notes to consolidated financial statements

Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation — FPL Group, Inc.'s (FPL Group) operations are conducted primarily through Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) and FPL Energy, LLC (FPL Energy). FPL, a rate-regulated public utility, supplies electric service to approximately 3.8 million customers throughout most of the east and lower west coasts of Florida. FPL Energy invests in independent power projects through both controlled and consolidated entities and non-controlling ownership interests in joint ventures accounted for under the equity method.

The consolidated financial statements of FPL Group include the accounts of its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts included in prior years' consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Regulation — FPL is subject to regulation by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Its rates are designed to recover the cost of providing electric service to its customers including a reasonable rate of return on invested capital. As a result of this cost-based regulation, FPL follows the accounting practices set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (FAS) 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation." FAS 71 indicates that regulators can create assets and impose liabilities that would not be recorded by unregulated entities. Regulatory assets and liabilities represent probable future revenues that will be recovered from or refunded to customers through the ratemaking process. The continued applicability of FAS 71 is assessed at each reporting period.

In the event that FPL's generating operations are no longer subject to the provisions of FAS 71, portions of the existing regulatory assets and liabilities that relate to generation would be written off unless regulators specify an alternative means of recovery or refund. Further, other aspects of the business, such as generation assets and long-term power purchase commitments, would need to be reviewed to assess their recoverability in a changed regulatory environment.

The principal regulatory assets and liabilities are as follows:

(millions) December 31,	**2000**	1999
Assets (included in other assets):		
Unamortized debt reacquisition costs	$ 18	$ 12
Deferred Department of Energy assessment	$ 35	$ 39
Under-recovered fuel costs (noncurrent portion)	$259	$ —
Litigation settlement (see Note 12)	$223	$ —
Liabilities:		
Deferred regulatory credit — income taxes	$107	$126
Unamortized investment tax credits	$162	$184
Storm and property insurance reserve (see Note 13 — Insurance)	$229	$216

The amounts presented above exclude clause-related regulatory assets and liabilities that are recovered or refunded over the next twelve-month period. These amounts are included in deferred clause expenses and deferred clause revenues in the consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2000, under-recovered fuel costs totaled $596 million, $337 million of which is included in deferred clause expenses and $259 million, the noncurrent portion, is included in other assets. At December 31, 1999, under-recovered fuel costs totaled $54 million and are included in deferred clause expenses. As part of the annual fuel filing for 2001, the FPSC approved FPL's request to recover $518 million of the under-recovered fuel costs over a two-year period beginning January 2001, rather than the typical one-year time frame. FPL has also agreed that instead of receiving a return at the commercial paper rate on this unrecovered portion through the fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause (fuel clause), the under-recovery will be included as a rate base regulatory asset over the two-year recovery period. Actual under-recovered fuel costs through December 31, 2000 exceeded the estimates made earlier in the year by $78 million, and in February 2001, FPL requested the FPSC to approve a fuel adjustment increase effective April 2001 to recover the additional $78 million of under-recovered fuel costs.

Over half of the states, other than Florida, have enacted legislation or have state commissions that issued orders designed to deregulate the production and sale of electricity. By allowing customers to choose their electricity supplier, deregulation is expected to result in a shift from cost-based rates to market-based rates for energy production and other services provided to retail customers. Similar initiatives are also being pursued on the federal level. Although the legislation and initiatives vary substantially, common areas of focus include when market-based pricing will be available for wholesale and retail customers, what existing prudently incurred costs in excess of the market-based price will be recoverable and whether generation assets should be separated from transmission, distribution and other assets. It is generally believed transmission and distribution activities would remain regulated.

In 2000, the Governor of Florida signed an executive order creating the Energy 2020 Study Commission to propose an energy plan and strategy for Florida. The order required that recommendations be made to the legislature and Governor by December 1, 2001. The commission chose to split the energy study between wholesale and retail competition. In January 2001, the commission issued an interim report containing a proposal for restructuring Florida's wholesale market for electricity. The proposal recommends the removal of statutory barriers to entry for merchant plants and, according to the report, provides a transition to a "level playing field" for all generating assets. Under the commission's proposal, investor-owned utilities such as FPL would establish, and transfer their generating assets to, affiliated exempt wholesale generators, which would also construct and operate new generating assets. The investor-owned load-serving utilities, such as FPL, would acquire energy resources through competitive bidding, negotiated contracts or from the short-term (spot) market. Purchases from affiliated exempt wholesale generators would be pursuant to a competitive bidding process. The proposal includes a number of features, including a three-year retail base rate freeze. The proposal may be addressed in the next legislative session which takes place in March through May 2001. In addition, the FERC has jurisdiction over potential changes which could affect competition in wholesale transactions. The commission will now consider recommendations for the retail market.

In 1999, the FERC issued its final order on regional transmission organizations (RTOs). RTOs, under a variety of structures, provide for the independent operation of transmission systems for a given geographic area. The final order establishes guidelines for public utilities to use in considering and/or developing plans to initiate operations of RTOs by December 15, 2001. In October 2000, FPL, together with Florida Power Corporation and Tampa Electric Company, filed a joint proposal to form a fully independent for-profit transmission company that would be responsible for the transmission lines that carry electricity from power plants primarily within the state to substations in Florida. The October filing was supplemented by a December 2000 filing that provided certain operational details of the proposed RTO.

Under the proposed form of RTO, FPL would contribute its transmission assets to an independent transmission company, GridFlorida LLC (GridFlorida), that would own and operate the system. A separate corporation would be formed to own the voting interest in and manage GridFlorida. In return for its transmission assets, FPL would receive a non-voting ownership interest in GridFlorida, which could be exchanged for non-voting stock of the managing corporation. FPL would account for its interest in GridFlorida using the equity method.

Revenues and Rates — FPL's retail and wholesale utility rate schedules are approved by the FPSC and the FERC, respectively. FPL records unbilled base revenues for the estimated amount of energy delivered to customers but not yet billed. Unbilled base revenues are included in customer receivables and amounted to $137 million and $130 million at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Substantially all of the energy produced by FPL Energy's independent power projects is sold through power sales agreements with utilities and revenue is recorded on a delivered basis.

In 1999, the FPSC approved a three-year agreement among FPL, the State of Florida Office of Public Counsel (Public Counsel), The Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG) and The Coalition for Equitable Rates (Coalition) regarding FPL's retail base rates, authorized regulatory return on common equity (ROE), capital structure and other matters. The agreement, which became effective April 15, 1999, provides for a $350 million reduction in annual revenues from retail base operations allocated to all customers on a cents-per-kilowatt-hour basis. Additionally, the agreement sets forth a revenue sharing mechanism for each of the twelve month periods covered by the agreement, whereby revenues from retail base operations in excess of a stated threshold are required to be shared on the basis of two-thirds refunded to retail customers and one-third retained by FPL. Revenues from retail base operations in excess of a second threshold are required to be refunded 100% to retail customers.

