FINAL

CONFERENCE CALL
SECOND QUARTER 2007 EARNINGS RELEASE
JULY 30, 2007

(1) SECOND QUARTER 2007 EARNINGS CONFERENCE CALL

Jim von Riesemann:

Thank you Kim.

Good morning everyone and welcome to our 2007 second quarter earnings conference call.

Moray Dewhurst, Chief Financial Officer of FPL Group, will provide an overview of our performance for the quarter. Also with us this morning are: Lew Hay, FPL Group's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; Jim Robo, President and Chief Operating Officer of FPL Group; Armando Olivera, President of Florida Power & Light Company; and, Mitch Davidson, President of FPL Energy.

Following Moray's remarks, our senior management team will be available to take your questions.

(2) SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

Let me remind you that our comments today will include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Any statements made herein about future operating results or other future events are forward-looking statements under the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. A discussion of factors that could cause actual results or events to vary is contained in the Appendix herein, in our SEC filings, and in the investors section of our website, www.FPLGroup.com.

And now, I would like to turn the call over to Moray Dewhurst.

Moray…

Moray Dewhurst:

Thank you Jim and good morning everyone.

(3) SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

FPL Group delivered very good results overall in the second quarter, despite extremely unfavorable weather impacts at both main businesses. FPL's results were hurt by very weak cooling degree day comparisons, while FPL Energy's wind portfolio experienced its worst quarter in over a decade in terms of resource availability. Together, these weather effects amounted to over $50 million of lower earnings for the quarter. Despite these impacts, adjusted earnings per share grew by 30 percent. The underlying operating performance of both businesses remains solid.

Looking forward, even with the disappointing weather impacts for the second quarter we remain confident that we are on track to deliver adjusted EPS for the full year at or near the high end of our original range of $3.35-3.45 per share, assuming, as always, that the weather for the balance of the year is normal.

Our prospects for 2008 remain strong and the outlook for 2009 and beyond has been reinforced by developments in the second quarter. We have been examining ways to accelerate the growth of our wind business and are announcing new growth targets today, which I will discuss in more detail later. We now expect our 2007 and 2008 combined program to be at least 2,000 megawatts, rather than the 1,500 or so that we had previously discussed. For the period 2007 to 2012, we believe adding at least 8,000 megawatts and hopefully as much as 10,000 MW is achievable. This will be favorable to our earnings prospects, primarily for 2009 and beyond but also to some extent for 2008. For 2008 we now believe an appropriate range for adjusted EPS expectations is $3.70 to $3.90, rather than the $3.60 to $3.80 that we first noted last fall. We will provide a more detailed update with the third quarter call, consistent with our practice of the last few years.

Given the fundamentals we see driving commodity prices for the next several years, coupled with the new growth goals we are announcing today for the wind business, we believe a period of average annual EPS growth of around 10 percent out through at least 2012 is reasonably achievable. As with all forward-looking statements, this expectation depends upon a variety of factors, and I will discuss this topic more later on.

As a reminder, when we discuss FPL Group's earnings expectations, we assume normal weather and mark our currently open positions to the current forward curves. We also exclude the effect of adopting new accounting standards, if any, and the mark-to-market effect of non-qualifying hedges, neither of which can be determined at this time.

Now, let's look at the results for the second quarter.

(4) FPL GROUP – SECOND QUARTER RESULTS

In the second quarter of 2007, FPL Group's GAAP results were $405 million or $1.01 per share compared to $236 million or 60 cents per share during the 2006 second quarter. FPL Group's adjusted 2007 second quarter net income and EPS were $347 million and 86 cents, respectively, compared with $260 million or 66 cents per share in 2006. The difference between the reported results and the adjusted results is the positive mark in our non-qualifying hedge category, which I will discuss in more detail later in the call.

Please refer to the Appendix of the presentation for a complete reconciliation of GAAP results to adjusted earnings. FPL Group's management uses adjusted earnings internally for financial planning, for analysis of performance, for reporting of results to the Board of Directors and as input in determining whether performance targets are met for performance-based compensation under the company's employee incentive compensation plan. FPL Group also uses earnings expressed in this fashion when communicating its earnings outlook to analysts and investors. FPL Group management believes that adjusted earnings provide a more meaningful representation of FPL Group's fundamental earnings power.

