

ALMANAC

Bend Municipal Airport through 5 p.m. west.

TEMPERATURE
Yesterday Normal Record
High 93° 74° 97° in 2020
Low 57° 43° 28° in 1920

PRECIPITATION
24 hours through 5 p.m. yesterday 0.01"
Record 0.53" in 1914
Month to date (normal) 0.46" (0.58")
Year to date (normal) 2.61" (5.60")
Barometric pressure at 4 p.m. 29.92"

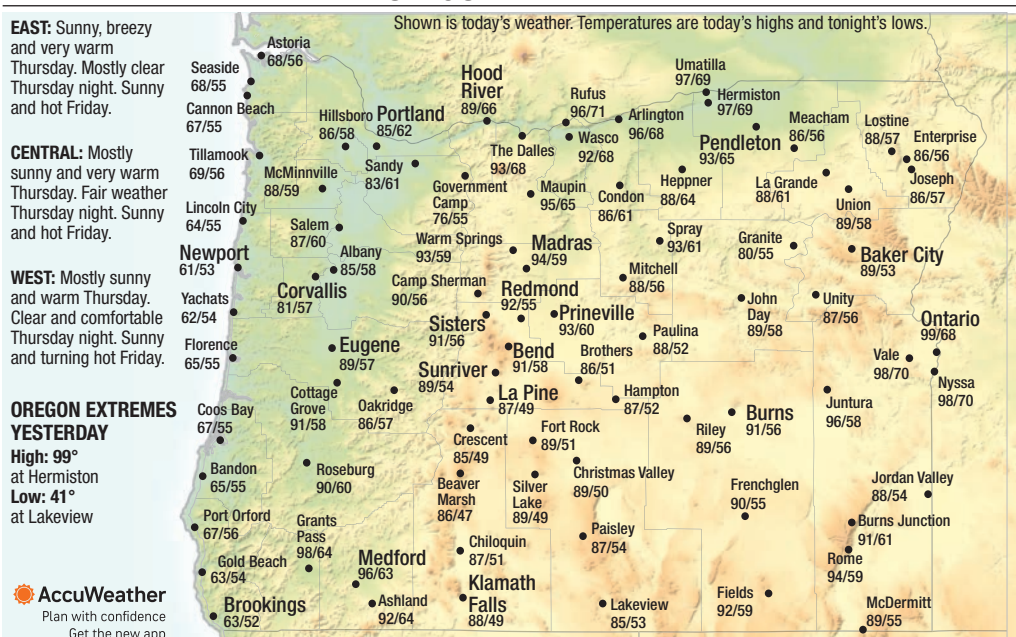
SUN, MOON AND PLANETS

Rise/Set Today Fri.
Sun 5:23am/8:52pm 5:23am/8:52pm
Moon 9:25pm/5:02am 10:24pm/6:04am
Mercury 4:36am/7:13pm 4:33am/7:11pm
Venus 7:14am/10:28pm 7:16am/10:28pm
Mars 8:13am/11:00pm 8:12am/10:57pm
Jupiter 11:54pm/10:29am 11:50pm/10:25am
Saturn 11:04pm/8:47am 11:00pm/8:43am
Uranus 2:32am/4:44pm 2:28am/4:40pm

Full Last New First
Jun 24 Jul 1 Jul 9 Jul 17

Tonight's sky: Full "Strawberry" Moon is at its lowest altitude of the year at 18 degrees above the southern horizon.
Source: Jim Todd, OMSI

