifying	FPL Cost Recovery Clauses	
	(millions)			
Three months ended March 31, 2016				
Fair value of contracts outstanding at December 31, 2015	\$359	\$1,185	\$(218)	\$1,326
Reclassification to realized at settlement of contracts	(19)	(140)	76	(83)
Inception value of new contracts	9	18	—	27
Net option premium purchases (issuances)	(3)	3	—	—
Changes in fair value excluding reclassification to realized	101	228	(108)	221

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Fair value of contracts outstanding at March 31, 2016	447	1,294	(250)	1,491
Net margin cash collateral paid (received)				(404)
Total mark-to-market energy contract net assets (liabilities) at March 31, 2016	\$447	\$1,294	\$ (250	)	\$1,087

With respect to commodities, the 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	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL	NEE	FPL	NEE	
	(millions)								
December 31, 2016	\$—	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 46	\$ 62	\$ 23	\$ 46	\$ 57	\$ 23
March 31, 2017	\$—	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 16	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$ 17
Average for the three months ended March 31, 2017	\$—	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 47	\$ 40	\$ 18	\$ 47	\$ 39	\$ 19

(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:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	
	(millions)				
NEE:					
Fixed income securities:					
Special use funds	\$1,881	\$1,881	(a) \$1,809	\$1,809	(a)
Other investments:					
Debt securities	\$130	\$130	(a) \$123	\$123	(a)
Primarily notes receivable	\$512	\$682	(b) \$526	\$668	(b)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$31,299	\$32,820	(c) \$30,418	\$31,623	(c)
Interest rate contracts - net unrealized gains (losses)	\$(32)	\$(32)	(d) \$4	\$4	(d)
FPL:					
Fixed income securities - special use funds	\$1,424	\$1,424	(a) \$1,363	\$1,363	(a)
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$10,556	\$11,703	(c) \$10,072	\$11,211	(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.

Estimated using either a market approach based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or an (c) 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 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. The nuclear decommissioning funds are generally invested in longer-term securities, as decommissioning activities are not scheduled to begin until at least 2030 (2032 at FPL).

As of March 31, 2017, NEE had interest rate contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$15.4 billion related to outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings, of which approximately \$13.8 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 2.

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 \$1,547 million (\$457 million for FPL) at March 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 \$3,060 million and \$2,913 million (\$1,826 million and \$1,745 million for FPL) at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. At March 31, 2017, a hypothetical 10% decrease in the prices quoted on stock exchanges, which is a reasonable near-term market change, would result in a \$288 million (\$171 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 March 31, 2017, approximately 95% 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 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

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

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 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 March 31, 2017.

(b) 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.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the 2016 Form 10-K. The factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in the 2016 Form 10-K, as well as other information set forth in this report, which could materially adversely affect NEE's and FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects should be carefully considered. The risks described in the 2016 Form 10-K are not the only risks facing NEE and FPL. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to NEE or FPL, or that are currently deemed to be immaterial, also may materially adversely affect NEE's or FPL's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Information regarding purchases made by NEE of its common stock during the three months ended March 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)
1/1/17 - 1/31/17	—	—	—	13,274,748
2/1/17 - 2/28/17	70,364	\$ 126.86	—	13,274,748
3/1/17 - 3/31/17	513	\$ 131.50	—	13,274,748
Total	70,877	\$ 126.89	—	

(a) Includes: (1) in February 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 March 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 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 5. Other Information

Oncor Electric Delivery Holdings Company LLC and Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC (collectively Oncor) advised NEE that effective April 17, 2017 they were suspending all obligations set forth in the August 4, 2016 Letter Agreement among NEE, EFH Merger Co. and Oncor for 60 days and such obligations are of no force or effect during such period; provided that Oncor's right to terminate the Letter Agreement, among other things, remain in effect during the suspension period.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description	NEE	FPL
*10(a)	NextEra Energy, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Summary effective January 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10(l) to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, File No. 1-8841)	x	
*10(b)	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
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.

SIGNATURES

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

Date: April 21, 2017

NEXTERA ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

TERRELL KIRK CREWS, II
Terrell Kirk Crews, II
Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
of NextEra Energy, Inc.
(Principal Accounting Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.)

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
(Registrant)

KIMBERLY OUSDAHL
Kimberly Ousdahl
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
of Florida Power & Light Company
(Principal Accounting Officer of
Florida Power & Light Company)