Please note that all prior period amounts have been adjusted to reflect the application in the fourth quarter of 2006 of an accounting standard change related to planned major maintenance activities, which had a two million dollar impact on 2006's second quarter results, equating to less than a penny a share.

(5) FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT - OVERVIEW

Florida Power & Light performed well in the second quarter, despite the negative weather comparisons I mentioned earlier. Customer growth continued at a healthy pace as the Florida economy continues to perform well, despite the housing slowdown. Weather-adjusted usage growth was positive, as the lagged effects of last year's price increases rolled off, and while we continue to believe there is a bit more uncertainty about underlying usage growth than perhaps we have seen in the past, at this point we don't believe we are seeing any fundamental shift in usage patterns.

In May, we placed the 1,144 megawatt Turkey Point 5 generating facility into service, slightly ahead of schedule and under budget. The addition of this facility to our portfolio will be beneficial both to customers and to shareholders, with a slight increase in base rates more than offset by the fuel savings arising from the incremental efficiency of the new unit.

O&M expenses in the quarter were up slightly, and the general trend this year is roughly consistent with our expectations.

In May, an FPL subsidiary issued $652 million of storm bonds for the repayment of prudently incurred restoration costs associated primarily with the 2004 and 2005 storm seasons and to replenish our storm reserve. We are pleased that the pricing of this debt set a new benchmark for utility securitization transactions. As part of this issuance, our storm reserve was replenished to give us the capacity to absorb up to about $200 million in possible future restoration costs. The issuance of these securitized bonds was enabled by legislation enacted in 2005, and authorized by the Florida Public Service Commission last summer.

We continue to build generation to meet the growth in our service territory. The first of two 1,220 megawatt units at our West

County Energy Center is currently under construction and is expected to be placed into service in 2009; the second unit should enter service in 2010.

In early June, the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) rejected our proposal to build an ultra super-critical pulverized coal facility in Glades County, citing uncertainties about the long-term economics of the project. This decision has no material impact today, and the likely practical consequence is that Florida Power & Light will see moderately increased reliance on natural gas during the middle years of the next decade. However, the PSC's discussions, together with Governor Crist's orders coming out of the Florida Global Climate Summit, suggest to us that the outlook for new nuclear construction is becoming more favorable. We continue to pursue all necessary steps to ensure that we can add new nuclear capacity if and when both economics and regulatory circumstances justify it.

(6) FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT - EARNINGS

For the second quarter, Florida Power & Light reported net income of $211 million, compared with $182 million in last year's second quarter. The corresponding contributions to EPS were 53 cents this year, compared to 46 cents last year.

As a reminder, last year's results were affected by the write-off of certain unrecoverable storm restoration costs.

(7) CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS GROWTH; RETAIL SALES ANALYSIS

Customer growth remains strong. For the second quarter of 2007, the average number of FPL customer accounts increased by 95,000, or 2.2 percent, slightly ahead of our long-term historical growth rate.

This continuation of the trend from the first quarter is encouraging and should help allay fears that some of you have expressed regarding the housing slowdown and the potential impact it might have on our underlying customer growth rates. Of course, we continue to monitor developments in the housing market and the potential impact they may have on future results. However, at this point we do not believe we will see a major decline in growth as long as the economic fundamentals in the state remain strong. We do see significant supply-demand imbalances in certain segments of the market that will take some time to work through, and these may have local effects. I should also note that we have seen a number of articles generally covering the Florida housing market, not all of which have cited correct facts. For example, one report incorrectly stated that the housing industry accounts for 20 percent of all employment in Florida, when the correct figure is actually closer to 9 percent. Although it is true that employment growth has slowed in Florida, it continues at a pace in excess of the rest of the country. Despite job losses in the construction sector, overall employment growth in Florida for the year ending May 2007 was a healthy 1.7 percent.

As I indicated at the outset of the call, the second quarter weather comparisons were quite unfavorable. Florida experienced a very mild quarter in terms of heat and humidity, especially in south Florida, and this had its typical dampening effect on demand. As a result, usage growth associated with weather declined 7.4 percent quarter over quarter which reduced earnings by about 11 cents per share.

Underlying usage growth and all other effects amounted to a positive 2.1 percent impact. As we have noted in the past, usage growth can be quite volatile from quarter to quarter, but the return to positive values is consistent with the drivers of our revenue model and encouraging.

