

August 17, 2006

VIA HAND DELIVERY & ELECTRONIC MAIL

Luly E. Massaro, Commission Clerk
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

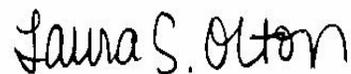
**RE: Docket 3761 – Request for Summer Moratorium
Comments**

Dear Ms. Massaro:

Enclosed please find ten (10) copies of National Grid's comments to the George Wiley Center's request for a summer moratorium in the above-captioned proceeding.

Thank you for your attention to this transmittal. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact me at (401) 784-7667.

Very truly yours,



Laura S. Olton

Enclosures

cc: Docket 3761 Service List

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
BEFORE THE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Petition to Implement a Summer Moratorium)	Docket No. 3761
)	
)	

Comments of National Grid

Introduction

On July 28, 2006, the George Wiley Center filed a petition seeking that the Public Utilities Commission (“Commission”) institute a summer moratorium on utility shut-offs on days when the temperature reached 90 degrees or above. At the Commission’s open meeting on August 4, 2006, the Commission agreed to open a docket to consider the petition to institute a summer moratorium on utility terminations whenever the temperature reached 90 degrees and an ozone alert is in place. The Commission has sought comments from the utilities and interested parties.¹ This document contains the comments of The Narragansett Electric Company, d/b/a National Grid (“National Grid” or “Company”) on the summer moratorium issue, including a proposal that improves upon the agreement that it already has made not to shut off customers when the temperature exceeds 90 degrees this summer. In short, we believe that the policy is better tied to those days during the summer when a “heat advisory” is issued. Because a “heat advisory” is tied to the potential health effect on people, rather than a mere temperature

¹ Prior to the Commission’s open meeting, National Grid suspended utility terminations during the recent heat wave, and did not perform any residential shut-offs for nonpayment from August 1 through August 3, 2006. Additionally, on August 7, 2006, the Company committed that it would not perform any residential shut-offs for nonpayment for the rest of this summer when the day-ahead forecast of temperature in Providence is 90 degrees or higher and expected to last for more than a four hour period.

gauge, it is a more effective tool to prevent unintended health impacts on customers on hot days.

More specifically, National Grid proposes a policy that the Company will not shut off any residential customers for nonpayment when the National Weather Service (“NWS”) has issued an excessive heat advisory or warning for Rhode Island. The NWS issues heat advisories for Rhode Island when the Heat Index is 100 degrees or more. The Heat Index, given in degrees Fahrenheit (° F), is a measure of how hot it feels when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature. Heat advisories and heat warnings could be issued when the temperature is lower than 90° F. For example, if the actual temperature is 86° F and the relative humidity is 80%, the Heat Index is 100° F, and the NWS would issue a heat advisory for Rhode Island. The NWS, Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”), and American Red Cross, among other agencies, all use the Heat Index as a measure for describing health warnings related to heat. Thus, National Grid believes that use of the Heat Index, and the NWS heat advisory and heat warning criteria, are a more appropriate measure for health risks than temperature alone.

The Company developed this proposal after research on other utility programs. This research examined which states have a summer moratorium or policies regarding shut-offs during the summer, whether certain utilities have established their own policies during excessive heat, the safety, health and risk factors affected by heat, the criteria for implementation of the moratorium, and whether it would be appropriate for National Grid to establish a summer shut-off policy for Rhode Island based on heat. National Grid’s proposal and the Company’s research are described further below.

The National Weather Service

The NWS, a government agency which operates under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”), provides the country with information regarding the weather. The NWS Weather Forecast Office at Taunton, Massachusetts operates twenty-four hours daily to provide a wide range of weather services to Southern New England. The Southern New England Weather Forecast Office provides warning and forecast services for all of Rhode Island, most of Massachusetts, Northern Connecticut, and Cheshire and Hillsborough counties in Southern New Hampshire. Besides public weather services, the Weather Forecast Office at Taunton provides marine, aviation, fire weather, and hydrological forecast services. Warnings are issued for a wide range of phenomena that include tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, flash floods, coastal floods, high winds, and winter storms. Public forecasts range from the next couple of hours to the next five days. The Southern New England Weather Forecast Office issues marine forecasts, warnings, and advisories for the coastal waters from the Merrimack River in Massachusetts to Watch Hill, Rhode Island.