OREGON WEATHER



TRAVEL WEATHER

NATIONAL

City	Yesterday HI/Lo/Prec.	Today HI/Lo/W	Friday HI/Lo/W	City	Yesterday HI/Lo/Prec.	Today HI/Lo/W	Friday HI/Lo/W
Abilene	97/73/0.00	98/76/0	97/75/0	Janeau	63/50/0.00	59/54/r	61/56/r
Albany	70/46/0.00	78/52/0	77/63/0	Kansas City	89/58/0.00	91/75/r	92/70/r
Albuquerque	97/71/0.00	89/67/0	92/68/0	Lansing	74/48/1.02	82/68/r	79/66/r
Anchorage	60/53/0.00	62/53/r	62/53/c	Las Vegas	91/87/Tr	97/78/s	100/80/s
Atlanta	84/62/0.00	81/66/pc	85/68/c	Lexington	76/47/0.00	93/76/pc	80/68/c
Atlantic City	72/54/0.00	73/66/pc	75/70/pc	Lincoln	93/64/Tr	91/71/r	86/67/r
Austin	94/73/0.00	94/76/pc	94/75/pc	Little Rock	87/57/0.00	93/76/pc	92/76/pc
Baltimore	78/51/0.00	79/58/s	82/69/pc	Los Angeles	81/63/0.00	76/61/pc	77/63/pc
Billings	94/88/0.00	87/57/pc	78/57/pc	Louisville	81/58/0.00	89/73/s	82/72/c
Birmingham	87/61/0.00	86/70/pc	85/69/pc	Madison, WI	78/56/0.04	76/88/r	80/66/r
Bismarck	101/61/0.00	88/61/pc	77/60/r	Memphis	85/82/0.00	91/76/s	89/75/c
Boise	92/60/Tr	95/64/s	94/67/s	Miami	92/75/0.78	85/80/r	87/80/r
Boston	75/59/0.04	76/60/s	75/67/pc	Milwaukee	81/59/0.01	77/69/r	79/67/r
Bridgeport, CT	75/54/0.00	75/61/s	74/67/pc	Minneapolis	88/58/0.00	88/67/c	84/66/r
Buffalo	73/53/0.00	84/66/s	85/67/pc	Nashville	84/56/0.00	90/71/r	86/72/r
Burlington, VT	73/48/0.00	81/67/s	82/58/pc	New Orleans	88/78/1.48	89/78/r	89/77/r
Caribou, ME	68/47/0.23	77/51/s	76/61/pc	New York City	75/55/0.00	78/62/s	76/68/c
Charleston, SC	84/70/Tr	84/68/pc	82/73/r	Newark, NJ	80/55/0.00	79/62/s	79/69/c
Charlotte	82/63/0.00	83/60/s	81/67/r	Norfolk, VA	74/67/0.00	76/66/c	82/72/r
Chattanooga	86/60/0.00	87/66/s	88/68/pc	Oklahoma City	91/67/0.00	95/76/s	94/74/c
Cheyenne	92/57/0.00	78/55/r	64/51/c	Omaha	92/72/0.74	86/73/r	86/73/r
Chicago	79/65/0.02	81/70/r	82/68/r	Palm Springs	100/86/0.03	104/75/s	106/76/s
Cincinnati	76/51/0.00	86/69/s	81/70/c	Peoria	83/60/0.32	79/70/r	82/71/r
Cleveland	85/83/0.00	82/79/s	92/55/s	Philadelphia	77/54/0.00	80/60/c	82/69/c
Colorado Springs	94/61/0.00	87/57/r	78/55/r	Phoenix	93/83/0.17	104/84/s	106/82/s
Columbia, MO	85/63/0.00	87/75/r	92/75/s	Pittsburgh	76/45/0.00	82/61/s	83/65/s
Columbia, SC	86/69/0.04	83/61/s	83/69/r	Portland, ME	70/52/0.05	74/54/s	69/61/sh
Columbia, GA	86/64/Tr	82/67/r	87/70/r	Providence	76/57/0.02	76/60/s	77/65/pc
Columbus, OH	79/50/0.00	87/68/s	85/70/r	Raleigh	79/59/0.00	81/61/s	80/68/r
Concord, NH	73/50/Tr	79/50/s	76/60/sh	Rapid City	98/51/0.40	85/59/r	87/54/r
Corpus Christi	89/78/0.08	82/79/s	83/77/pc	Reno	89/81/0.00	85/62/s	91/65/s
Dallas	85/73/0.00	98/78/s	95/77/s	Richmond	77/59/0.00	80/56/s	82/69/pc
Dayton	77/56/0.00	86/70/s	81/70/r	Rochester, NY	74/45/0.00	83/62/s	86/65/c
Denver	97/64/0.00	85/58/r	75/55/r	Sacramento	86/58/0.00	85/57/s	89/59/s
Des Moines	87/62/0.05	83/71/r	82/69/r	St. Louis	87/65/0.00	89/76/r	91/78/r
Detroit	74/51/Tr	85/70/pc	78/67/r	Salt Lake City	95/76/0.00	79/64/r	86/64/r
Duluth	81/53/0.00	80/57/c	77/56/c	San Antonio	94/78/Tr	93/78/r	95/77/pc
El Paso	102/81/0.00	101/77/pc	101/75/s	San Diego	74/67/0.01	73/64/pc	72/63/pc
Fairbanks	84/58/0.00	80/54/pc	75/53/pc	San Francisco	74/63/0.00	73/59/pc	71/59/pc
Fargo	92/58/0.00	85/60/pc	81/61/r	San Jose	78/61/0.00	75/66/pc	77/67/r
Flagstaff	71/54/Tr	71/45/pc	78/44/s	Santa Fe	95/59/0.00	89/58/pc	89/59/s
Grand Rapids	72/48/1.04	79/68/r	77/65/r	Savannah	90/71/0.00	85/68/r	85/72/r
Green Bay	77/49/0.00	79/67/r	79/62/Tr	Seattle	76/55/0.00	80/62/pc	87/66/pc
Greensboro	78/60/0.00	79/57/s	78/66/r	Sioux Falls	95/61/0.00	89/66/c	80/63/r
Harrisburg	78/49/0.00	85/58/s	83/66/pc	Spokane	89/69/0.00	81/65/s	93/66/s
Hartford, CT	75/50/0.00	80/56/s	77/65/c	Springfield, MO	83/59/0.00	91/75/pc	92/75/r
Havana	85/83/0.00	85/83/c	81/71/pc	Tampa	88/77/0.17	88/75/r	88/76/r
Honolulu	87/73/0.00	86/72/s	88/72/s	Tucson	99/77/0.29	99/75/s	102/74/s
Houston	94/76/0.35	94/79/pc	93/79/pc	Tulsa	91/68/0.00	96/81/pc	96/78/pc
Huntsville	84/59/0.00	87/68/s	86/69/pc	Washington, DC	78/57/0.00	80/61/s	82/70/pc
Indianapolis	77/58/0.00	84/71/c	78/69/r	Wichita	93/67/0.00	100/77/c	95/72/r
Jackson, MS	90/68/0.00	91/74/pc	89/72/r	Yakima	95/64/0.00	96/66/s	101/69/s
Jacksonville	87/72/1.08	82/71/r	85/71/r	Yuma	102/82/0.00	104/74/s	106/71/s