(8) FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT – O & M AND DEPRECIATION

For the second quarter, FPL's 2007 O&M expense was $366 million, up $7 million from the prior year figures. Higher nuclear, employee benefits and customer service costs were offset by lower distribution expenses. Last year's second quarter saw unusually high distribution spending, driven by additional maintenance and repair activities after the 2005 hurricane season.

For the full year, we continue to see increases in nuclear and fossil generation as well as employee benefits and customer service costs and, of course, our Storm Secure® program as being the main drivers of O&M growth. Overall, our expectations for O&M for the full year are a little better now than when we developed our initial view last fall.

So far this year we have spent roughly $20 million in incremental O&M on our Storm Secure initiative. For the next few years, we expect to spend about $50 million of incremental O&M per year and between $75 and $200 million per year in incremental capital for Storm Secure activities.

Depreciation in the second quarter fell $3 million to $194 million as higher distribution and generation depreciation, including the impact from the addition of the Turkey Point 5 unit, were offset by reductions in certain amounts recovered through the capacity clause. Underlying base depreciation increased by $9 million.

(9) FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT – EARNINGS CONTRIBUTION DRIVERS

The table on the accompanying Chart summarizes the drivers of the earnings growth for Florida Power & Light, which netted to an increase of seven cents per share. In the interest of time, I will not read each number for you. For those of you without immediate access to the slides, they are available in the investor section of our web site www.FPLGroup.com. To summarize, however, despite a drag from unfavorable weather comparisons, which more than offset the absence of last year's storm cost disallowances, Florida Power & Light's earnings grew at a healthy pace. A number of small, positive effects combined to yield better overall performance than we expected, given the disappointing weather comparison. If we experience normal weather for the balance of the year, FPL's EPS contribution will still likely show good growth over last year, but will probably fall a little short of our original expectations.

(10) FPL ENERGY – OVERVIEW

Let me now turn to FPL Energy, where adjusted earnings per share improved by nearly 30 percent year over year, despite the weakest wind resource in at least the last thirteen years. The growth in earnings contribution was driven by new assets and strong performance from the merchant portfolio, which benefited from the replacement of older, lower-priced hedges. These positive drivers were generally consistent with our expectations, although the magnitude has been somewhat better than expected, thus helping us offset the poor wind resource.

Our outlook for the balance of the year remains strong, with the drivers of growth generally consistent with the experience of the first half of the year and our expectations from last fall. We remain on track to add the Point Beach nuclear facility to the portfolio later in the year. Our 2007 wind program is moving along nicely, and absent extraordinary market conditions our high degree of hedging for 2007 means that this year's adjusted results should not be significantly affected by commodity price movements.

For 2008 and beyond, we see continued growth at FPL Energy, driven first and foremost by new wind development. For the past several quarters, we have indicated that we expected our 2007 and 2008 wind programs to add at least 1,500 megawatts of incremental wind capacity to our portfolio. We now expect to do much better than this, with at least 2,000 megawatts of new capacity over the same time frame. We are in the process of ramping up our development efforts to take advantage of the favorable environment for wind energy, and I will discuss this further in a couple of slides. For the period 2007 to 2012 we expect to add at least 8,000 megawatts of new capacity and hope to reach as much as 10,000.

(11) FPL ENERGY RESULTS – SECOND QUARTER 2007

FPL Energy's 2007 second quarter reported results were $203 million, or 51 cents per share, compared with $90 million, or 23 cents per share in the prior period results. Adjusted earnings for the second quarter of 2007, which exclude the effect of non-qualifying hedges, were $145 million, or 36 cents per share, compared to $110 million, or 28 cents per share.

In the second quarter of 2007, we recorded a gain in the non-qualifying hedge category of $58 million after-tax, reflecting the decrease in forward commodity prices we experienced this quarter. Of the $58 million gain this quarter, $11 million represents the roll-off of prior period losses in this category, while $47 million represents the impact of market price changes. The market price changes were heavily concentrated in the front end of the forward curves – particularly 2007 and 2008 – where we are well hedged and forward prices for 2009 and beyond increased slightly. Thus, the decline in prices has had little effect on our expectations for future growth.

As a reminder, the types of transactions that we classify as non-qualifying are those that must be marked to market under GAAP but that provide an economic hedge to a position that is not marked to market, thus creating an unavoidable mismatch in current period GAAP results. We continue to believe it is more useful to think of FPL Energy results excluding the impact of the non-qualifying hedge category, whether that impact is positive or negative. Comparisons of period-to-period GAAP results can be quite misleading when there is significant volatility in the non-qualifying hedge category.