The NWS uses the “Heat Index”, sometimes referred to as the “apparent temperature”, in order to determine heat-related warnings. According to the NWS, “excessive heat” results from a combination of high temperatures (significantly above normal) and high humidities. At certain levels, the human body cannot maintain proper internal temperatures and may experience heat-related illness. See Attachment 1, Heat Wave Brochure, produced by NOAA’s NWS, FEMA and the American Red Cross, describing the Heat Index and its relation to specific heat disorders, particularly for people in higher risk groups. The Company has separately attached a Heat Index Chart

that calculates the Heat Index based on temperature and relative humidity. Attachment 2. [Heat Index Chart] This chart shows the health-related danger zone and extreme danger zone based on the Heat Index.

The NWS has a procedural directive providing guidance for the local weather forecast offices to issue outlooks, watches, advisories, and warnings for non-precipitation weather events (such as excessive heat). See NWSI 10-515, issued November 1, 2005. A “watch” is used when the risk of a hazardous non-precipitation weather event has increased, but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. Warnings and advisories are issued when a hazardous non-precipitation weather event is occurring, is imminent, or has a very high probability of occurrence. A warning is used for conditions posing a threat to life or property. An advisory is for less serious conditions that cause significant inconvenience and, if caution is not exercised, could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property. Id. at page 5.

Generally, the issuance criteria for a “heat advisory” are that the Heat Index values are forecast to meet or exceed locally-defined advisory criteria for one to two days. As stated above, the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Taunton issues heat advisories for Rhode Island when the daytime Heat Index $\geq 100^{\circ}$ F. See Attachment 3A [NWS Heat Index Advisory Criteria]. These advisories are event-driven and are typically updated at least once every six to eight hours. The NWS issues “heat warnings” for Rhode Island when the Heat Index is $\geq 105^{\circ}$ F. See Attachment 3B [NWS Heat Index Warning Criteria].

The NWS in Taunton issued a heat advisory for the area on August 1, and it updated and extended the notice as conditions changed. On August 2, 2006, the Rhode

Island Department of Health issued its own heat advisory, relying on the information provided by the NWS. Attachment 4.

The Company believes that establishing a policy that utilizes the NWS for its determination of weather alerts is more reliable than using a measure, such as temperature forecasts, that can have variations based on either source or location. The NWS is a single, independent, governmental organization, whose task is to determine and publicize weather-related advisories and warnings for the nation and region. Reliance on the NWS would eliminate any issue for the utilities regarding what forecasts should be relied upon in determining an excessive heat situation, what the appropriate temperature threshold should be, and how long any situation would remain in effect, among other things. Moreover, all of the literature reviewed by the Company demonstrates that the Heat Index, which combines relative humidity and temperature, is more indicative of heat risk than temperature alone.

As stated above, an excessive heat advisory for Rhode Island would be issued by the NWS if the Heat Index is forecast to be equal to or greater than 100° F. A heat warning would be issued if the Heat Index is forecast to be equal to or greater than 105° F. Thus, National Grid proposes that it will not terminate any residential customer for nonpayment if the NWS issues a heat advisory or heat warning for Rhode Island.

Other States' Policies and Practices

The Company also reviewed rules and practices regarding summer moratoria on shut-offs across the United States. According to our research, it appears that six states – Arizona, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, and Oklahoma – have summer season

provisions related to non-termination of residential customers. Arizona's rule is the most general; it does not contain a specific temperature or heat index standard. The Arkansas rule, which relates only to elderly and handicapped customers, is the only provision with a standard based solely on temperature. The other four states have non-termination provisions that are based on the NWS heat advisory and Heat Index.

The Arizona Corporation Commission's Electric Rule R14-2-211 (A)(5)(c) provides, "A utility shall not terminate residential service where the customer has an inability to pay and where weather will be especially dangerous to health as defined or as determined by the Commission." The Company had discussions with an analyst at the Arizona Corporation Commission to determine if the Commission established "when weather will be especially dangerous to health." According to the analyst, the Commission looks at each situation individually to determine whether health risks are present. The analyst also indicated that it would require a "three-digit" temperature to be dangerous to health.

The Arkansas Public Service Commission General Service Rules contain a hot weather protection provision related solely to residential elderly and handicapped customers. Rule 6.18(E), Hot Weather Protection, states, "An electric or gas utility shall not suspend residential service to an elderly or handicapped customer on a day when the National Weather Service forecasts that a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit or higher will occur at any time during the following 24 hour period."

