

TODAY

HOT

HIGH

97°

Blazing sunshine and very hot

TONIGHT

LOW

54°

Clear

FRIDAY

91°

52°

Plenty of sunshine

SATURDAY

92°

55°

Hot with plenty of sunshine

SUNDAY

93°

60°

Hot with plenty of sunshine

MONDAY

HOT

99°

61°

Sizzling sunshine and very hot

TUESDAY

HOT

98°

60°

Sunshine with near-record temperatures

WEDNESDAY

HOT

102°

61°

Partly sunny and very hot

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ALMANAC

Bend Municipal Airport through 5 p.m. Wed.

TEMPERATURE			
	Wednesday	Normal	Record
High	99°	85°	100° in 1905
Low	59°	50°	30° in 1949

PRECIPITATION	
24-hour total	0.00"
Record	1.15" in 1940
Month to date (normal)	0.02" (0.30")
Year to date (normal)	2.34" (5.84")
Barometric pressure at 4 p.m. 30.10"	

SUN, MOON AND PLANETS		
Rise/Set	Today	Friday
Sun	5:42am/8:41pm	5:43am/8:40pm
Moon	12:39am/2:57pm	1:02am/4:03pm
Mercury	6:08am/9:07pm	6:15am/9:10pm
Venus	3:47am/7:07pm	3:48am/7:08pm
Mars	12:48am/2:43pm	12:46am/2:42pm
Jupiter	11:30pm/11:53am	11:27pm/11:50am
Saturn	9:50pm/7:58am	9:46pm/7:54am
Uranus	1:00am/3:25pm	12:56am/3:21pm

New

First

Full

Last

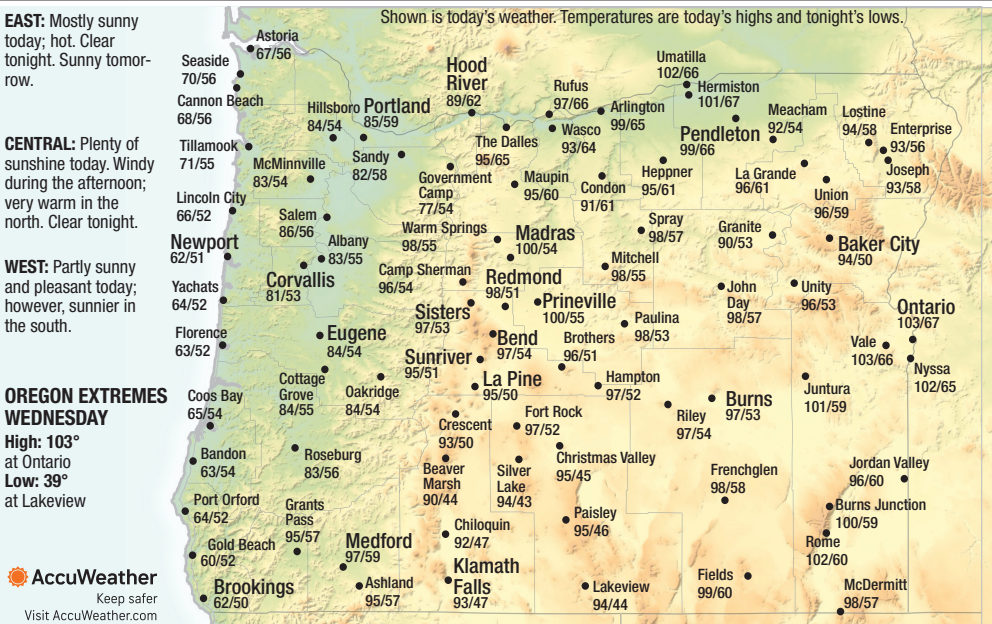
Jul 28

Aug 5

Aug 11

Aug 18

Tonight's sky: Conjunction of the waning crescent moon and Mars.



