**Dear Dr Parks,**

**Your manuscript entitled "Trends and disparities of hazardous heat exposure among incarcerated people in the United States" has now been seen by 3 referees, whose comments are attached. You will see from their comments below that while they find your work of interest, some important points are raised.**

**While Reviewers 1 and 3 were favorable to your manuscript, Reviewer 2 still had some remaining concerns regarding the interpretation of the results, among others. The rest of the referees’ reports are clear and the remaining points should be straightforward to address. We are very interested in the possibility of publishing your study in Nature Sustainability, but would like to consider your response to these concerns in the form of a revised manuscript before we make a final decision on publication.**

**We are committed to providing a fair and constructive peer-review process. Do not hesitate to contact us if there are specific requests from the reviewers that you believe are technically impossible or unlikely to yield a meaningful outcome.**

**If you have not done so already please begin to revise your manuscript so that it conforms to our Brief Communication format instructions at**[**http://www.nature.com/natsustain/info/final-submission/**](http://www.nature.com/natsustain/info/final-submission/)

**Nature Sustainability Brief Communications have a word limit of 1,500 words (including abstract, references and figure legends, and contains no headings) with 2 small display items (figures or tables). We have some flexibility, and can allow a revised manuscript at 1,700 words, but please consider this a firm upper limit.**

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**After the main text, a Brief Communications carries a Methods section of about 500 words and does not count towards the main text length. For additional details, please use a Supplementary Information file.**

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**Nature Sustainability titles should give a sense of the main new findings of a manuscript, and should not contain punctuation. Please keep in mind that we strongly discourage active verbs in titles, and that they should ideally fit within 90 characters each (including spaces).**

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**To improve the accessibility of your paper to readers from other research areas, please pay particular attention to the wording of the paper’s opening bold paragraph, which serves both as an introduction and as a brief, non-technical summary in no more than 70 words. If, however, you require one or two extra sentences to explain your work clearly, please include them even if the paragraph is over-length as a result. The opening paragraph should be unreferenced. Because scientists from other sub-disciplines will be interested in your results and their implications, it is important to explain essential but specialised terms concisely. We suggest you show your summary paragraph to colleagues in other fields to uncover any problematic concepts.**

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**Please include a separate “Data availability” subsection at the end of your Methods. This section should inform our readers about the availability of the data used to support the conclusions of your study. This information includes references to source data published as supplementary items (Excel sheet) alongside the paper, accession codes to public repositories, unique identifiers such as URLs to data repository entries, or dataset DOIs, and any other statement about data availability. At a minimum, you should include the following statement: “The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request”, mentioning any restrictions on availability. If DOIs are provided, we also strongly encourage including these in the Reference list (authors, title, publisher (repository name), identifier, year). For more guidance on how to write this section please see:**[**http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/data/data-availability-statements-data-citations.pdf**](http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/data/data-availability-statements-data-citations.pdf)

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**Figure legends must provide a brief description of the figure and the symbols used, within 350 words, including definitions of any error bars employed in the figures.**

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**Please limit the number of references to no more than 20, and then include any additional references for the Methods in this list as well. Article titles are omitted from the reference list. Any citations in the Supplemental Information will need inclusion in a separate SI reference list.**

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**Please include a statement before the acknowledgements naming the author to whom correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed.**

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**Finally, we require authors to include a statement of their individual contributions to the paper -- such as experimental work, project planning, data analysis, etc. -- immediately after the acknowledgements. The statement should be short, and refer to authors by their initials. For details please see the Authorship section of our joint Editorial policies at**[**http://www.nature.com/authors/editorial\_policies/authorship.html**](http://www.nature.com/authors/editorial_policies/authorship.html)

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**When revising your paper:**

**\* include a point-by-point response to any editorial suggestions and to our referees. Please include your response to the editorial suggestions in your cover letter, and please upload your response to the referees as a separate document.**

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**\* ensure it complies with our format requirements for Letters as set out in our guide to authors at**[**www.nature.com/natsustain/info/gta/**](http://www.nature.com/natsustain/info/gta/)

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**\* state in a cover note the length of the text, methods and legends; the number of references; number and estimated final size of figures and tables**

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**Please ensure that all correspondence is marked with your Nature Sustainability reference number in the subject line.**