The four other states that have "summer moratorium" rules rely on the Heat Index, or when the NWS issues a heat advisory or warning. The Wisconsin Service Rules for Electrical Utilities, PSC 113.0301(16) -- Disconnections Residential, provides,

“The utility may not disconnect services in affected counties when a heat advisory, heat warning, or heat emergency issued by the national weather service is in effect.”

Similarly, Minnesota Statute 216B.0975 (2005), states “A utility may not affect an involuntary disconnection of residential services in affected counties when a heat advisory, heat warning, or heat emergency issued by the National Weather Service is in effect.” The Texas Public Utilities Commission Rules Applicable to Electric Service Providers, § 25.483(j) states that retail electric providers “shall not authorize a disconnection for nonpayment of electric service for any customer in a county in which an extreme weather emergency occurs.” An “extreme weather emergency” includes a day when “the NWS issues a heat advisory for a county, or when such advisory has been issued on any one of the preceding two calendar days in a county.” See also § 25.29(i)(2) (same rule for electric utilities).

Oklahoma Corporate Commission Chapter 35, Subchapter 21, Part 3, (165:35-21-10) states, “The Commission shall have the authority to order a temporary ban on any or all disconnections during periods of extremely severe weather or when circumstances exist such that disconnection could create a situation dangerous to the life or health of consumers or to property.” Severe weather is defined in the summer as, “If the service is utilized for cooling and the temperature is actually, or predicted to be, 101 degrees heat index or higher on the day of disconnection, the utility shall suspend its disconnection of service activity.” 165:35-21-10(c)(2).

Thus, the states that have established regulations regarding heat-related residential customer protections primarily rely on the NWS and/or heat indices as the basis for the provision. There was no mention of ozone alerts as a factor in any of the states.

Other Utilities' Practices

National Grid has contacted a large number of U.S. electric utilities through Edison Electric Institute's ("EEI") Rates & Regulatory Affairs Committee to determine whether they have any voluntary policies regarding disconnections related to collections activity during excessive heat. The following utilities replied with their programs:

- Aquila, which provides electric service in Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, does not perform disconnections for nonpayment when the temperature is forecast to go above 95° F, or the Heat Index above 105° F.
- Ameren, providing service in Illinois and Missouri, follows a self-imposed guideline where it does not perform residential disconnects for non-pay if the temperature is forecasted to be 95° F or higher, or if the State Health Services declares a heat emergency.
- Florida Power & Light ("FPL") just recently implemented a voluntary policy that it will not shut-off residential customers based on the NWS public advisory on extreme heat. FPL stated that NWS's public advisory on extreme weather provides the expert guidance on safety hazards from heat situations. Extreme heat weather is categorized by the NWS at 105 degrees heat index (for Florida).
- Duke Energy, in the Carolinas, also has a voluntary suspension of residential disconnects when the forecasted Heat Index is 105° F or more.

Termination of Service to Elderly and Disabled Customers in Rhode Island

In considering the Company's comments, it also is important to note that, consistent with the Commission rules regarding termination of protected elderly, disabled, and seriously ill customers, National Grid does not terminate service to protected elderly or disabled customers for non payment until a thorough review of the case has been completed by the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers ("Division") and the Division's approval is granted for shut-off pursuant to the Commission's termination

rules. This process protects those customers who are most vulnerable to loss of electricity and excessive heat; however, it allows the Company an opportunity to remind Customers of their obligation to pay for service. Under the Company's proposal, any case which receives approval from the Division will not be shut-off until the NWS has stopped issuing heat advisories or heat warnings.

Conclusion

The health of our customers is extremely important and Commissioner Bray and the Wiley Center have raised a legitimate concern. In response, National Grid proposes a policy to halt residential shut-offs for non-payment when the NWS issues a heat advisory or warning for Rhode Island.² This would occur when the forecasted Heat Index equals or exceeds 100° F.

We want to be as responsive as we can to legitimate health issues, without unduly impacting the need to implement effective collections practices. We believe this proposal strikes an appropriate balance. This policy is consistent with the rules of other states that have similar summer shut-off concerns, and with the voluntary policies of some large utilities. It can be implemented starting next summer, or for the rest of this summer, whichever the Commission prefers. If the Commission concurs with this proposal, the Company believes it will not be necessary to create a rulemaking process. We also believe it would be useful for the Company, the Commission, the Division, and our customers, in any event, to gain experience with this proposed policy for one full summer

² This policy would exclude shut-offs in diversion cases or for unsafe conditions.