UV INDEX TODAY

10 a.m.	Noon	2 p.m.	4 p.m.
5	10	10	5

The higher the AccuWeather.com UV Index™ number, the greater the need for eye and skin protection. 0-2 Low, 3-5 Moderate, 6-7 High, 8-10 Very High, 11+ Extreme.

POLLEN COUNT

Grasses	Trees	Weeds
High	Moderate	Absent

Source: Oregon Allergy Associates 541-683-1577

WATER REPORT

As of 7 a.m. yesterday

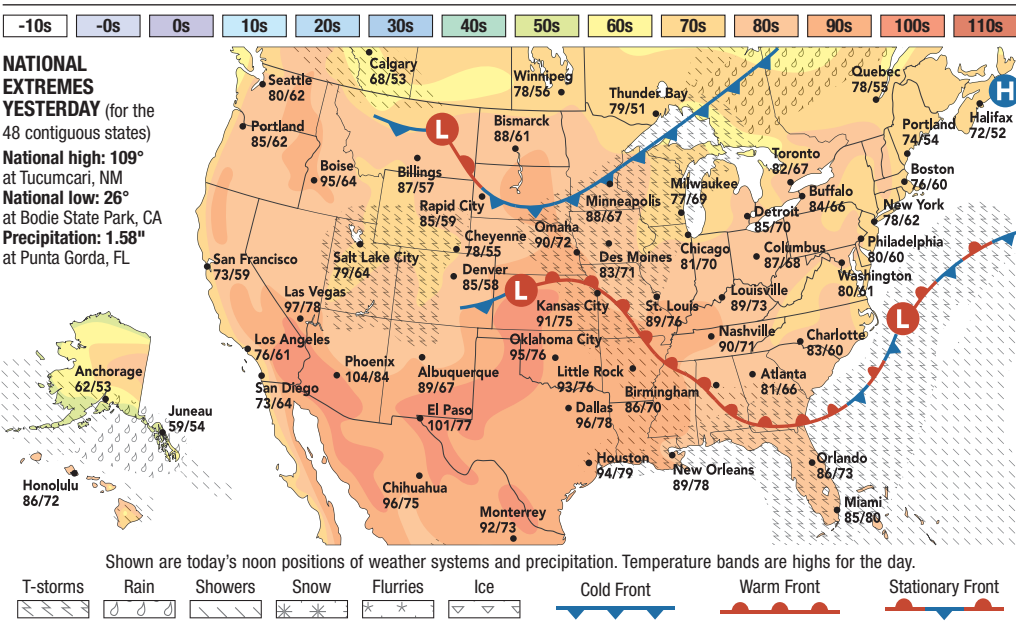
Reservoir	Acre feet	Capacity
Crane Prairie	47488	86%
Wickiup	43067	22%
Crescent Lake	24874	29%
Ochocho Reservoir	8005	18%
River flow	70198	47%
River flow Station	Cu.ft./sec.	
Deschutes R. below Crane Prairie	113	
Deschutes R. below Wickiup	1120	
Deschutes R. below Bend	131	
Deschutes R. at Benham Falls	1450	
Little Deschutes near La Pine	82	
Crescent Ck. below Crescent Lake	52	
Crooked R. above Prineville Res.	2	
Crooked R. below Prineville Res.	255	
Crooked R. near Terrebonne	65	
Ochocho Ck. below Ochocho Res.	11	