(12) FPL Energy Contribution Drivers

FPL Energy's second quarter adjusted EPS contribution increased eight cents, or nearly 30 percent. New investment contributed four cents per share, primarily driven by roughly 770 megawatts of new wind relative to last year's second quarter.

The contribution of the existing portfolio improved by seven cents per share. Operational performance was strong, and the only real negative in the quarter was the poor wind resource. Unfortunately, looking back over thirteen years of data, which is as far back as we have constructed the composite wind index that seeks to measure the naturally varying resource available to the portfolio, the second quarter of 2007 is the lowest on record. The shortfall in wind resource relative to long-term averages equated to about $20 million of net income contribution. Simple extrapolation of the wind index would have suggested an even greater impact, but in fact our actual performance was slightly better than the raw wind resource comparison would suggest. As I have mentioned before, the wind index is a reasonable approximation of the underlying resource available to our projects, based on easily verifiable data from reference towers, but the correlation between the index and the actual output of the portfolio is not perfect. Please refer to the Appendix of the presentation for additional detail on the wind index.

Elsewhere in our existing fleet, the NEPOOL portfolio experienced the anticipated expansion of margins associated with the rollover of old hedges to higher values along with favorable capacity revenues. The Seabrook nuclear facility was the primary contributor to these results. Hydro performance in Maine was a bit better than we expected, and we had some good opportunities for the Maine fossil assets. Market conditions were also favorable in ERCOT. The improved performance from NEPOOL and ERCOT more than offset decreases from the non-wind contracted projects.

Asset optimization and trading activities increased by a penny a share from last year’s second quarter driven primarily by our full requirements business. Market conditions remained favorable for this piece of our portfolio.

Restructuring activities were flat compared with last year's first quarter.

All other factors were a negative four cents per share, driven primarily by additional interest expense and overhead, which reflects continuing investment in the growth of the business.

(13) MARKET CONDITIONS – AN UPDATE

As many of you know, there has been a lot of movement in forward gas prices recently. This first quarter saw an upward shift in the curve, while the second quarter saw a significant drop-off for the balance of 2007 and to a lesser extent for 2008. Forward prices for the out years increased modestly. The net effect on our portfolio was small. Because of the high degree of hedging for 2007 and 2008, there is little net impact on our expected results for these years, while the continued strength in longer term forward prices is positive.

Our hedge position for 2007 changed little. As a practical matter, commodity price fluctuations for 2007, unless they are extreme, will have little impact on our expected results for this year. Our hedge position for 2008 increased slightly, and more than 85 percent of our expected gross margin for next year is protected against market price movements. During the quarter we continued to layer in additional hedges for future years as conditions warranted. We will provide an initial view of our 2009 outlook, together with associated hedging data, with our third quarter release.

(14) ACCELERATING THE GROWTH OF THE WIND BUSINESS

Before closing I would like to continue to try and add to the information available to you about the prospects and value of our wind portfolio. As you probably know, no other company in the world has developed more wind capacity than FPL Energy, and we are by far the largest wind energy producer in this country. The general environment has been favorable for renewables businesses generally for some time, and we believe that the prospects for our wind business for at least the next five years or so have if anything improved over the course of the last year. Given our current competitive position, we believe there is a real opportunity to accelerate the growth of our business, and for the past several months we have been challenging our development team to see how quickly we should be seeking to grow the business. Many of you have asked us whether we are constrained by availability of sites or by turbine manufacturing capacity or by some other factor. We have consistently answered that there is no one limiting factor, but that there are real trade-offs to be considered between how quickly we seek to grow and the expected profitability of that growth. Our goal is to find the growth path that maximizes value for the shareholder.

We are by no means finished in our efforts to implement a new, higher growth strategy, but we are in a position to provide some measure of our increased expectations for new wind development. Specifically, for the 2007 and 2008 programs combined, where previously we have indicated that we expected to add at least 1,500 megawatts, we now believe that we will be able to achieve at least 2,000 megawatts. Looking out beyond 2008, we believe that an annual program averaging 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts, while sustaining good levels of expected profitability, is realistic. As a consequence, today we are announcing that our goal for the six-year period 2007 through 2012 is to add between eight and ten thousand megawatts to our portfolio, effectively more than tripling it.