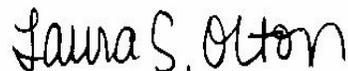
before the Commission makes a determination that a rulemaking process is, in fact, necessary.

Finally, while we would hope this goes without saying it, National Grid would, of course, abide by any directive of the Commission to suspend shut-offs for nonpayment during any other weather emergencies as they may arise, whether temperature related or related to other factors. Accordingly, we sincerely hope that our proposal and this further commitment will provide the necessary assurances to the Commission and our customers that we will always try to respond cooperatively with creative solutions to address their concerns when we can.

Respectfully submitted,

**THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC
COMPANY, d/b/a NATIONAL GRID**

By its Attorney,



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Dated: August 17, 2006



A National Problem

Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. In a normal year, about 175 Americans succumb to the demands of summer heat. Among the large continental family of natural hazards, only the cold of winter-not lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or earthquakes-takes a greater toll. In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the disastrous heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died.

And these are the direct casualties. No one can know how many more deaths are advanced by heat wave weather-how many diseased or aging hearts surrender that under better conditions would have continued functioning.

North American summers are hot; most summers see heat waves in one section or another of the United States. East of the Rockies, they tend to combine both high temperature and high humidity although some of the worst have been catastrophically dry.

NOAA's National Weather Service Heat Index Program

Considering this tragic death toll, the National Weather Service (NWS) has stepped up its efforts to alert more effectively the general public and appropriate authorities to the hazards of heat waves-those prolonged excessive heat/humidity episodes.

Based on the latest research findings, the NWS has devised the "Heat Index" (HI), (sometimes referred to as the "apparent temperature"). The HI, given in degrees F, is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when relative humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature.

To find the HI, look at the Heat Index Chart. As an example, if the air temperature is 95°F (found on the left side of the table) and the RH is 55% (found at the top of the table), the HI-or how hot it really feels-is 110°F. This is at the intersection of the 95 row and the 55% column.

IMPORTANT: Since HI values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, EXPOSURE TO

Heat Index/Heat Disorders

Heat Index	Possible heat disorders for people in higher risk groups
130° OR HIGHER	HEATSTROKE/SUNSTROKE HIGHLY LIKELY WITH CONTINUED EXPOSURE.
105° - 130°	SUNSTROKE, HEAT CRAMPS OR HEAT EXHAUSTION LIKELY, AND HEATSTROKE POSSIBLE WITH PROLONGED EXPOSURE AND/OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.
90° - 105°	SUNSTROKE, HEAT CRAMPS AND HEAT EXHAUSTION POSSIBLE WITH PROLONGED EXPOSURE AND/OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.
80° - 90°	FATIGUE POSSIBLE WITH PROLONGED EXPOSURE AND/OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

FULL SUNSHINE CAN INCREASE HI VALUES BY UP TO 15°F. Also, STRONG WINDS, PARTICULARLY WITH VERY HOT, DRY AIR, CAN BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS.

Note on the HI chart the shaded zone above 105°F. This corresponds to a level of HI that may cause increasingly severe heat disorders with continued exposure and/or physical activity.

The "Heat Index vs. Heat Disorder" table (next to the HI chart) relates ranges of HI with specific disorders, particularly for people in higher risk groups.

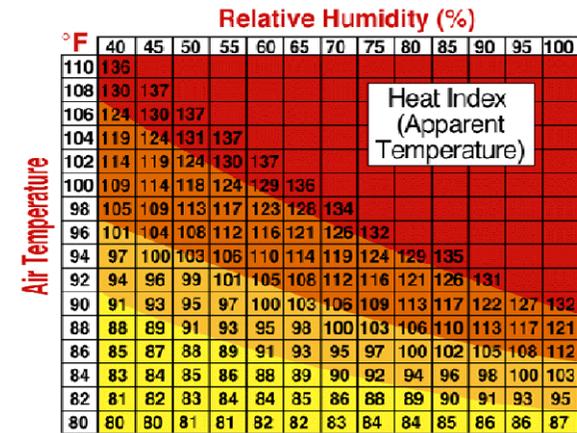
Summary of NWS's Alert Procedures

The NWS will initiate alert procedures when the HI is expected to exceed 105°- 110°F (depending on local climate) for at least two consecutive days. The procedures are:

- Include HI values in zone and city forecasts.
- Issue Special Weather Statements and/or Public Information Statements presenting a detailed discussion of (1) the extent of the hazard including HI values, (2) who is most at risk, (3) safety rules for reducing the risk.
- Assist state/local health officials in preparing Civil Emergency Messages in severe heat waves. Meteorological information from Special Weather Statements will be included as well as more detailed medical information, advice, and names and telephone numbers of health officials.