FIRE INDEX

Bend	Moderate
Redmond/Madras	Very high
Sisters	High
Prineville	High
La Pine/Gilchrist	Moderate

Source: USDA Forest Service

NATIONAL WEATHER



Energy

Continued from A11

"The market is driving the boom," said Mark Zwieg, Hecate Energy's development manager in charge of the Bonanza project and other proposals. "Our cost of materials is going down every year."

A megawatt of solar power capacity requires about 5 to 10 acres and costs about \$780,000 to \$910,000 to install at the utility scale, depending on the technology.

The Bonanza project alone is projected to increase Oregon's solar capacity by 150-300 megawatts, depending on the configuration of the final design.

Though installation has grown cheaper, siting remains a challenging aspect of the solar development process. Projects require suitable land that's close enough to transmission lines and substations to make economic sense.

"You may start seeing clusters of solar facilities in one area because of those attributes," Zwieg said.

Resistance from surrounding landowners is a less tangible but very real impediment to developing a solar facility.

Hecate Energy is still conducting its due diligence on the Bonanza site, which was chosen partly because a natural gas

facility was approved there by Oregon's Energy Facility Siting Council nearly 20 years ago.

The many objections to the project — including the loss of irrigated land, wildlife habitat and cultural heritage — will be worked through as the company discusses the details with stakeholders, Zwieg said.

"We want to be good neighbors. We want to minimize our impacts," he said. "You don't want to look at all the projects the same. Your approach to opposition needs to evolve with each project."

'Really big problem'

Even so, the controversies repeatedly encountered by solar projects in Oregon have taken a toll on the industry, experts say. "Anecdotally, we're hearing from developers that it's a really big problem," said Max Greene, regulatory and policy director for the Renewable Northwest nonprofit, which advocates for solar, wind and geothermal projects.

Unless Oregon comes up with a way to make the public more comfortable with solar projects, it will be difficult or even impossible to build new facilities in the state, he said.

"I don't think we're there yet. We're at this flashpoint," he said. "It's a sign we need to do something to get people together and

figure this out."

Solar projects are among the most commonly approved non-residential uses in farm and forest zones, according to the state Department of Land Conservation and Development.

At 966 megawatts, solar capacity in Oregon grew by more than 30% in 2020 alone, according to the Solar Energy Industries Association. The industry is expected to expand by 1,646 megawatts during the next five years. A megawatt is enough to power about 190 homes for a year, according to the association.

"Solar energy development is rapidly growing in Oregon," said the state Department of Land Conservation and Development. "Many utility scale solar facilities are opting to locate on land zoned (exclusive farm use) due to proximity to high-voltage powerlines and substations with interconnection opportunities, lower land acquisition or lease costs, availability of unobstructed sunlight, and ease of development due to flatter slopes."

Statewide inventory

The Oregon Farm Bureau believes a statewide inventory or map of lands available for solar development could expedite those projects that are broadly beneficial, said Samantha

Bayer, the organization's policy counsel.

Co-locating new solar facilities with continued agricultural uses — known as agrivoltaics — offers one possibility for compromise.

Chad Higgins, an associate professor at Oregon State University, began studying the subject after noticing some sheep congregating under solar panels at a campus installation.

His research has determined that grass below the panels grows slower but reaches dormancy later in the season, consuming less water while extending the pasture's productivity in summer.

The growth rate of sheep isn't reduced if they graze beneath the panels, which they preferred to do because of the shade.

Higgins is now comparing several agrivoltaic arrangements at another site, though he acknowledges the co-location strategy may face obstacles and limitations.

"Any grower who looks at an array, their first question is: How do I get a tractor in there?" he said.

Farmland preservationists say the idea is worth exploring, though they're concerned that solar panels may permanently hinder the types of crops and equipment a property can support.

AstraZeneca

Continued from A11

It ordered \$1,872,000 in noneconomic damages for emotional distress and harm to reputation and \$510,423 for lost wages after a weeklong trial before U.S. Magistrate Judge Jolie A. Russo in the Mark O. Hatfield United States Court-house.