The refund thresholds are as follows:

(millions) Twelve Months Ended April 14,	2000	2001	2002
66⅔% to customers	$3,400	$3,450	$3,500
100% to customers	$3,556	$3,606	$3,656

The accrual for the refund associated with the revenue sharing mechanism is computed monthly for each twelve-month period of the rate agreement. At the beginning of each twelve-month period, planned revenues are reviewed to determine if it is probable that the threshold will be exceeded. If so, an accrual is recorded each month for a portion of the anticipated refund based on the relative percentage of year-to-date planned revenues to the total estimated revenues for the twelve-month period, plus accrued interest. In addition, if in any month actual revenues are above or below planned revenues, the accrual is increased or decreased as necessary to recognize the effect of this variance on the expected refund amount. The annual refund (including interest) is paid to customers as a credit to their June electric bill. As of December 31, 2000 and 1999, the accrual for the revenue refund was approximately $57 million and $20 million, respectively.

The agreement also lowered FPL's authorized regulatory ROE range to 10% – 12%. During the term of the agreement, the achieved ROE may from time to time be outside the authorized range, and the revenue sharing mechanism described above is specified to be the appropriate and exclusive mechanism to address that circumstance. For purposes of calculating ROE, the agreement establishes a cap on FPL's adjusted equity ratio of 55.83%. The adjusted equity ratio reflects a discounted amount for off-balance sheet obligations under certain long-term purchased power contracts. Finally, the agreement established a new special depreciation program (see Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization) and includes provisions which limit depreciation rates and accruals for nuclear decommissioning and fossil dismantlement costs to currently approved levels and limit amounts recoverable under the environmental compliance cost recovery clause during the term of the agreement.

The agreement states that Public Counsel, FIPUG and Coalition will neither seek nor support any additional base rate reductions during the three-year term of the agreement unless such reduction is initiated by FPL. Further, FPL agreed to not petition for any base rate increases that would take effect during the term of the agreement.

FPL's revenues include amounts resulting from cost recovery clauses, certain revenue taxes and franchise fees. Cost recovery clauses, which are designed to permit full recovery of certain costs and provide a return on certain assets utilized by these programs, include substantially all fuel, purchased power and interchange expenses, conservation- and environmental-related expenses and certain revenue taxes. Revenues from cost recovery clauses are recorded when billed; FPL achieves matching of costs and related revenues by deferring the net under- or over-recovery. Any under-recovered costs or over-recovered revenues are collected from or returned to customers in subsequent periods. See Regulation.

Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization — The cost of additions to units of utility property of FPL and FPL Energy is added to electric utility plant. In accordance with regulatory accounting, the cost of FPL's units of utility property retired, less net salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs of property as well as replacements and renewals of items determined to be less than units of utility property are charged to other operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses. At December 31, 2000, the generating, transmission, distribution and general facilities of FPL represented approximately 45%, 13%, 36% and 6%, respectively, of FPL's gross investment in electric utility plant in service. Substantially all electric utility plant of FPL is subject to the lien of a mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds.

Depreciation of electric property is primarily provided on a straight-line average remaining life basis. FPL includes in depreciation expense a provision for fossil plant dismantlement and nuclear plant decommissioning (see Decommissioning and Dismantlement of Generating Plant). For substantially all of FPL's property, depreciation studies are performed and filed with the FPSC at least every four years. In April 1999, the FPSC granted final approval of FPL's most recent depreciation studies, which were effective January 1, 1998. The weighted annual composite depreciation rate for FPL's electric plant in service was approximately 4.2% for 2000, 4.3% for 1999 and 4.4% for 1998, excluding the effects of decommissioning and dismantlement. Further, these rates exclude the special and plant-related deferred cost amortization discussed below.

The agreement that reduced FPL's base rates (see Revenues and Rates) also allows for special depreciation of up to $100 million, at FPL's discretion, in each year of the three-year agreement period to be applied to nuclear and/or fossil generating assets. Under this new depreciation program, FPL recorded $100 million of special depreciation in the first twelve-month period and $71 million through December 31, 2000 of the second twelve-month period. On a fiscal year basis, FPL recorded approximately $101 million and $70 million of special depreciation in 2000 and 1999, respectively. The new depreciation program replaced a revenue-based special amortization program whereby FPL recorded as depreciation and amortization expense a fixed amount of $9 million in 1999 and $30 million in 1998 for nuclear assets. FPL also recorded under the revenue-based special amortization program variable amortization based on the actual level of retail base revenues compared to a fixed amount. The variable amounts recorded in 1999 and 1998 were $54 million and $348 million, respectively. The 1998 variable amount includes, as depreciation and amortization expense, $161 million for amortization of regulatory assets. The remaining variable amounts were applied against nuclear and fossil production assets. Additionally, FPL completed amortization of certain plant-related deferred costs by recording $24 million in 1998. These costs are considered recoverable costs and are monitored through the monthly reporting process with the FPSC.

Nuclear Fuel — FPL leases nuclear fuel for all four of its nuclear units. Nuclear fuel lease expense was $82 million, $83 million and $83 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Included in this expense was an interest component of $9 million, $8 million and $9 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Nuclear fuel lease payments and a charge for spent nuclear fuel disposal are charged to fuel expense on a unit of production method. These costs are recovered through the fuel clause. Under certain circumstances of lease termination, FPL is required to purchase all nuclear fuel in whatever form at a purchase price designed to allow the lessor to recover its net investment cost in the fuel, which totaled $127 million at December 31, 2000. For ratemaking, these leases are classified as operating leases. For financial reporting, the capital lease obligation is recorded at the amount due in the event of lease termination.

Decommissioning and Dismantlement of Generating Plant — FPL accrues nuclear decommissioning costs over the expected service life of each unit. Nuclear decommissioning studies are performed at least every five years and are submitted to the FPSC for approval. In January 2001, FPL filed updated nuclear decommissioning studies with the FPSC. These studies assume prompt dismantlement for the Turkey Point Units Nos. 3 and 4 with decommissioning activities commencing in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Current plans call for St. Lucie Unit No. 1 to be mothballed beginning in 2016 with decommissioning activities to be integrated with the prompt dismantlement of St. Lucie Unit No. 2 beginning in 2023. These studies also assume that FPL will be storing spent fuel on site pending removal to a U.S. government facility. The studies, which are pending FPSC approval, indicate FPL's portion of the ultimate costs of decommissioning its four nuclear units, including costs associated with spent fuel storage, to be $6.8 billion. Decommissioning expense accruals included in depreciation and amortization expense, were $85 million in each of the years 2000, 1999 and 1998. FPL's portion of the ultimate cost of decommissioning its four units, expressed in 2000 dollars, is currently estimated to aggregate $1.8 billion. At December 31, 2000 and 1999, the accumulated provision for nuclear decommissioning totaled approximately $1.5 billion and $1.4 billion, respectively, and is included in accumulated depreciation. See Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization.

Similarly, FPL accrues the cost of dismantling its fossil fuel plants over the expected service life of each unit. Fossil fuel plant dismantlement studies are performed and filed with the FPSC at least every four years. Fossil fuel plant dismantlement studies were filed in September 1998 and were effective January 1, 1999. The dismantlement studies indicated an estimated reserve deficiency of $38 million, which was recovered through the special amortization program. Fossil dismantlement expense was $14 million in 2000 and $17 million in each of the years 1999 and 1998, and is included in depreciation and amortization expense. FPL's portion of the ultimate cost to dismantle its fossil units is $482 million. At December 31, 2000 and 1999, the accumulated provision for fossil dismantlement totaled $246 million and $232 million, respectively, and is included in accumulated depreciation. See Electric Plant, Depreciation and Amortization.