Heat Index Chart

Air Temperature and Relative Humidity versus Apparent Temperature



With Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity

Extreme Danger
Heat stroke or sunstroke highly likely
Danger
Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely
Extreme Caution
Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible
Caution
Fatigue possible

Release to the media and over NOAA's own Weather Radio all of the above information.

How Heat Affects the Body

Human bodies dissipate heat by varying the rate and depth of blood circulation, by losing water through the skin and sweat glands, and-as the last extremity is reached-by panting, when blood is heated above 98.6 degrees. The heart begins to pump more blood, blood vessels dilate to accommodate the increased flow, and the bundles of tiny capillaries threading through the upper layers of skin are put into operation. The body's blood is circulated closer to the skin's surface, and excess heat drains off into the cooler atmosphere. At the same time, water diffuses through the skin as perspiration. The skin handles about 90 percent of the body's heat dissipating function.

Sweating, by itself, does nothing to cool the body, unless the water is removed by evaporation-and high relative humidity retards evaporation. The evaporation process itself works this way: the heat energy required to evaporate the sweat is extracted from the body, thereby cooling it. Under conditions of high temperature (above 90 degrees) and high relative humidity, the body is doing everything it can to maintain 98.6 degrees inside. The heart is pumping a torrent of blood through dilated circulatory vessels; the sweat glands are pouring liquid-including essential

dissolved chemicals, like sodium and chloride-onto the surface of the skin.

Too Much Heat

Heat disorders generally have to do with a reduction or collapse of the body's ability to shed heat by circulatory changes and sweating, or a chemical (salt) imbalance caused by too much sweating. When heat gain exceeds the level the body can remove, or when the body cannot compensate for fluids and salt lost through perspiration, the temperature of the body's inner core begins to rise and heat-related illness may develop.

Ranging in severity, heat disorders share one common feature: the individual has overexposed or overexercised for his age and physical condition in the existing thermal environment.

Sunburn, with its ultraviolet radiation burns, can significantly retard the skin's ability to shed excess heat.

Studies indicate that, other things being equal, the severity of heat disorders tend to increase with age-heat cramps in a may be heat exhaustion in someone 40, and heat stroke in a person over 60.

Acclimatization has to do with adjusting sweat-salt concentrations, among other things. The idea is to lose enough water to regulate body temperature, with the least possible chemical disturbance.

Heat WAVE



A Major Summer Killer

Cities Pose Special Hazards

The stagnant atmospheric conditions of the heat wave trap pollutants in urban areas and add the stresses of severe pollution to the already dangerous stresses of hot weather, creating a health problem of undiscovered dimensions. A map of heat-related deaths in St. Louis during 1966, for example, shows a heavier concentration in the crowded alleys and towers of the inner city, where air quality would also be poor during a heat wave.

The high inner-city death rates also can be read as poor access to air-conditioned rooms. While air-conditioning may be a luxury in normal times, it can be a lifesaver during heat wave conditions.

The cost of cool air moves steadily higher, adding what appears to be a cruel economic side to heat wave fatalities. Indications from the 1978 Texas heat wave suggest that some elderly people on fixed incomes, many of them in buildings that could not be ventilated without air conditioning, found the cost too high, turned off their units, and ultimately succumbed to the stresses of heat

Preventing Heat-Related Illness

Elderly persons, small children, chronic invalids, those on certain medications or drugs (especially tranquilizers and anticholinergics), and persons with weight and alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat reactions, especially during heat waves in areas where a moderate climate usually prevails.