To achieve these levels of growth obviously will require certain supporting conditions. Chief among these is continued public policy support, most likely in the form of a continuing combination of meaningful state and/or federal renewable portfolio standards and the production tax credit. In addition, adequate transmission facilities will need to be developed on a timely basis to support utilization of some of the most attractive wind regions, and the global supply chain will need to continue to expand, as it has been doing successfully over the last few years.

(15) PIPELINE GEARED TO EXPECTED FUTURE PROGRAM SIZE

Our expectations for 2007 and 2008 are at this stage underpinned by a portfolio of advanced stage or construction projects. Beyond 2008 there is obviously a greater degree of uncertainty. However, rather than focus on specific projects and their probability-weighted expected contribution we can look to the scale of activities that we undertake that in due course lead to the introduction to service of new megawatts.

On the accompanying Chart, we have tried to segment our pipeline of new projects and prospects and show how they relate to likely new megawatts in service. Today, we have roughly 1,000 megawatts either already under construction or ready to proceed to construction. This means all pre-requisites – land acquisition, permits, transmission agreements, customer contract or marketing plan, and equipment – are all in place. These, of course, are the backbone of our 2007 program. We have another roughly 2,000 megawatts at what we consider an advanced stage of development. This typically means that we have good site data, and met towers have been installed and gathering data for at least a year; nearly all necessary land easements have been acquired; a transmission interconnect application has been filed; and either a contract is under negotiation with a specific customer or a marketing plan has been developed. To meet our criteria for late-stage status we must be confident that there is a high likelihood that the project will actually proceed, even though all the i's may not yet have been dotted and the t's crossed. In general, unless we subsequently uncover a fatal flaw, late-stage projects will become active, producing megawatts within 12 to 18 months. Thus, today, the late-stage pipeline is expected to feed the 2008 construction program and a portion of the 2009 program.

Beyond late-stage development we have another roughly 7,500 megawatts of potential projects in various earlier stages of development. While there is more variability here, typically this means that wind modeling has been completed and we have begun gathering on-site data with met towers, although we may not yet have the full set of data without which we will not make a decision to proceed. Feasibility screens – for transmission service, environmental issues, market demand, etc. – have been completed and a “fatal flaw” analysis passed. Roughly speaking, early stage projects have good potential but could fail to materialize for any one of a number of reasons. We certainly would not expect all 7,500 megawatts to end up as active projects, but a good proportion of them will. In general, these are the projects that will form the backbone of our 2010 and 2011 programs, although one or two of the best will likely move along swiftly enough to become part of the 2009 program.

Finally, we have many more potential projects in what we call the prospecting stage. Today, we can identify roughly 5,000 megawatts in this category, but this is an area that is constantly being expanded and the size is less relevant than the fact that we have an active effort to screen potential new sites. In general, we would not expect today's prospects to become active projects before the 2011 and 2012 time frame, but we know from experience that we need to maintain the effort, since today's prospects will be next year's early stage projects and so on.

As you can see, even with reasonable allowance for attrition, our pipeline today clearly supports our growth goals, and of course we expect to add to the pipeline over time.

Another measure of our development effort, albeit a very rough one, is our land development program. Today, we have exclusive access to over a million acres of "high wind potential" land. To put that in perspective, a megawatt of producing capacity may have around 75 to 125 acres of land supporting it, so a million acres equates very roughly to anywhere from 8,000 to 13,000 megawatts of capacity. Again, not all of this will ultimately turn out to be commercially viable, but of course, we will be adding to the total as we go along.

Before leaving this topic, I should note that there is no consistent definition across the industry of the various stages of development. Another measure of the likelihood of our achieving our growth goals, of course, is our past success. We have clearly demonstrated that we can manage an annual wind program of about 1,000 megawatts. We are effectively looking to double this capacity over the course of the next three or four years. To do so will require scaling up the various supporting functions as we go – everything from land prospecting to wind studies to marketing activities – but assuming that the commercial environment remains attractive, which we think it will, our growth goals mean accelerating what we have already proven we can do very effectively. We look forward to that challenge.