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**We hope to receive your revised paper within four weeks. If you cannot send it within this time, please let us know.**

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**Nature Sustainability is committed to improving transparency in authorship. As part of our efforts in this direction, we are now requesting that all authors identified as ‘corresponding author’ on published papers create and link their Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier (ORCID) with their account on the Manuscript Tracking System (MTS), prior to acceptance. This applies to primary research papers only. ORCID helps the scientific community achieve unambiguous attribution of all scholarly contributions. You can create and link your ORCID from the home page of the MTS by clicking on ‘Modify my Springer Nature account’. For more information please visit please visit**[**www.springernature.com/orcid**](http://www.springernature.com/orcid)**.**

**We look forward to hearing from you soon.**

**Yours sincerely,**

**Yamini Kashimshetty, PhD**

**Associate Editor**

**Nature Sustainability**

**Reviewers Comments:**

**Reviewer #1 (Remarks to the Author):**

**All my comments have been correctly addressed. I acknowledge the large amount of work done by the original and new authors. No additional changes are needed. I congratulate the authors for this interesting article.**

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**Reviewer #2 (Remarks to the Author):**

**The authors' response to the original inquiry about the importance of location-specific factors in shaping heat-related outcomes in prisons is satisfactory. They have acknowledged the significance of geographic location, especially focusing on the Southern United States, where the risk of dangerous heat conditions in carceral facilities is particularly high.**

**In the expanded discussion, the authors highlight that the majority of these facilities have seen a rapid increase in hot and humid days since the 1980s. This increase is attributed not only to anthropogenic climate change but also to land-cover and land-use changes, including the urban heat island effect exacerbated by the materials used in constructing these facilities. This point effectively underscores the multifaceted nature of the problem, where environmental factors are compounded by infrastructure choices.**

**Moreover, the authors draw attention to the interplay between geographic disparities and state-level criminal justice policies. They note that Southern states, which have some of the highest incarceration rates, often do not have mandatory indoor temperature requirements, thereby increasing the risk of heat-related issues. This adds depth to the understanding of how different states' approaches to prison management can affect inmate welfare, particularly in relation to climate conditions. The mention of specific states like Texas, Florida, Arizona, and Louisiana as the most exposed to hazardous heat days provides concrete examples that reinforce the argument.**

**The lack of universal air conditioning in these states' prisons highlights a critical area of concern and vulnerability, especially given the increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves - but is this true and validated?**

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**The concern and the elephant in the room is the lack of information on indoor environments and personal exposures in the study. To be, this is a crucial limitation in interpreting the findings. Despite the use of advanced exposure assessment techniques, the absence of specific data on indoor temperatures, particularly in prisons, casts uncertainty on the conclusions drawn about the actual conditions experienced by inmates.**

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**Indoor environments, especially in settings like prisons, can significantly differ from outdoor ambient conditions. Factors such as building materials, ventilation, and the presence or absence of air conditioning or shades play a critical role in determining the indoor climate. Without data on these aspects, any conclusions about temperature exposure are primarily based on external environmental conditions, which may not accurately reflect the actual exposure experienced by individuals indoors.**

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**This limitation is important in understanding the health risks associated with heat exposure in prisons. Suppose the indoor conditions are markedly different from the outdoor temperatures (either cooler due to air conditioning or hotter due to poor ventilation and overcrowding). In that case, the study's findings might not fully capture the true extent of the risk or lack thereof. Surely, there are adaptation or acclimation measures for inmates and staff? The availability and quality of outdoor spaces for inmates can vary, and in some high-security settings, access to outdoor areas is highly restricted -- how does this factor?**

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**Lastly, we need a comparison group. Clarifying the characteristics of non-prison or non-institutionalized comparison groups would provide a clearer context for understanding the relative risk faced by the incarcerated population compared to non incarcerated population.**

XX **Reviewer #3 (Remarks to the Author):**

**The authors have greatly improved their already strong manuscript in response to Reviewer comments, with several additional sensitivity analyses and important clarifications to the text. I recommend this manuscript for publication and believe it will have a meaningful impact on epidemiologic research on the health of incarcerated populations as well as informing actions to address extreme heat exposure.**

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