Know These Heat Disorder Symptoms

HEAT DISORDER	SYMPTOMS	FIRST AID*
SUNBURN	Redness and pain. In severe cases swelling of skin, blisters, fever, headaches.	Ointments for mild cases if blisters appear and do not break. If breaking occurs, apply dry sterile dressing. Serious, extensive cases should be seen by physician.
HEAT CRAMPS	Painful spasms usually in muscles of legs and abdomen possible. Heavy sweating.	Firm pressure on cramping muscles, or gentle massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue use.
HEAT EXHAUSTION	Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy. Pulse thready. Normal temperature possible. Fainting and vomiting.	Get victim out of sun. Lay down and loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths. Fan or move victim to air conditioned room. Sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue use. If vomiting continues, seek immediate medical attention.
HEAT STROKE (or sunstroke)	High body temperature (106° F. or higher). Hot dry skin. Rapid and strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness.	HEAT STROKE IS A SEVERE MEDICAL EMERGENCY. SUMMON EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE OR GET THE VICTIM TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY. DELAY CAN BE FATAL. Move the victim to a cooler environment Reduce body temperature with cold bath or sponging. Use extreme caution. Remove clothing, use fans and air conditioners. If temperature rises again, repeat process. Do not give fluids.

Heat Wave Safety Tips

Slow down. Strenuous activities should be reduced, eliminated, or rescheduled to the coolest time of the day. Individuals at risk should stay in the coolest available place, not necessarily indoors.

Dress for summer. Lightweight light-colored clothing reflects heat and sunlight, and helps your body maintain normal temperatures.

Put less fuel on your inner fires. Foods (like proteins) that increase metabolic heat production also increase water loss.

Drink plenty of **water or other non-alcohol fluids.** Your body needs water to keep cool. Drink plenty of fluids even if you don't feel thirsty. Persons who (1) have epilepsy or heart, kidney, or liver disease, (2) are on fluid

restrictive diets or (3) have a problem with fluid retention should consult a physician before increasing their consumption of fluids.

Do not drink alcoholic beverages.

Do not take salt tablets unless specified by a physician. Persons on salt restrictive diets should consult a physician before increasing their salt intake.

Spend more time in air-conditioned places. **Air conditioning** in homes and other buildings markedly reduces danger from the heat. If you cannot afford an air conditioner, spending some time each day (during hot weather) in an air conditioned environment affords some protection.

Don't get too much sun. Sunburn makes the job of heat dissipation that much more difficult

*For more information contact your local American Red Cross Chapter. Ask to enroll in a first aid course.

Produced as a cooperative effort of NOAA's National Weather Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the American Red Cross.



American Red Cross



Heat Index

Temperature (°F)