"Suzanne alerted AstraZeneca to bad behavior and, instead of fixing the problem, the company punished her," said Anita Mazumdar Chambers, one of her lawyers. "Today, a jury of regular people told AstraZeneca that's not acceptable in our society."

The jury did not find the company had discriminated against Ivie based on her age, as she had alleged. She was one of the older staff members at 51. Nor did it find AstraZeneca liable under the False Claims Act after Ivie had alleged her supervisor encouraged the use of prescription drugs for unapproved, or off-label, purposes.

Ivie said she complained in December 2018 that a supervisor appeared to be promoting "off-label marketing" for two prescription

medicines to treat pulmonary disease, Bepvespi and Daliresp.

She said she faced retaliation in response. She was removed from leadership jobs, wrongly accused of not completing a certain number of hours of coaching her sales representatives, pressured to work weekends and had her bonus reduced, she said.

AstraZeneca's lawyer Melinda S. Riechert countered that Ivie was fired because she wasn't doing the work expected of her as a district sales manager.

She said the company's compliance unit found that Ivie's allegations regarding off-label drug marketing of the two drugs were "unsubstantiated."

"Ms. Ivie was fired for not meeting the expectations of the job," Riechert said.

After the jury was dismissed, Reichert, AstraZeneca's lawyer, raised to the judge the company's previously unsuccessful argument that Oregon whistleblower law shouldn't apply to Ivie, who is not an Oregon resident. Ivie's lawyers countered that Ivie performed some work in Oregon, entitling her to relief under the law.

Restaurants

Continued from A11

In the Tampa, Florida, area, restaurateur Andrew Koumi bumped up his menu items by 2% to 4%.

Koumi, founder of a six-location chain called Green Market Cafe, tries to keep food and paper costs below 35% of his menu prices, but lately his computers keep flagging items that go above that parameter. He's paying twice as much to buy chicken as he was in January, and other meats and paper products have gotten more expensive, too.

Koumi isn't too worried about standing out with his price increases, because "everyone's doing it. Some people are doing it really drastically," he

said. "Could it go up more? It's scary. I'm hoping that it levels."

For now, there's no sign of abating.

Chipotle recently raised menu prices by as much as 4%, after increasing average pay to \$15 an hour and hiring thousands of workers to keep up with demand. American homestyle chain Cracker Barrel Old Country Store Inc., which earlier this year raised menu prices by 2.8%, is bumping up that increase to about 3% amid continued pressure from wage and commodity expenses, including pork for sausage and bacon.

McDonald's Corp., which raised its hourly wage by about 10% in May, hasn't announced any jump in prices yet but said early this year that franchisees

could handle labor inflation "between judicious pricing on the menu as well as just thinking about productivity savings."

Historically, restaurant operators tend to raise menu prices a few times a year. Between 2015 and 2019, that amounted to increases of about 2.5%, according to BTIG analyst Peter Saleh. This year, the rate may reach about 4%, Saleh wrote in a note to investors.

Although food costs will likely moderate once supply bottlenecks are resolved, higher wages and labor shortages will persist even after pandemic relief has dried out, because people are yearning for greater work-life balance and flexibility in a post-COVID-19 world, Saleh wrote. That will create "inflation that in our

view is not transitory," Saleh said.

Some chains are coming up with creative solutions to avoid raising prices.

Wingstop Inc., for one, is only planning its typical 1% to 2% menu price increase this year. To save costs, the company is now buying whole birds instead of cut-up legs and breasts, setting less-used thigh pieces from a new delivery and takedown brand.

"The big price increases — the 4% price increases you're seeing other chains do, that won't be us," Chief Executive Officer Charlie Morrison said in an interview. "Large price increases that are promoted and then passed on to the consumer tend to have a negative reaction."

Big Tech

Continued from A11

The legislation, passed 29-12 and sent to the full U.S. House, would increase filing fees for proposed tech mergers worth more than \$500 million and cut the fees for those under that level.

A second bill would give states greater powers over companies in determining the courts in which to prosecute tech antitrust cases. Many state attorneys general have pursued antitrust cases against big tech companies, and many states joined with the U.S. Justice Department and the FTC in their antitrust lawsuits against Google and Facebook, respectively, last year. The measure

drew many Republican votes and was approved 34-7.

The panel then dug into a complex measure that would require online platforms to allow users to communicate directly with users on rival services. Proponents said it also would give consumers more power to determine how and with whom their data is shared.

The advance of the massive, bipartisan legislation comes as the tech giants already are smarting under federal investigations, epic antitrust lawsuits, near-constant condemnation from politicians of both parties, and a newly installed head of the powerful FTC who is a fierce critic of the industry.