Restricted trust funds for the payment of future expenditures to decommission FPL's nuclear units are included in special use funds of FPL. Securities held in the decommissioning fund are carried at market value with market adjustments resulting in a corresponding adjustment to the accumulated provision for nuclear decommissioning. See Note 4 — Special Use Funds. Contributions to the funds are based on current period decommissioning expense. Additionally, fund earnings, net of taxes are reinvested in the funds. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in accumulated deferred income taxes.

Accrual for Major Maintenance Costs — Consistent with regulatory treatment, FPL's estimated nuclear maintenance costs for each nuclear unit's next planned outage are accrued over the period from the end of the last outage to the end of the next planned outage. The accrual for nuclear maintenance costs at December 31, 2000 and 1999 totaled $31 million and $42 million, respectively, and is included in other liabilities. Any difference between the estimated and actual costs are included in O&M expenses when known.

FPL Energy's estimated major maintenance costs for each unit's next planned outage are accrued over the period from the end of the last outage to the end of the next planned outage. The accrual for FPL Energy's major maintenance costs totaled $33 million at both December 31, 2000 and 1999. Any difference between the estimated and actual costs are included in O&M expenses when known.

Construction Activity — In accordance with FPSC guidelines, FPL has elected not to capitalize interest or a return on common equity on construction projects. The cost of these construction projects is allowed as an element of rate base. FPL Group's unregulated operations capitalize interest on construction projects.

Storm and Property Insurance Reserve Fund (storm fund) — The storm fund provides coverage toward storm damage costs and possible retrospective premium assessments stemming from a nuclear incident under the various insurance programs covering FPL's nuclear generating plants. Securities held in the fund are carried at market value with market adjustments resulting in a corresponding adjustment to the storm and property insurance reserve. See Note 4 — Special Use Funds and Note 13 — Insurance. Fund earnings, net of taxes, are reinvested in the fund. The tax effects of amounts not yet recognized for tax purposes are included in accumulated deferred income taxes.

Other Investments — Included in other investments is FPL Group's participation in leveraged leases of $154 million at both December 31, 2000 and 1999. Additionally, other investments include notes receivable and non-controlling non-majority owned interests in partnerships and joint ventures, essentially all of which are accounted for under the equity method. See Note 4.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets — FPL Group evaluates on an ongoing basis the recoverability of its assets and related intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable as described in FAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of." See Note 10.

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

Retirement of Long-Term Debt — The excess of FPL's reacquisition cost over the book value of long-term debt is deferred and amortized to expense ratably over the remaining life of the original issue, which is consistent with its treatment in the ratemaking process. See Regulation. FPL Group Capital Inc (FPL Group Capital) expenses this cost in the period incurred.

Income Taxes — Deferred income taxes are provided on all significant temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The deferred regulatory credit – income taxes of FPL represents the revenue equivalent of the difference in accumulated deferred income taxes computed under FAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," as compared to regulatory accounting rules. This amount is being amortized in accordance with the regulatory treatment over the estimated lives of the assets or liabilities which resulted in the initial recognition of the deferred tax amount. Investment tax credits (ITC) for FPL are deferred and amortized to income over the approximate lives of the related property in accordance with the regulatory treatment.

Energy Trading — FPL and FPL Energy engage in limited energy trading activities to optimize the value of electricity and fuel contracts, as well as generating facilities. These activities are accounted for at market value. There were no significant open positions in trading activities at December 31, 2000 or 1999. Substantially all of the effects of FPL's trading activities are reported net and passed through to customers in the fuel clause or capacity cost recovery clause (capacity clause). FPL Energy's trading activities are reflected gross in operating revenues and fuel expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities — Effective January 1, 2001, FPL Group adopted FAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended by FAS 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities." The statement establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. The statement requires that changes in the derivatives' fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. In January 2001, FPL recorded an initial adjustment to record the fair values of instruments not previously reported on the balance sheet, resulting in derivative liabilities of $5 million, with the net offsetting amount recorded as a deferred regulatory asset. Subsequent changes in the fair values of FPL's derivative instruments will also be deferred in a regulatory asset or liability until the contracts are settled. Upon settlement, any gains or losses will be passed through the fuel and capacity clauses.

In addition to the amounts recorded by FPL, in January 2001 FPL Energy recorded an initial adjustment to record derivative assets of $37 million, derivative liabilities of $35 million and an increase in investments of $11 million. For those contracts where hedge accounting is applied, the adoption of the new rules resulted in a credit of $10 million to other comprehensive income (in stockholders' equity). FPL Group recorded a $2 million loss as the cumulative effect on earnings of a change in accounting principle representing the effect of those derivative instruments for which hedge accounting was not applied.

In December 2000, the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Derivatives Implementation Group (DIG) discussed several issues related to the power generation industry, but did not reach conclusions on those issues. The ultimate resolution of these issues could result in a requirement to mark certain of FPL Group's power and fuel agreements to their fair market values each reporting period. If these agreements are required to be treated as derivative instruments, the new accounting would first be applied in the quarter following final resolution of the issues. At this time, management is unable to estimate the effects on the financial statements of any future decisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the DIG.

2. MERGER

In July 2000, FPL Group and Entergy announced a proposed merger, which was approved by the shareholders of the respective companies in December 2000. Subsequently, a number of factors led FPL Group to conclude the merger would not achieve the synergies or create the shareholder value originally contemplated when the merger was announced. As a result, on April 1, 2001, FPL Group and Entergy mutually terminated the merger agreement. Both companies agreed that no termination fee is payable under the terms of the merger agreement as a result of this termination. A fee will be payable by FPL Group or Entergy, however, if either agrees with another party to a comparable transaction prior to January 2002. Each company will bear its own merger-related expenses.

In 2000, FPL Group recorded $67 million in merger-related expenses of which FPL recorded $62 million ($38 million after-tax), FPL Energy recorded $2 million ($1 million after-tax) and Corporate and Other recorded $3 million ($2 million after-tax).

3. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

FPL Group and its subsidiaries sponsor a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan and defined benefit postretirement plans for health care and life insurance benefits (other benefits) for substantially all employees. The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the plans' benefit obligations, fair value of assets and a statement of the funded status:

(millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2000	1999	**2000**	1999
Change in benefit obligation:				
Obligation at October 1 of prior year	$1,178	$1,173	$ 335	$ 345
Service cost	44	46	5	6
Interest cost	77	71	22	21
Participant contributions	—	—	1	2
Plan amendments	6	—	—	—
Actuarial (gains) losses — net	(20)	(38)	4	(24)
Acquisitions	—	4	—	2
Benefit payments	(80)	(78)	(17)	(17)
Obligation at September 30	1,205	1,178	350	335
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at October 1 of prior year	2,555	2,329	111	115
Actual return on plan assets	284	310	7	12
Participant contributions	—	—	1	2
Benefit payments and expenses	(89)	(84)	(21)	(18)
Fair value of plan assets at September 30	2,750	2,555	98	111
Funded Status:				
Funded status at September 30	1,545	1,377	(252)	(224)
Unrecognized prior service cost	(76)	(89)	—	—
Unrecognized transition (asset) obligation	(93)	(117)	42	45
Unrecognized (gain) loss	(993)	(900)	15	7
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost at December 31	$ 383	$ 271	$(195)	$ (172)

The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit cost for the plans:

(millions)	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
Years ended December 31,	**2000**	1999	1998	**2000**	1999	1998
Service cost	$ 44	$ 46	$ 45	$ 5	$ 6	$ 6
Interest cost	77	71	75	21	21	21
Expected return on plan assets	(172)	(156)	(149)	(7)	(7)	(8)
Amortization of transition (asset) obligation	(23)	(23)	(23)	4	3	3
Amortization of prior service cost	(7)	(8)	(8)	—	—	—
Amortization of losses (gains)	(31)	(22)	(21)	—	1	1
Effect of Maine acquisition	—	—	—	—	2	—
Net periodic (benefit) cost	$(112)	$ (92)	$ (81)	$ 23	$ 26	$ 23

The weighted-average discount rate used in determining the benefit obligations was 6.75% and 6.5% for 2000 and 1999, respectively. The assumed level of increase in future compensation levels was 5.5% for all years. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets was 7.75% for all years.

