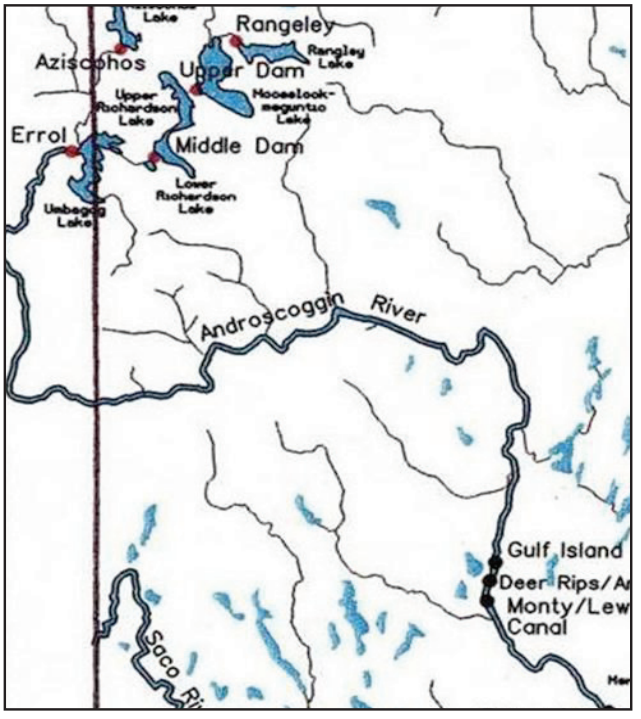
Androscoggin River System



Androscoggin River system

Overview

NextEra™ Energy Resources' Maine hydroelectric operations are located in four river basins in central and southern Maine. The Maine facilities, some of which were built in the early part of the 20th century, were acquired by NextEra™ Energy in 1999.

Reservois

NextEra™ Energy manages five of the six reservoirs supplying the Androscoggin River system: Aziscohos Reservoir, at Aziscohos Dam; Rangeley Lake, at Rangeley Dam; Mooselookmeguntic Lake, at Upper Dam; Upper and Lower Richardson Lake, at Middle Dam and Umbagog Lake, at Errol Dam. The reservoirs store rainwater and snow melt for release downstream to mitigate flooding and supply much of the water needed by industries, utilities and municipalities during dry months.

Power Stations

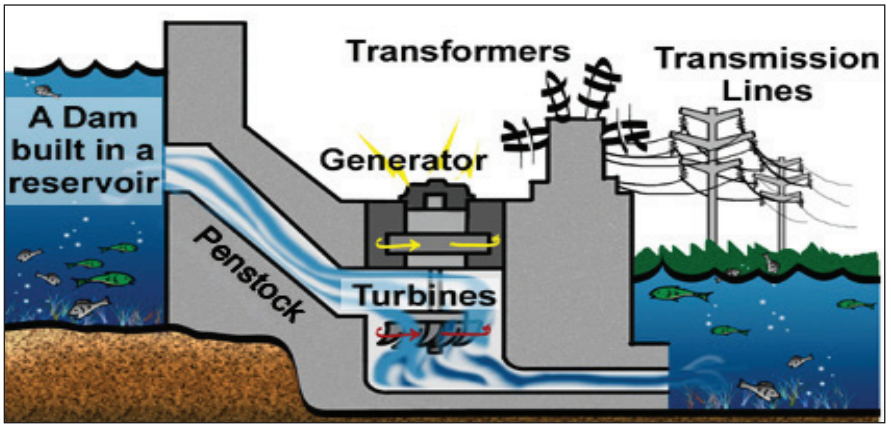
NextEra™ Energy owns and operates five generating stations on the river. Gulf Island Project – Deer Rips: 6.1 megawatts, built in 1902; Gulf Island: 23 megawatts, built in 1926; Androscoggin 3, 3.8 megawatts, built in 1928, and Monty: 28 megawatts, built in 1990. Brunswick, 20.2 megawatts, was first built in 1948 and rebuilt in 1982. A fish passage assists fish over the dam. NextEra™ Energy owns 25 percent of the 6.8 megawatt Aziscohos Dam.

Community Service

NextEra™ Energy Resources employs a staff of 22 and supports many community activities and organizations. In 2007, NextEra™ Energy Resources paid almost $11 million in property taxes on its hydro and fossil generating facilities.

About NextEra™ Energy Resources

- A leading clean energy provider operating wind, natural gas, solar, hydroelectric and nuclear power across the nation
- Approximately 17,000 megawatts of generating capacity in 25 states and Canada
- The largest wind generator in the country with approximately 65 facilities in 16 states and Canada
- A subsidiary of FPL Group, Inc., with headquarters in Juno Beach, Florida



How It Works

The dam structure holds back water in a reservoir, raising the water level. The water is allowed to fall against turbine blades inside the power house, spinning the turbine. (All power plants have a turbine with blades that are either spun by the wind, by steam, by hot gases or by water.) The spinning turbine is connected by a shaft to a generator. The shaft turns the generator and the generator makes electricity. The electricity goes into power lines that move it around the region and deliver it to homes and businesses.