Message

From: Jones, Enesta [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=65B8E6C6E5CA4A7A9AE85D98A4C8EEDB-EJONES02]
Sent: 4/12/2018 8:14:53 PM
To: David Montgomery Ex. 6
Subject: Re: Double checking informatin

Dave, let me scope this out.

On Apr 12, 2018, at 4:13 PM, David Montgomery Ex. 6 wrote:

Hey, Tricia and press office. I'm Dave Montgomery, doing a story for Stateline, a national online news publication that is part of the Pew organization, on water supplies and used information from a January 19, 2017, EPA snapshot on climate change. https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climatechange_.html. In the snapshot, the EPA predicted that the Southern Plains will face more "extreme heat" in the future and that number of days of 100 or above will quadruple by 2050. That was in January of 2017, at the time of the new administration, and I'm just checking to see if the report still stands under the new administration. And, if there has been an update, that would be good to know too. The story is already written so I'm just going through responding to editors' questions and dotting the I's and crossing the T's. Need to have this back to the editor by noon tomorrow (Friday), so I'm just double checking. Not looking for a quote but just confirmation that the report is still valid, if indeed that's the case. Thanks again, Dave. Ex. 6

From the report.
Because the Great Plains extend the entire north-south length of the United States, the region experiences a wide range of seasonal and average annual temperatures. In the mountains of Montana and Wyoming, average temperatures are less than 40°F, while in southern Texas, it is 70°F.[1] Warming temperatures are being felt across the Great Plains. North Dakota's average temperature has increased faster than any other state in the contiguous United States, and the number of days with temperatures over 100°F is projected to double in the Northern Plains by 2050.[1] The Southern Plains are projected to experience more extreme heat, **with four times the number of days over 100°F than is currently experienced in the area.** These temperature changes are expected to occur largely in the summer, but winter temperatures will also increase in the Northern Plains. Higher temperatures lead to greater evaporation and surface water losses, more heat stress, and increased energy demand for cooling.[1]