



Tax Reform and Impacts on the Business

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Proprietary & Confidential Information

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Tax reform was intended to result in a more equitable, simple tax code that would stimulate investment

Where We Started



Tax Reform Bill



- 6 versions of the bill
- 2,500 pages of legislative text
- 850 pages of legislative history
- 274 amendments proposed
- 19 revenue/budget analyses prepared



Simplification?

Definitely not simplified, but designed to stimulate investment



U.S. companies react to tax reform

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Apple to Pay \$38 Billion in Taxes on Cash Overseas, Build New U.S. Campus



Pfizer Plans \$5 Billion Boost in U.S. Manufacturing From Tax-Law Changes -- Update

The Washington Times

After Trump tax cuts, ExxonMobil to invest \$50 billion in U.S. business



Cisco, Pfizer, Coca-Cola plan to turn over gains from proposed tax cuts to shareholders

Bloomberg

FedEx to Borrow \$1.5 Billion for Contribution to Pension Plan After Tax Changes



Tax Cuts and Jobs Act had an immediate impact on 2017 and will continue to impact 2018 and beyond

Permanent Broad-based Corporate Tax Reform

- **Immediate Impact**

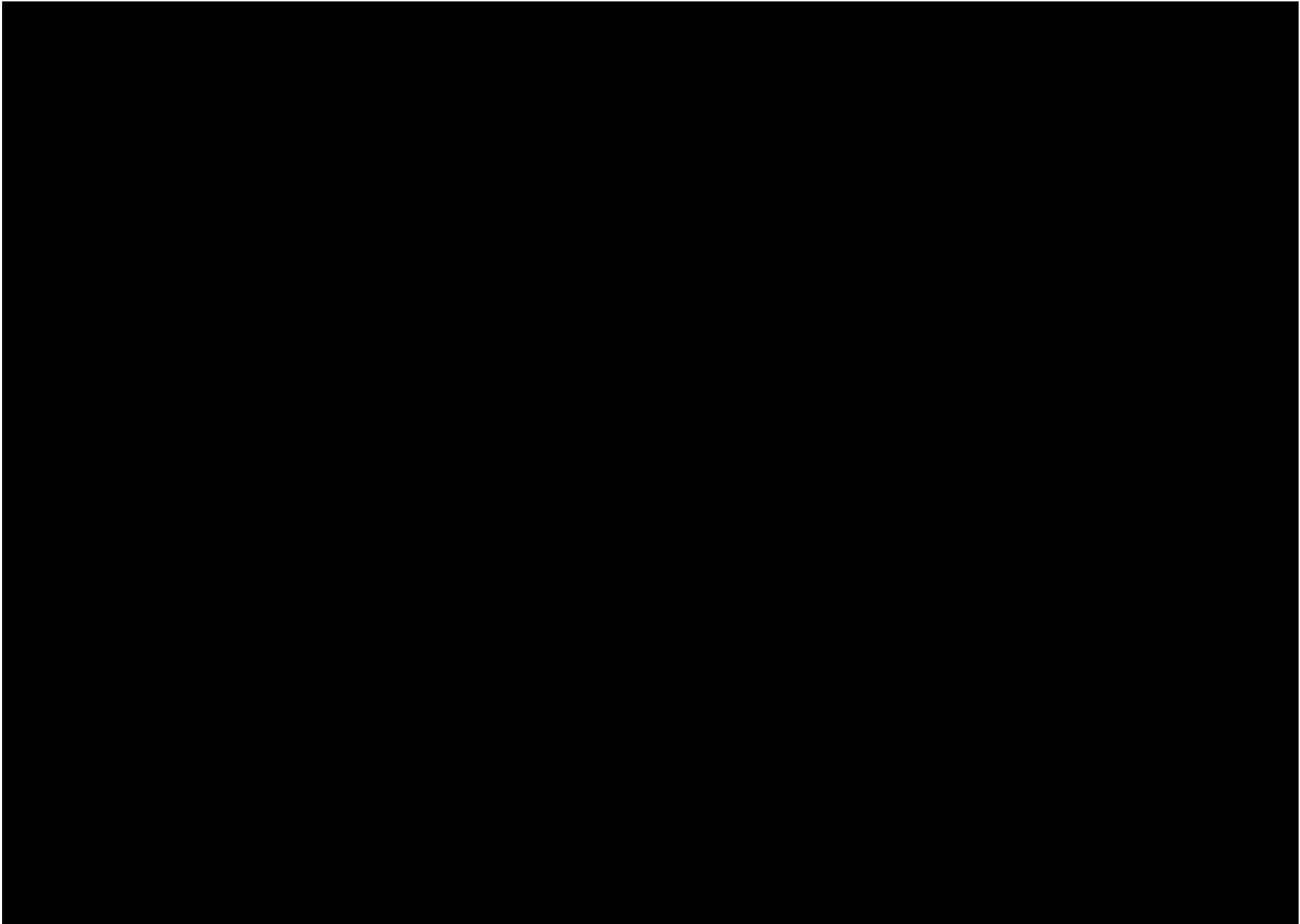
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Altered approach to Hurricane Irma recovery

