BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: JOINT PETITION TO DETERMINE NEED FOR GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER IN ALACHUA COUNTY, BY GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES AND GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER, LLC.	)	DOCKET NO. 090451-EM DATED: April 29, 2010

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES AND GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER, LLC'S ERRATA TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF RICHARD M. SCHROEDER

Gainesville Regional Utilities and Gainesville Renewable Energy Center, LLC, by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby files revised pages 11, 13, and 28 to the supplemental testimony of Richard M. Schroeder previously filed with the Commission on March 15, 2010, by hand-delivery and U.S. Mail on this 29th day of April, 2010.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served upon the following by United States Mail and electronic mail on this 29th day of April, 2010.

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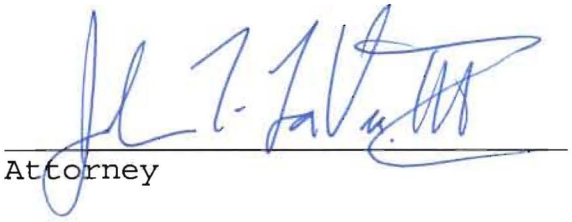

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8. "Woody Biomass Economic Study" – Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Environmental Protection – March 1, 2010 – Exhibit No. __ [RMS 9].

Q. Have you reviewed all of these biomass assessment reports?

A. Yes. I have reviewed all of these reports as they pertain to matters related to biomass feedstock production and supply. For one of those reports, Exhibit No. __ [RMS 5], entitled "Economic Availability of Alternative Biomass Sources for Gainesville, Florida", I was one of the co-principal investigators along with Dr. Matthew Langholtz, a former employee of mine who is now employed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory as a biomass researcher.

Q. In your opinion, what is the overall consensus of these reports regarding the feasibility and long-term sustainability of the supply for GREC?

A. The consistent, general conclusion of all the studies and reports is that Florida can generate amounts of energy from biomass significantly beyond its current levels, and that there is a sufficient supply of a variety of biomass materials, on a long-term basis, in the supply area of GREC, to sustainably support the project without adversely impacting existing users.

Let me first discuss the reports that were commissioned by GRU, [RMS-2] through [RMS-5]. The first biomass fuel supply study was conducted by Post and Cunilio [RMS-2], which was a very straightforward look at the biomass resource. Post and Cunilio effectively asked how much power could be generated if only the biomass located within a 25-mile radius, was considered.

Finally, the Carter, Langholtz, and Schroeder study [RMS-5] was completed in late 2007. Carter is with the UF School of Forestry and Resource Conservation, as was Langholtz at the time, although he is now an employee at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This study evaluated the distribution of a number of forest-derived biomass resources, as well as urban wood waste. It evaluated the cost of obtaining the materials, as well as costs associated with processing it to suitable specifications for boiler fuel, and ultimately transporting it to the Deerhaven site. It also evaluated competition for wood resources by potential, separate facilities to be developed (they have not actually materialized) in Jacksonville and Tallahassee. The study concluded that there was sufficient biomass fuel to easily supply 120 MW of power across the three facilities, and that indeed there was sufficient biomass material to comfortably supply a 100 MW facility in Gainesville.

Q. How do the other reports relate to the feasibility and long-term sustainability of the supply for GREC?

A. The remaining studies, [RMS-6] through [RMS-9], were conducted with a statewide focus, and although they do not address the supply situation for any specific location within the state they do provide some perspective on the potential for biomass energy. First, the Florida Renewable Energy Potential Assessment [RMS-6] completed by Navigant is a comprehensive, thoroughly researched evaluation of all potential types of renewable energy for the state. The study's treatment of biomass fuel included everything from crop residues and manure, to logging residues and other forestry sources, to dedicated energy

Q. Are you familiar with the minimum sustainability standards and the stewardship incentive plan contained within the power purchase agreement between GRU and GREC LLC?

A. Yes I am. In fact, Dr. Matthew Langholz, an employee of mine at that time participated in the Ad-hoc Forestry Committee that GRU convened to assist with the development of these standards and the incentive plan, along with environmentalists, academics, forestry professionals and regulators.

Q. Please summarize the minimum sustainability standards and the stewardship incentive plan contained within the power purchase agreement between GRU and GREC LLC.

A. The Minimum Sustainability Standards applying to forest-derived material have the following key features, and will be overseen by certified professional foresters:

1. All biomass fuel must be obtained from forests in compliance with Best Management Practices (water resources protection)
2. Biomass fuel cannot be obtained from the conversion of natural forests to plantations (biodiversity/native ecosystem protection)
3. Stumps cannot be utilized for fuel (soil fertility maintenance)
4. No material from nonnative species except eradication projects can be utilized (native ecosystem protection)
5. Land from which biomass has been harvested must be replanted within 3 years (forest cover sustainability)