Of course, the increased scale of our wind development will be good for earnings growth. While we view five-year growth numbers with a degree of skepticism, we are confident that with continued strong performance of our core businesses and the execution of the eight to ten thousand megawatt wind development plan, we will be able to sustain average EPS growth of about ten per cent over the five year period. As a rough guide, each 100 megawatts of new wind can add one to one-and-a-half cents per share to EPS.

(16) "OPEN TO CARBON MWH'S"

Another topic that many of you have raised questions about is our exposure to carbon pricing. As you probably know, we are taking an active part in the ongoing public policy dialog about how carbon controls should be imposed, but we continue to believe that we will see some form of carbon constraint in the U.S. before too long. Our business strategy has always anticipated the potential for tightening environmental regulations and we believe we are well ahead of many others as we have one of the nation's cleanest portfolios.

Because of the wide range of control options that have been suggested or are actively being debated it is impossible to know just how FPL Group might be affected. Most likely, there will be both positive effects and negative effects. Nevertheless, we recognize that a number of analysts have started modeling the potential impact of various forms of carbon control, and we have noted that the data for these analyses are not always readily available. To assist in understanding our economic position, at least in part, we have prepared the Chart shown here, which provides a rough estimate of exposure to carbon pricing at FPL Energy. Specifically, the chart shows an estimate of potential megawatt hours of “carbon-free” generation for future years. As such, of course, it depends on a number of assumptions. We have included potential wind, solar, nuclear and hydro production, and we have included those megawatt hours where FPL Energy retains the value of or exposure to carbon pricing. So, for example, a contracted wind project where the customer has the exposure to carbon pricing is not included. For these purposes, we have included all new wind projects, and the range shown on the chart encompasses the 8,000 to 10,000 megawatt development program I have just discussed. As you can see from the chart, by the early part of the next decade, we expect to have roughly 40 to 50 million megawatt-hours of carbon-free generation being produced at FPL Energy. To the extent that carbon constraints are reflected in the market price of energy, obviously such generation can be expected to benefit.

Of course, this chart cannot capture the full effects of carbon constraints, and there may be other parts of our portfolio that either do not benefit or are hurt by carbon constraints, depending upon the exact form in which these are imposed. Nevertheless, we believe we are well positioned to succeed in a carbon-constrained environment. We have worked hard to position ourselves so that our portfolio is well adapted to what we believe will be the energy markets of the future, not just those of today.

(17) FPL Group – 2007 and 2008 Outlook

Turning now to our updated outlook for 2007 and 2008 results, we are making no major changes for 2007 relative to what we shared with you in April. We expect adjusted EPS to be at or near the higher-end of the range $3.35 to $3.45. FPL Energy is ahead of where we would otherwise have expected while Florida Power & Light will clearly be challenged by the tough weather comparisons from the second quarter and as I indicated earlier is likely to come in around the low end of our original range. Corporate & Other is likely to be a bit better than our original expectations, owing to favorable state tax mix effects.

Our prospects for 2008 continue to be encouraging, and with the expanded size of our wind development program we expect to see a modest incremental benefit in 2008, although the major effect will be in 2009 and beyond. Based on what we see today, we think a range of $3.70 to $3.90 per share, up from the $3.60 to $3.80 range we discussed earlier, is now appropriate. As has been our practice in recent years, we will share with you the results of our more detailed financial planning that occurs in the early fall when we discuss third quarter results in October.

Beyond 2008, the expansion of our wind business, coupled with continuing strength in commodities markets, leaves us optimistic we will be able to sustain average growth in adjusted EPS of about 10 percent at least through the 2012 time frame.

As always, our EPS expectations assume normal weather and mark our currently open positions to the current forward curves. We also exclude the effect of adopting new accounting standards, if any, and the mark-to-market effect of non-qualifying hedges, neither of which can be determined at this time.

(18) FPL Group – Second Quarter EPS Contributions

To summarize the 2007 second quarter, on an adjusted basis, FPL contributed 53 cents, FPL Energy contributed 36 cents, and Corporate and Other was a negative 3 cent contribution. That is a total of 86 cents compared to 66 cents in the 2006 second quarter on an adjusted basis. Corporate & Other was a little better than we had expected, owing to favorable state tax effects, driven by the growth in FPL Energy.

To conclude, therefore, we are pleased with our performance thus far for the year. We look forward to continuing to deliver very strong results for our shareholders for this year and beyond.

(19) Q&A Session

And now, we will be happy to answer your questions.