Based on the current discount rates and current health care costs, the projected 2001 trend assumptions used to measure the expected cost of benefits covered by the plans are 5.8% for persons up to age 65 and 5.4% thereafter. The rate is assumed to decrease over the next two years to the ultimate trend rate of 5% for all age groups and remain at that level thereafter.

Assumed health care cost trend rates can have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A 1% increase or decrease in assumed health care cost trend rates would have a corresponding effect on the service and interest cost components and the accumulated obligation of other benefits of approximately $1 million and $13 million, respectively.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of cash equivalents and commercial paper approximate their fair values. At December 31, 2000 and 1999, other investments include $300 million and $291 million, respectively, of investments that are carried at estimated fair value or cost, which approximates fair value. The following estimates of the fair value of financial instruments have been made using available market information and other valuation methodologies. However, the use of different market assumptions or methods of valuation could result in different estimated fair values.

(millions) December 31,	**2000**		1999	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Long-term debt, including current maturities	$4,041	$4,080[(a)]	$3,603	$3,518[(a)]

(a) *Based on quoted market prices for these or similar issues.*

Special Use Funds — The special use funds consist of storm fund assets totaling $140 million and $131 million, and decommissioning fund assets totaling $1.357 billion and $1.220 billion at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Securities held in the special use funds are carried at estimated fair value based on quoted market prices. The nuclear decommissioning fund consists of approximately 40% equity securities and 60% municipal, government, corporate and mortgage- and other asset-backed debt securities with a weighted-average maturity of approximately nine years. The storm fund primarily consists of municipal debt securities with a weighted-average maturity of approximately four years. The cost of securities sold is determined on the specific identification method. The funds had approximate realized gains of $8 million and approximate realized losses of $15 million in 2000, $32 million and $22 million in 1999 and $24 million and $4 million in 1998, respectively. The funds had unrealized gains of approximately $258 million and $286 million at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively; the unrealized losses at those dates were approximately $4 million and $17 million. The proceeds from the sale of securities in 2000, 1999 and 1998 were approximately $2.0 billion, $2.7 billion and $1.2 billion, respectively.

5. COMMON STOCK

Common Stock Dividend Restrictions — FPL Group's charter does not limit the dividends that may be paid on its common stock. As a practical matter, the ability of FPL Group to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent upon dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries, primarily FPL. FPL's charter and a mortgage securing FPL's first mortgage bonds contain provisions that, under certain conditions, restrict the payment of dividends and other distributions to FPL Group. These restrictions do not currently limit FPL's ability to pay dividends to FPL Group. In 2000, 1999 and 1998, FPL paid, as dividends to FPL Group, its net income available to FPL Group on a one-month lag basis.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) — The employee thrift plans of FPL Group include a leveraged ESOP feature. Shares of common stock held by the Trust for the thrift plans (Trust) are used to provide all or a portion of the employers' matching contributions. Dividends received on all shares, along with cash contributions from the employers, are used to pay principal and interest on an ESOP loan held by FPL Group Capital. Dividends on shares allocated to employee accounts and used by the Trust for debt service are replaced with an equivalent amount of shares of common stock at prevailing market prices.

ESOP-related compensation expense of approximately $22 million, $21 million and $19 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively, was recognized based on the fair value of shares allocated to employee accounts during the period. Interest income on the ESOP loan is eliminated in consolidation. ESOP-related unearned compensation included as a reduction of shareholders' equity at December 31, 2000 was approximately $217 million, representing 7 million unallocated shares at the original issue price of $29 per share. The fair value of the ESOP-related unearned compensation account using the closing price of FPL Group stock as of December 31, 2000 was approximately $538 million.

Long-Term Incentive Plan — As of December 31, 2000, approximately 9 million shares of common stock are reserved and available for awards to officers and employees of FPL Group and its subsidiaries under FPL Group's long-term incentive plan. Restricted stock is issued at market value at the date of grant, typically vests within four years and is subject to, among other things, restrictions on transferability. Performance share awards are typically payable at the end of a three- or four-year performance period and are subject to risk of forfeiture if the specified performance criteria is not met within the vesting period. The changes in share awards under the incentive plan are as follows:

			Options[(a)]	
	Restricted Stock	Performance Shares[(a)]	Number	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Balances, December 31, 1997	219,550	442,588	—	—
Granted	19,500[(b)]	178,518[(c)]	—	—
Paid/released	—	(80,920)	—	—
Forfeited	(22,250)	(29,566)	—	—
Balances, December 31, 1998	216,800	510,620	—	—
Granted	210,100[(b)]	294,662[(c)]	1,300,000[(d)]	$51.53
Paid/released	—	(78,640)	—	—
Forfeited	(13,500)	(80,027)	(200,000)	$51.16
Balances, December 31, 1999	413,400	646,615	1,100,000	$51.59
Granted	28,350[(b)]	465,614[(c)]	564,950[(d)]	$39.64
Paid/released/exercised	(264,800)	(1,038,375)	(1,060,726)	$49.88
Forfeited	(95,700)	(54,854)	(212,056)	$50.51
Balances, December 31, 2000	81,250	19,000	392,168[(e)]	$39.58

(a) *Performance shares and options resulted in 373,431, 252,572 and 128,443 assumed incremental shares of common stock outstanding for purposes of computing diluted earnings per share in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. These incremental shares did not change basic earnings per share.*
(b) *The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted in 2000, 1999 and 1998 was $45.55, $53.21 and $61.89 per share, respectively.*
(c) *The weighted-average grant date fair value of performance shares granted in 2000, 1999 and 1998 was $41.25, $61.19 and $59.19 per share, respectively.*
(d) *The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was $39.64 and $51.53 per share in 2000 and 1999, respectively. The exercise price of each option granted in 2000 and 1999 equaled the market price of FPL Group stock on the date of grant.*
(e) *Exercise prices for options outstanding as of December 31, 2000, ranged from $38.13 to $47.63 per share and had a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 9.2 years. As of December 31, 2000, all outstanding options were exercisable and fully vested.*

FAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," encourages a fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. FPL Group, however, uses the intrinsic value based method of accounting as permitted by the statement. Stock-based compensation expense was approximately $80 million, $13 million and $10 million in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense in 2000 reflects merger-related costs associated with the change in control provisions in FPL Group's long-term incentive plan. Compensation expense for restricted stock and performance shares is the same under the fair value and the intrinsic value based methods. Had compensation expense for the options been determined as prescribed by the fair value based method, FPL Group's net income and earnings per share would have been $696 million and $4.10 ($4.09 assuming dilution) in 2000 and $696 million and $4.06 in 1999, respectively.