	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

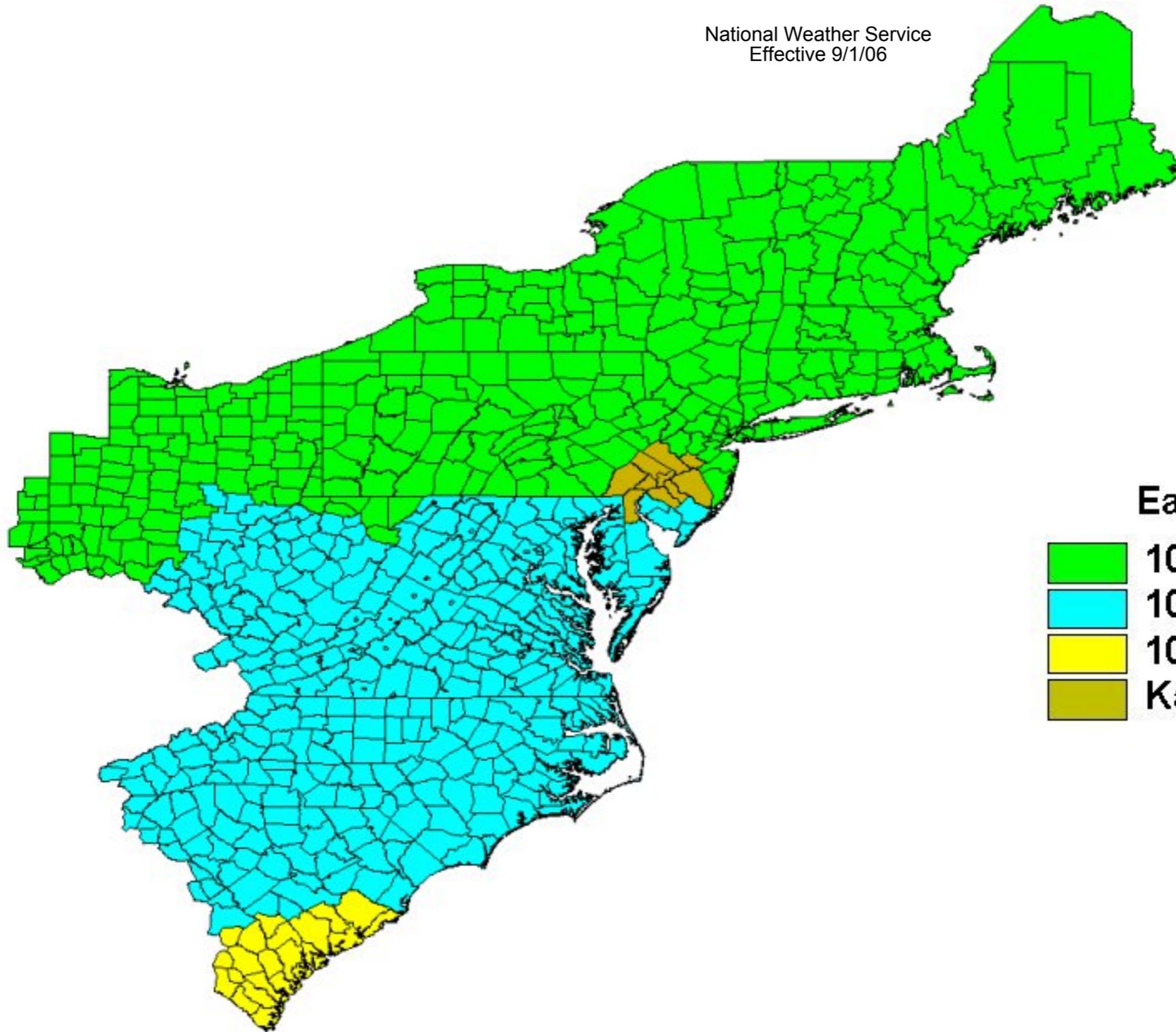
 Danger Zone

 Extreme Danger Zone

Heat Index Advisory Criteria

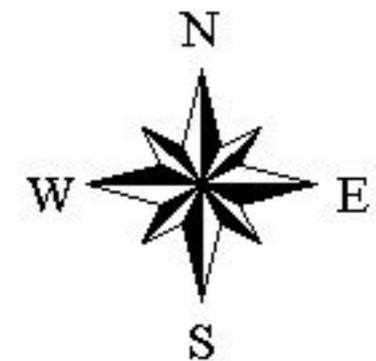
National Weather Service
Effective 9/1/06