- **Provisions with potential future impact**

- 40% reduction in statutory tax rate from 35% to 21%
- 100% bonus depreciation for 5 years for unregulated business
- Limitation on interest deductibility for unregulated business
- Eliminated the domestic production deduction
- Complex international tax provisions
- Acceleration of revenue recognition

The direct and indirect impact on [REDACTED] FPL
are material and far-reaching





100% bonus depreciation applies to property acquired after Sept. 27, 2017 and placed in service prior to 2023

Bonus Depreciation

Prior law

- **Qualified property eligible for bonus depreciation**
 - 50% in 2017
 - 40% in 2018
 - 30% in 2019



2017 Tax Act

- **Unregulated businesses**
 - 100% bonus depreciation through 2022 (phase-down through 2026)
 - Prior law applies to assets under contract prior to Sept. 28, 2017
 - 50% or 100% bonus depreciation during Q4 2017
- **Regulated businesses**
 - Generally not eligible for bonus depreciation
 - Prior law applies to assets under contract prior to Sept. 28, 2017

Accelerating deductions is NPV accretive, but extends PTC/ITC utilization



Net interest expense limited to 30% EBITDA / EBIT

Interest Expense

- **Prior Law**
 - Interest generally deductible
- **2017 Tax Act**
 - Defers net interest expense in excess of 30% EBITDA (30% EBIT after 2021)
 - Deferred interest indefinitely carried forward
 - Interest expense “properly allocable” to utilities exempt from limitation
 - 30% EBITDA/EBIT determined at consolidated group level and separately at partnership level

E	Earnings
B	Before
I	Interest
T	Taxes
D	Depreciation
A	Amortization

EBITDA not expected to limit interest deductibility, allocation of holding company interest requires guidance

Flexibility in the settlement agreement allows FPL customers to realize immediate benefits from tax reform

FPL Response to Tax Reform

- Lower tax rate reduces revenue requirements by \$650M per year
 - Hurricane Irma created a \$1.3 B regulatory asset
 - FPL planned a 3-year storm surcharge
 - \$4.00 in 2018 and \$5.50 in 2019-2020
 - The surcharge and tax benefits would have caused FPL to over-earn
- Immediately expense costs of Hurricane Irma in 2017 by writing off the regulatory asset
 - Primarily offset Irma costs by reserve amortization/surplus
 - Avoids FPL over-earning
 - Builds surplus
 - Maintains ROE within the allowed range
 - Potential to defer rate case by up to two years

Foregoing the surcharge will save the average customer \$250 and could preserve the settlement agreement



Pages 9-12 are not produced because they are not related to FPL and are not relevant.