The fair value of the options granted in 2000 and 1999 were estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with a weighted-average expected dividend yield of 3.82% and 3.81%, a weighted-average expected volatility of 20.27% and 17.88%, a weighted-average risk-free interest rate of 6.59% and 5.46% and a weighted-average expected term of 10 years and 9.3 years, respectively.

Other — Each share of common stock has been granted a Preferred Share Purchase Right (Right), at an exercise price of $120, subject to adjustment, in the event of certain attempted business combinations. The Rights will cause substantial dilution to a person or group attempting to acquire FPL Group on terms not approved by FPL Group's board of directors.

6. PREFERRED STOCK

FPL Group's charter authorizes the issuance of 100 million shares of serial preferred stock, $0.01 par value. None of these shares is outstanding. FPL Group has reserved 3 million shares for issuance upon exercise of preferred share purchase rights which expire in June 2006. Preferred stock of FPL consists of the following:[(a)]

	December 31, 2000 Shares Outstanding	December 31, 2000 Redemption Price	(millions) December 31, 2000	1999
Cumulative, $100 Par Value, without sinking fund requirements, authorized 15,822,500 shares:				
4½% Series	100,000	$101.00	$ 10	$ 10
4½% Series A	50,000	$101.00	5	5
4½% Series B	50,000	$101.00	5	5
4½% Series C	62,500	$103.00	6	6
4.32% Series D	50,000	$103.50	5	5
4.35% Series E	50,000	$102.00	5	5
6.98% Series S	750,000	$103.49[(b)]	75	75
7.05% Series T	500,000	$103.52[(b)]	50	50
6.75% Series U	650,000	$103.37[(b)]	65	65
Total preferred stock of FPL	2,262,500		$226	$226

(a) FPL's charter also authorizes the issuance of 5 million shares of subordinated preferred stock, no par value. None of these shares is outstanding. There were no issuances or redemptions of preferred stock in 2000, 1999 and 1998.

(b) Not callable prior to 2003.

7. DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following:

(millions) December 31,	2000	1999
FPL		
First mortgage bonds:		
Maturing through 2005 — 5⅜% to 6⅞% [(a)]	$ 725	$ 350
Maturing 2008 through 2016 — 5⅞% to 7.3%	650	650
Maturing 2023 through 2026 — 7% to 7¾%	516	516
Medium-term notes — maturing 2003 — 5.79%	70	70
Pollution control and industrial development series — maturing 2020 through 2027 — 6.7% to 7.5%	41	150
Pollution control, solid waste disposal and industrial development revenue bonds — maturing 2020 through 2029 — variable, 3.4% and 3.4% average annual interest rate, respectively [(b)]	658	483
Unamortized discount — net	(18)	(15)
Total long-term debt of FPL	2,642	2,204
Less current maturities	65	125
Long-term debt of FPL, excluding current maturities	2,577	2,079
FPL Group Capital		
Debentures:		
Maturing 2004 — 6⅞%	175	175
Maturing 2006 through 2009 — 7⅜% to 7⅝%	1,225	1,225
Other long-term debt — maturing 2013 — 7.35%	5	5
Unamortized discount	(6)	(6)
Total long-term debt of FPL Group Capital	1,399	1,399
Total long-term debt	$3,976	$3,478

(a) In December 2000, FPL issued $500 million principal amount of first mortgage bonds with an interest rate of 6⅞%, maturing in 2005.

(b) In December 2000, FPL issued approximately $65 million principal amount of variable-rate bonds maturing in 2024. Also in December 2000, FPL redeemed a total of approximately $242 million principal amount of variable-rate bonds maturing between 2026 and 2029.

Minimum annual maturities of long-term debt for FPL Group are approximately $65 million, $170 million, $300 million and $500 million for 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

At December 31, 2000, commercial paper borrowings had a year end weighted-average interest rate of 6.77%. Available lines of credit aggregated approximately $3.0 billion at December 31, 2000, all of which were based on firm commitments.

8. INCOME TAXES

The components of income taxes are as follows:

(millions) Years Ended December 31,	2000	1999	1998
Federal:			
Current	$ 77	$511	$467
Deferred	239	(196)	(215)
ITC and other — net	(35)	(29)	(27)
Total federal	281	286	225
State:			
Current	6	55	72
Deferred	49	(18)	(18)
Total state	55	37	54
Total income taxes	$336	$323	$279

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

Years Ended December 31,	2000	1999	1998
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) resulting from:			
State income taxes — net of federal income tax benefit	3.5	2.4	3.7
Amortization of ITC	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.5)
Amortization of deferred regulatory credit — income taxes	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.8)
Adjustments of prior years' tax matters	(2.7)	(2.7)	(6.3)[(a)]
Preferred stock dividends — FPL	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other — net	(0.7)	(0.2)	1.0
Effective income tax rate	32.3%	31.6%	29.6%

(a) Includes the resolution of an audit issue with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

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

(millions) December 31,	2000	1999
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property-related	$1,338	$1,377
Investment-related	398	373
Other	630	312
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,366	2,062
Deferred tax assets and valuation allowance:		
Asset writedowns and capital loss carryforward	156	170
Unamortized ITC and deferred regulatory credit — income taxes	104	119
Storm and decommissioning reserves	277	245
Other	474	472
Valuation allowance	(23)	(23)
Net deferred tax assets	988	983
Accumulated deferred income taxes	$1,378	$1,079

The carryforward period for a capital loss from the disposition in a prior year of an FPL Group Capital subsidiary expired at the end of 1996. The amount of the deductible loss from this disposition was limited by IRS rules. FPL Group is challenging the IRS loss limitation and the IRS is disputing certain other positions taken by FPL Group. Tax benefits, if any, associated with these matters will be reported in future periods when resolved.

9. JOINTLY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANT

FPL owns approximately 85% of St. Lucie Unit No. 2, 20% of the St. Johns River Power Park units and coal terminal and approximately 76% of Scherer Unit No. 4. At December 31, 2000, the proportionate share of FPL's gross investment in these units was $1.174 billion, $329 million and $569 million, respectively; accumulated depreciation was $752 million, $167 million and $288 million, respectively.

FPL is responsible for its share of the operating costs, as well as providing its own financing. These costs are included in the consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2000, there was no significant balance of construction work in progress on these facilities. See Note 13 — Litigation.

10. ACQUISITION OF MAINE ASSETS

During the second quarter of 1999, FPL Energy completed the purchase of Central Maine Power Company's (CMP) non-nuclear generating assets, primarily fossil and hydro power plants, for $866 million. The purchase price was based on an agreement, subject to regulatory approvals, reached with CMP in January 1998. In October 1998, the FERC struck down transmission rules that had been in effect in New England since the 1970s. FPL

Energy filed a lawsuit in November 1998 requesting a declaratory judgment that CMP could not meet the essential terms of the purchase agreement and, as a result, FPL Energy should not be required to complete the transaction. FPL Energy believed these FERC rulings regarding transmission constituted a material adverse effect under the purchase agreement because of the significant decline in the value of the assets caused by the rulings. The request for declaratory judgment was denied in March 1999 and the acquisition was completed on April 7, 1999. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and the results of operating the Maine plants have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date.