Docket 3761 - Summer Moratorium 2006
Attachment 3A



Eastern Region

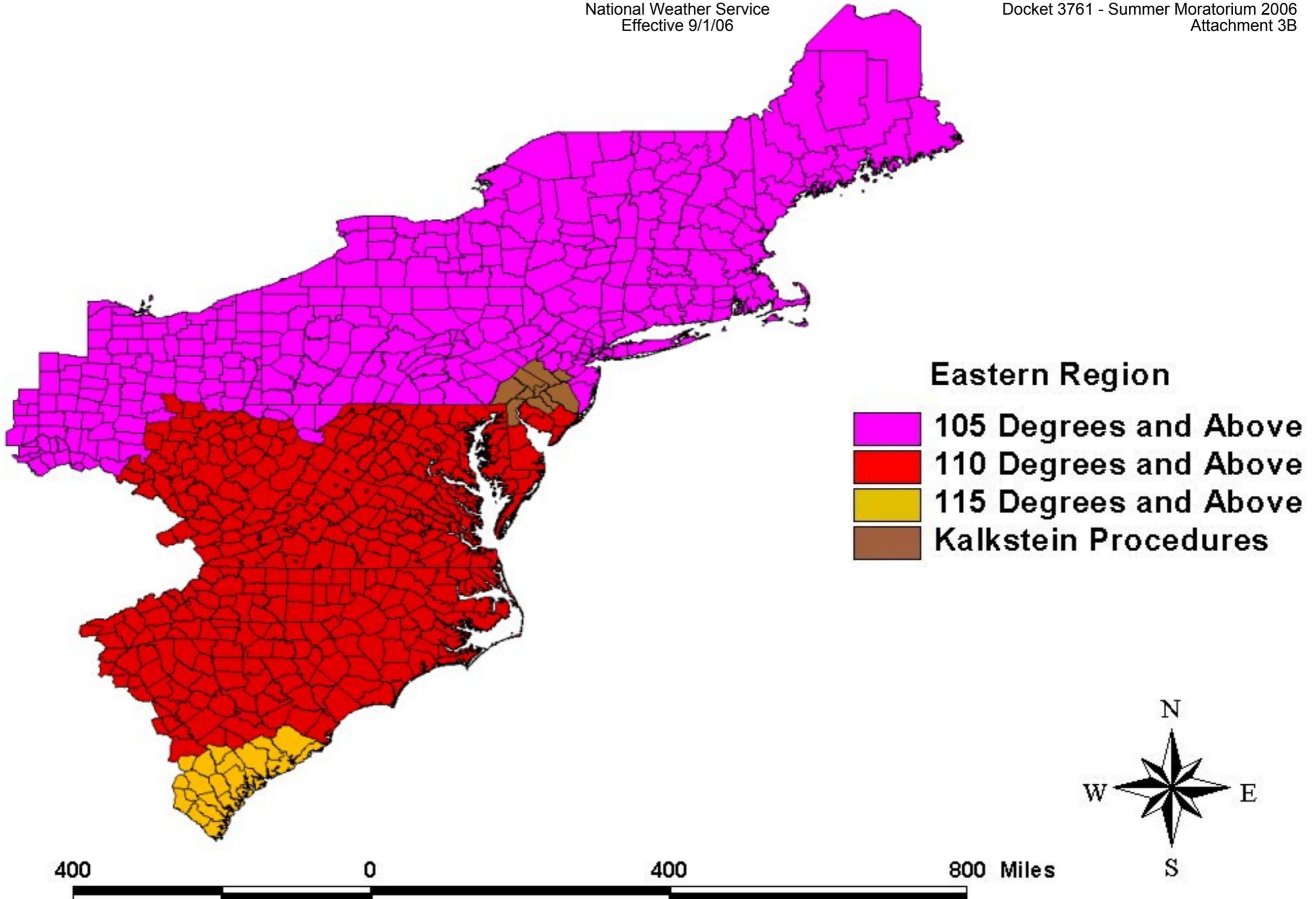
-  100 to 104 Degrees
-  105 to 109 Degrees
-  105 to 114 Degrees
-  Kalkstein Procedures



Heat Index Warning Criteria

National Weather Service
Effective 9/1/06

Docket 3761 - Summer Moratorium 2006
Attachment 3B





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711(TTY)

Media Release

For Immediate Release
Date: August 2, 2006

HEALTH Issues Heat Advisory

The Rhode Island Department of Health (HEALTH), in conjunction with all RI hospitals, has been actively tracking heat-related illnesses for the past 48 hours. This morning (Wednesday) there were a significant number of heat-related illnesses at an outdoor camp at a college campus. The National Weather Service has extended the heat advisory until 5 p.m., Thursday, August 3.

HEALTH strongly recommends that all Rhode Islanders take all necessary precautions to prevent heat-related illness. Precautions include:

- Stay out of the direct sun. Seek shaded or air conditioned areas such as public libraries, malls or cooling centers. ([See attached list of cooling centers.](#))
- Avoid strenuous physical activity.
- Drink plenty of fluids. (Avoid caffeine – including soda and alcohol because it increases urination.)
- Wear light-colored and light-weight clothing
- Check in with the elderly, small children and people with chronic



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PDF Help
Center

Docket 3761 - Summer Moratorium 2006
Attachment 4

health conditions.

- Anyone showing signs of heat stroke (altered mental state, not sweating, nausea) should seek immediate medical attention.

“Following these common-sense practices are critical to preventing heat-related illnesses,” said Director of Health David R. Gifford, MD, MPH.

The Family Health Information Line (1-800-942-7434) will be open until 7p.m. on Wednesday to answer questions about heat-related illness.

Rhode Island Department of Health • 3 Capitol Hill •
Providence RI 02908
Voice: 401-222-2231 • Fax: 401-222-6548 • TTY: 711 •
[Contact Us](#)
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Docket No. 3761 – George Wiley Petition to Institute a Summer Moratorium

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