The FERC rulings regarding transmission, as well as the announcement of new entrants into the market and changes in fuel prices since January 1998, resulted in FPL Energy recording a $176 million pre-tax impairment loss to write-down the fossil assets to their fair value, which was determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis. The impairment loss reduced 1999 results of operations and earnings per share by $104 million and $0.61 per share, respectively.

Most of the remainder of the purchase price was allocated to the hydro operations. The hydro plants and related goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the 40-year term of the hydro plant operating licenses.

11. DIVESTITURE OF CABLE INVESTMENTS

In January 1999, a subsidiary sold 3.5 million common shares of Adelphia Communications Corporation (Adelphia) stock and in October 1999 had its one-third ownership interest in a cable limited partnership redeemed, resulting in after-tax gains of approximately $96 million and $66 million, respectively. Both investments had been accounted for under the equity method.

12. SETTLEMENT OF LITIGATION

In October 1999, FPL and the Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which FPL agreed to pay FMPA a cash settlement; FPL agreed to reduce the demand charge on an existing power purchase agreement; and FPL and FMPA agreed to enter into a new power purchase agreement giving FMPA the right to purchase limited amounts of power in the future at a specified price. FMPA agreed to dismiss the lawsuit with prejudice, and both parties agreed to exchange mutual releases. The settlement reduced 1999 net income by $42 million.

In September 2000, the bankruptcy court approved the settlement of a contract dispute between FPL and two qualifying facilities. The settlement was approved by the FPSC in October 2000. In December 2000, under the terms of the settlement, the trustee was paid $222.5 million plus security deposits. The funds were subsequently distributed by the trustee as directed by the bankruptcy court. FPL will recover the cost of the settlement through the fuel and capacity clauses over a five-year period beginning January 1, 2002. Also, from the payment date to December 31, 2001, FPL will not receive a return on the unrecovered amount through the fuel and capacity clauses, but instead, the settlement amount will be included as a rate base regulatory asset over that period. See Note 1 — Regulation.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments — FPL has made commitments in connection with a portion of its projected capital expenditures. Capital expenditures for the construction or acquisition of additional facilities and equipment to meet customer demand are estimated to be approximately $3.3 billion for 2001 through 2003. Included in this three-year forecast are capital expenditures for 2001 of approximately $1.1 billion. As of December 31, 2000, FPL Energy has made commitments in connection with the development and expansion of independent power projects totaling approximately $380 million. Subsidiaries of FPL Group, other than FPL, have guaranteed approximately $810 million of prompt performance payments, lease obligations, purchase and sale of power and fuel agreement obligations, debt service payments and other payments subject to certain contingencies.

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 the insurance available from private sources and under an industry retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this Act, FPL maintains $200 million of private liability insurance, which is the maximum obtainable, and participates in a secondary financial protection system under which it is subject to retrospective assessments of up to $363 million per incident at any nuclear utility reactor in the United States, payable at a rate not to exceed $43 million per incident per year.

FPL participates in nuclear insurance mutual companies that provide $2.75 billion of limited insurance coverage for property damage, decontamination and premature decommissioning risks at its nuclear plants. The proceeds from such insurance, however, must first be used for reactor stabilization and site decontamination before they can be used for plant repair. FPL also participates in an insurance program that provides limited coverage for replacement power costs if a nuclear plant is out of service because of an accident. In the event of an accident at one of FPL's or another participating insured's nuclear plants, FPL could be assessed up to $38 million in retrospective premiums.

In the event of a catastrophic loss at one of FPL's nuclear plants, the amount of insurance available may not be adequate to cover property damage and other expenses incurred. Uninsured losses, to the extent not recovered through rates, would be borne by FPL and could have a material adverse effect on FPL Group's financial condition.

FPL self-insures the majority of its transmission and distribution (T&D) property due to the high cost and limited coverage available from third-party insurers. As approved by the FPSC, FPL maintains a funded storm and property insurance reserve, which totaled approximately $229 million at December 31, 2000 for uninsured property storm damage or assessments under the nuclear insurance program. Recovery from customers of any losses in excess of the storm and property insurance reserve will require the approval of the FPSC. FPL's available lines of credit include $300 million to provide additional liquidity in the event of a T&D property loss.

Contracts — FPL Group has entered into a $3.7 billion long-term agreement with General Electric Company for the supply of 66 gas turbines through 2004 and parts, repairs and on-site services through 2011. The turbines are intended to support expansion at FPL and FPL Energy, and the related commitments for a portion of the 66 gas turbines are included in Commitments above.

FPL has entered into long-term purchased power and fuel contracts. Take-or-pay purchased power contracts with the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) and with subsidiaries of The Southern Company (Southern Companies) provide approximately 1,300 megawatts (mw) of power through mid-2010 and 388 mw thereafter through 2021. FPL also has various firm pay-for-performance contracts to purchase approximately 900 mw from certain cogenerators and small power producers (qualifying facilities) with expiration dates ranging from 2002 through 2026. 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 qualifying facilities meeting certain contract conditions. FPL has long-term contracts for the transportation and supply of natural gas, coal and oil with various expiration dates through 2022. FPL Energy has long-term contracts for the transportation and storage of natural gas with expiration dates ranging from 2002 through 2017, and a contract for the supply of natural gas that expires in mid-2002.

The required capacity and minimum payments through 2005 under these contracts are estimated to be as follows:

(millions)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
FPL					
Capacity payments:					
JEA and Southern Companies	$ 200	$ 200	$ 190	$ 200	$ 200
Qualifying facilities	$ 320	$ 330	$ 340	$ 350	$ 340
Minimum payments, at projected prices:					
Natural gas, including transportation	$1,020	$ 815	$ 710	$ 680	$ 630
Coal	$ 45	$ 45	$ 20	$ 10	$ 10
Oil	$ 275	$ 15	$ —	$ —	$ —
FPL Energy					
Natural gas, including transportation and storage	$ 20	$ 20	$ 15	$ 15	$ 15

Charges under these contracts were as follows:

(millions)	**2000 Charges**		1999 Charges		1998 Charges	
	Capacity	Energy/ Fuel	Capacity	Energy/ Fuel	Capacity	Energy/ Fuel
FPL						
JEA and Southern Companies	$198 (a)	$153 (b)	$186 (a)	$132 (b)	$192 (a)	$138 (b)
Qualifying facilities	$318 (c)	$135 (b)	$319 (c)	$121 (b)	$299 (c)	$108 (b)
Natural gas, including transportation	$ —	$567 (b)	$ —	$373 (b)	$ —	$280 (b)
Coal	$ —	$ 50 (b)	$ —	$ 43 (b)	$ —	$ 50 (b)
Oil	$ —	$354 (b)	$ —	$115 (b)	$ —	$ —
FPL Energy						
Natural gas, including transportation and storage	$ —	$ 17	$ —	$ 16	$ —	$ 18

(a) Recoverable through base rates and the capacity clause.
(b) Recoverable through the fuel clause.
(c) Recoverable through the capacity clause.

Litigation — In 1999, the Attorney General of the United States, on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) brought an action against Georgia Power Company and other subsidiaries of The Southern Company for injunctive relief and the assessment of civil penalties for certain violations of the Clean Air Act. Among other things, the EPA alleges Georgia Power Company constructed and is continuing to operate Scherer Unit No. 4, in which FPL owns a 76% interest, without obtaining proper permitting, and without complying with performance and technology standards as required by the Clean Air Act. The suit seeks injunctive relief requiring the installation of such technology and civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day for each violation from an unspecified date after August 7, 1977 through January 30, 1997, and $27,500 per day for each violation thereafter. Georgia Power Company has filed an answer to the complaint asserting that it has complied with all requirements of the Clean Air Act, denying the plaintiff's allegations of liability, denying that the plaintiff is entitled to any of the relief that it seeks and raising various other defenses. The EPA subsequently moved for leave to file an amended complaint that would extend the suit to other Southern Company subsidiaries and plants and would add an allegation that unspecified major modifications have been made at Scherer Unit No. 4 that require its compliance with the aforementioned Clean Air Act provisions (comparable allegations were made in the original complaint as to other plants but not Scherer Unit No. 4). The Court has not yet ruled on whether to permit the amendment. If amended as proposed, the EPA's demand for civil penalties with respect to Scherer Unit No. 4 would apply to the period commencing on an unspecified date after June 1, 1975.

In 2000, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) filed with the FERC a Petition for Declaratory Order (petition) asking the FERC to apply a November 1999 federal circuit court of appeals' decision to all qualifying small power production facilities, including two solar facilities operated by partnerships indirectly owned in part by FPL Energy. The federal circuit court of appeals' decision invalidated the FERC's so-called essential fixed assets standard, which permitted secondary uses of fossil fuels by qualifying small power production facilities beyond those expressly set forth in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, as amended. The petition requests that the FERC declare that qualifying small power production facilities may not continue to use fossil fuel under the essential fixed assets standard and that they may be required to make refunds with respect to past usage. The partnerships intend to file a Motion to Intervene and Protest before the FERC, vigorously objecting to the position taken by SCE in its petition. The partnerships have always operated the solar facilities in accordance with orders issued by the FERC. Such orders were neither challenged nor appealed at the time they were granted, and it is the position of the partnerships that the orders remain in effect.

In 2000, Karen and Bruce Alexander filed suit against FPL Group, FPL, FPL FiberNet, LLC, FPL Group Capital and FPL Investments, Inc. in the Florida circuit court purportedly on behalf of all property owners in Florida whose property is encumbered by defendants' easements and on whose property the defendants have installed or intend to install fiber-optic cable which defendants lease, license or convey for non-electric transmission or distribution purposes, or intend to do so. The lawsuit alleged that FPL's easements did not permit the installation and use of fiber-optic cable for general communication purposes. The plaintiffs sought injunctive relief, compensatory damages, interest and attorneys' fees. The defendants served an offer of judgment for ten dollars on the named plaintiffs, reflecting the defendants' conclusion that, based on an analysis of the claims and circumstances of these individual plaintiffs, they had not sustained the injuries for which they claimed a right to relief. In January 2001, the plaintiffs accepted this offer of judgment, pursuant to which the suit has been dismissed with prejudice.

FPL Group believes that it has meritorious defenses to the pending litigation discussed above and is vigorously defending the suits. Accordingly, the liabilities, if any, arising from the proceedings are not anticipated to have a material adverse effect on its financial statements.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

FPL Group's reportable segments include FPL, a regulated utility, and FPL Energy, a non-rate regulated energy generating subsidiary. Corporate and Other represents other business activities, other segments that are not separately reportable and eliminating entries. Operating revenues derived from the sale of electricity represented approximately 97%, 98% and 97% of FPL Group's operating revenues in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Less than 1% of operating revenues were from foreign sources for each of the three years ended December 31, 2000. As of December 31, 2000 and 1999, less than 1% of long-lived assets were located in foreign countries.

Segment information is as follows:

(millions)	**2000**				1999				1998			
	FPL	FPL Energy	Corp. and Other	Total	FPL	FPL Energy	Corp. and Other	Total	FPL	FPL Energy	Corp. and Other	Total
Operating revenues	$ 6,361	$ 632	$ 89	$ 7,082	$ 6,057	$ 323	$ 58	$ 6,438	$ 6,366	$ 234	$ 61	$ 6,661
Interest expense	$ 176	$ 67[a]	$ 35	$ 278	$ 163	$ 44[a]	$ 15	$ 222	$ 196	$ 84[a]	$ 42	$ 322
Depreciation and amortization	$ 975	$ 50	$ 7	$ 1,032	$ 989	$ 34	$ 17	$ 1,040	$ 1,249	$ 31	$ 4	$ 1,284
Equity in earnings of equity method investees	$ —	$ 45	$ —	$ 45	$ —	$ 50	$ —	$ 50	$ —	$ 39	$ —	$ 39
Income tax expense (benefit)[b]	$ 341	$ 36	$(41)	$ 336	$ 324	$ (42)	$ 41	$ 323	$ 349	$ 24	$(94)	$ 279
Net income (loss)[d]	$ 607[c]	$ 82[c]	$ 15[c]	$ 704[c]	$ 576	$ (46)	$167	$ 697	$ 616	$ 32	$ 16	$ 664
Significant noncash items	$ (57)	$ —	$100	$ 43	$ 86	$ —	$ —	$ 86	$ 34	$ —	$ —	$ 34
Capital expenditures and investments	$ 1,299	$ 507	$ 90	$ 1,896	$ 924	$1,540	$ 15	$ 2,479	$ 617	$ 313	$ 16	$ 946
Total assets	$12,020	$2,679	$601	$15,300	$10,608	$2,212	$621	$13,441	$10,748	$1,092	$189	$12,029
Investment in equity method investees	$ —	$ 196	$ —	$ 196	$ —	$ 166	$ —	$ 166	$ —	$ 165	$ —	$ 165

(a) Based on an assumed capital structure of 50% debt for operating projects and 100% debt for projects under construction. FPL Energy's 1998 interest expense also includes the cost of terminating an interest rate swap agreement.

(b) FPL Group allocates income taxes to FPL Energy on the "separate return method" as if it were a tax paying entity.

(c) Includes merger-related expenses of $38 million for FPL, $1 million for FPL Energy and $2 million for Corporate and Other totaling $41 million after-tax (see Note 2).

(d) The following nonrecurring items affected 1999 net income: FPL settled litigation for $42 million after-tax (see Note 12); FPL Energy recorded $104 million after-tax impairment loss (see Note 10); and Corporate and Other divested its cable investments resulting in a $162 million after-tax gain (see Note 11).

15. SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF FPL GROUP CAPITAL

FPL Group Capital, a 100% owned subsidiary of FPL Group, provides funding for and holds ownership interest in FPL Group's operating subsidiaries other than FPL. FPL Group Capital's debentures are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by FPL Group. Condensed consolidating financial information is as follows:

condensed consolidating statements of income (millions)

Years ended December 31,	**2000**				1999				1998			
	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other[a]	FPL Group Consolidated	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other[a]	FPL Group Consolidated	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other[a]	FPL Group Consolidated
Operating revenues	$ —	$ 721	$6,361	$ 7,082	$ —	$ 380	$ 6,058	$ 6,438	$ —	$ 295	$ 6,366	$ 6,661
Operating expenses	(—)	(632)	(5,210)	(5,842)	(—)	(533)	(4,985)	(5,518)	(—)	(225)	(5,184)	(5,409)
Interest charges	(31)	(102)	(145)	(278)	(32)	(59)	(131)	(222)	(33)	(126)	(163)	(322)
Divestiture of cable investments	—	—	—	—	—	257	—	257	—	—	—	—
Other income (deductions) — net	726	135	(783)	78	712	108	(755)	65	689	61	(737)	13
Income before income taxes	695	122	223	1,040	680	153	187	1,020	656	5	282	943
Income tax expense (benefit)	(9)	4	341	336	(17)	15	325	323	(8)	(63)	350	279
Net income (loss)	$ 704	$ 118	$ (118)	$ 704	$697	$ 138	$ (138)	$ 697	$664	$ 68	$ (68)	$ 664

(a) Represents FPL, other subsidiaries and consolidating adjustments.

f i n a n c i a l   i n f o r m a t i o n

condensed consolidating balance sheets (millions)

December 31,	2000				1999			
	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other(a)	FPL Group Consolidated	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other(a)	FPL Group Consolidated
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
Electric utility plant in service and other property	$ —	$1,984	$19,038	$21,022	$ —	$1,386	$18,168	$19,554
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	—	170	10,918	11,088	—	105	10,185	10,290
Total property, plant and equipment — net	—	1,814	8,120	9,934	—	1,281	7,983	9,264
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	12	51	66	129	(16)	376	1	361
Receivables	56	418	409	883	—	218	325	543
Other	—	66	703	769	—	46	423	469
Total current assets	68	535	1,178	1,781	(16)	640	749	1,373
OTHER ASSETS								
Investment in subsidiaries	5,967	—	(5,967)	—	5,805	—	(5,805)	—
Other	141	1,365	2,079	3,585	133	1,346	1,325	2,804
Total other assets	6,108	1,365	(3,888)	3,585	5,938	1,346	(4,480)	2,804
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,176	$3,714	$ 5,410	$15,300	$5,922	$3,267	$ 4,252	$13,441
CAPITALIZATION								
Common shareholders' equity	$5,593	$ 935	$ (935)	$ 5,593	$5,370	$1,013	$(1,013)	$ 5,370
Preferred stock of FPL without sinking fund requirements	—	—	226	226	—	—	226	226
Long-term debt	—	1,400	2,576	3,976	—	1,399	2,079	3,478
Total capitalization	5,593	2,335	1,867	9,795	5,370	2,412	1,292	9,074
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable and commercial paper	—	705	1,017	1,722	—	273	473	746
Other	467	186	388	1,041	485	141	498	1,124
Total current liabilities	467	891	1,405	2,763	485	414	971	1,870
OTHER LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED CREDITS								
Accumulated deferred income taxes and unamortized tax credits	—	399	1,248	1,647	—	365	1,024	1,389
Other	116	89	890	1,095	67	76	965	1,108
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	116	488	2,138	2,742	67	441	1,989	2,497
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES								
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES	$6,176	$3,714	$ 5,410	$15,300	$5,922	$3,267	$ 4,252	$13,441

(a) Represents FPL, other subsidiaries and consolidating adjustments.

condensed consolidating statements of cash flows (millions)

Years ended December 31,	2000				1999				1998			
	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other(a)	FPL Group Consolidated	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other(a)	FPL Group Consolidated	FPL Group	FPL Group Capital	Other(a)	FPL Group Consolidated
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 959	$ 159	$ (142)	$ 976	$ 594	$ 56	$ 913	$ 1,563	$ 654	$ 8	$1,081	$ 1,743
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES												
Capital expenditures and independent power investments	—	(507)	(1,299)	(1,806)	—	(1,540)	(861)	(2,401)	—	(521)	(617)	(1,138)
Capital contributions to FPL Group Capital and FPL	(418)	—	418	—	(127)	—	127	—	(249)	—	249	—
Other — net	3	(34)	(106)	(137)	(18)	313	(66)	229	—	427	(84)	343
Net cash used in investing activities	(415)	(541)	(987)	(1,943)	(145)	(1,227)	(800)	(2,172)	(249)	(94)	(452)	(795)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES												
Issuance of long-term debt	—	—	947	947	—	1,385	224	1,609	—	146	197	343
Retirement of long-term debt	—	—	(515)	(515)	—	(130)	(454)	(584)	—	(338)	(389)	(727)
Increase (decrease) in short-term debt	—	353	466	819	—	135	94	229	—	16	(40)	(24)
Capital contributions from FPL Group	—	18	(18)	—	—	127	(127)	—	—	249	(249)	—
Repurchases of common stock	(150)	—	—	(150)	(116)	—	—	(116)	(62)	—	—	(62)
Dividends	(366)	(314)	314	(366)	(355)	—	—	(355)	(345)	—	—	(345)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(516)	57	1,194	735	(471)	1,517	(263)	783	(407)	73	(481)	(815)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	28	(325)	65	(232)	(22)	346	(150)	174	(2)	(13)	148	133
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(16)	376	1	361	6	30	151	187	8	43	3	54
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 12	$ 51	$ 66	$ 129	$ (16)	$ 376	$ 1	$ 361	$ 6	$ 30	$ 151	$ 187

(a) Represents FPL, other subsidiaries and consolidating adjustments.

16. QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)

Condensed consolidated quarterly financial information is as follows:

(millions, except per share amounts)	2000				1999			
	March 31(a)	June 30(a)	Sept. 30(a)	Dec. 31(a)	March 31(a)	June 30(a)	Sept. 30(a)	Dec. 31(a)
Operating revenues	$1,468	$1,670	$2,087	$1,857	$1,412	$1,614	$1,892	$1,520
Operating income	$ 237	$ 347	$ 511	$ 145(c)	$ 208	$ 135(d)	$ 470	$ 107(e)
Net income	$ 121	$ 204	$ 314	$ 65(c)	$ 209(f)	$ 77(d)	$ 291	$ 120(e)(g)
Earnings per share:(b)								
Basic	$ 0.71	$ 1.20	$ 1.85	$ 0.39(c)	$ 1.22(f)	$ 0.45(d)	$ 1.70	$ 0.71(e)(g)
Assuming dilution	$ 0.71	$ 1.20	$ 1.84	$ 0.38(c)	$ 1.22(f)	$ 0.45(d)	$ 1.70	$ 0.71(e)(g)
Dividends per share	$ 0.54	$ 0.54	$ 0.54	$ 0.54	$ 0.52	$ 0.52	$ 0.52	$ 0.52
High-low common stock sales prices	$48¼-36⅜	$50 13/16-41 13/16	$67⅛-47⅛	$73-59⅜	$61 15/16-50⅛	$60½-52⅞	$56 11/16-49⅛	$52½-41⅛

(a) In the opinion of FPL Group, all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring accruals necessary to present a fair statement of the amounts shown for such periods, have been made. Results of operations for an interim period may not give a true indication of results for the year.
(b) The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the total for the year due to rounding.
(c) Includes merger-related expenses.
(d) Includes impairment loss on Maine assets.
(e) Includes the settlement of litigation between FPL and FMPA.
(f) Includes gain on the sale of an investment in Adelphia common stock.
(g) Includes gain on the redemption of a one-third ownership interest in a cable limited partnership.