TRAVEL WEATHER

NATIONAL									
City	Wednesday	Today	Friday		City	Wednesday	Today	Friday	
	Hi/Lo/Prec.	Hi/Lo/W	Hi/Lo/W			Hi/Lo/Prec.	Hi/Lo/W	Hi/Lo/W	
Ablene	110/83/0.00	98/79/pc	101/76/pc		Cineau	53/52/0.21	59/52/r	56/50/sh	
Akron	92/72/0.00	88/70/s	89/68/s		Kansas City	90/74/0.00	97/72/s	100/77/s	
Albany	97/72/0.03	92/68/t	91/67/pc		Lansing	92/75/r	89/66/s	89/70/pc	
Albuquerque	99/76/0.55	97/71/r	97/71/c		Las Vegas	110/89/0.00	111/89/pc	111/89/pc	
Anchorage	59/50/0.51	58/50/sh	58/50/sh		Lexington	92/75/0.00	90/69/s	94/72/s	
Atlanta	92/74/0.01	86/72/r	88/72/r		Lincoln	93/62/0.00	95/68/s	97/78/s	
Atlantic City	88/77/0.00	88/78/r	87/76/s		Little Rock	97/83/0.00	99/76/pc	101/77/s	
Austin	104/74/0.00	102/74/pc	101/74/pc		Los Angeles	85/65/0.00	85/64/pc	84/65/pc	
Baltimore	95/72/0.00	96/73/r	96/74/s		Louisville	96/78/0.00	93/74/s	96/77/s	
Billings	96/63/0.00	94/62/s	95/61/pc		Madison, WI	83/74/0.00	87/61/s	86/68/t	
Birmingham	94/79/0.00	92/73/s	90/74/r		Memphis	97/82/0.00	101/76/pc	103/77/s	
Bismark	96/58/0.00	92/59/s	93/64/pc		Miami	90/81/r	91/80/r	91/80/r	
Boise	101/66/0.00	101/66/s	96/63/s		Milwaukee	86/76/0.00	90/67/s	88/72/pc	
Boston	92/77/0.00	91/74/r	92/72/s		Minneapolis	89/72/0.00	87/69/s	90/74/s	
Bridgeport, CT	94/75/0.00	90/74/r	91/73/s		Nashville	99/78/0.00	95/72/pc	98/74/s	
Buffalo	90/75/r	82/69/t	83/69/r		New Orleans	95/80/r	93/78/r	91/78/r	
Burlington, VT	93/69/0.04	90/68/t	89/67/s		New York City	95/78/0.00	93/77/r	93/76/s	
Carbu, ME	80/56/0.00	86/76/r	85/62/s		Newark, NJ	90/74/0.00	98/78/r	98/78/s	
Charleston, SC	90/72/0.16	91/75/r	90/75/r		Orlando, FL	93/75/0.00	96/76/r	92/76/s	
Charlotte	91/70/0.26	93/72/r	93/73/pc		Oklahoma City	100/82/0.00	97/74/pc	99/77/s	
Chattanooga	95/75/0.25	92/74/pc	94/73/pc		Omaha	92/67/0.00	94/70/s	95/80/s	
Cheyenne	100/57/0.00	92/59/pc	94/64/c		Orlando	95/76/1.18	97/76/pc	96/76/s	
Chicago	87/76/r	92/68/s	89/71/pc		Palm Springs	114/88/0.00	115/88/pc	115/87/s	
Cincinnati	92/73/0.15	89/71/s	93/70/s		Peoria	90/73/0.00	93/65/s	88/73/s	
Cleveland	90/72/0.00	87/68/r	89/76/pc		Philadelphia	97/73/0.00	94/78/r	97/76/s	
Colorado Springs	90/63/0.68	91/64/pc	96/66/t		Phoenix	111/92/0.00	112/91/pc	115/89/pc	
Columbia, MO	98/72/0.00	99/72/s	102/76/s		Pittsburgh	88/70/0.00	86/68/pc	88/66/s	
Columbia, SC	90/74/0.03	92/74/r	88/75/t		Portland, ME	89/67/0.00	84/67/r	87/64/s	
Columbus, GA	94/75/0.05	92/73/r	84/73/r		Providence	96/70/0.00	90/73/r	93/72/s	
Columbus, OH	91/71/0.10	88/70/s	90/68/s		Raleigh	95/72/0.00	93/73/r	94/73/pc	
Concord, NH	93/65/0.00	89/64/r	91/61/s		Rapid City	97/53/0.00	96/60/s	99/66/pc	
Corpus Christi	94/79/0.00	96/76/pc	94/76/pc		Reno	99/66/0.00	99/64/s	99/64/s	
Dallas	109/82/0.00	97/83/r	101/80/t		Richmond	95/71/0.05	95/73/r	95/75/s	
Dayton	92/73/0.00	89/70/s	91/68/s		Rochester, NY	92/74/r	85/66/t	87/67/r	
Denver	97/66/0.14	97/65/pc	99/69/c		Sacramento	99/59/0.00	99/61/s	94/59/s	
Des Moines	89/69/0.00	92/66/s	92/77/pc		St. Louis	100/81/0.00	98/75/s	100/80/s	
Detroit	92/74/0.23	90/69/s	90/69/pc		Salt Lake City	99/74/0.00	101/76/s	102/77/s	
Duluth	82/61/r	81/61/s	85/65/pc		San Antonio	104/78/0.00	102/77/pc	101/78/pc	
El Paso	108/83/0.00	101/78/s	99/76/r		San Diego	92/69/0.00	94/78/r	97/76/s	
Fairbanks	69/48/0.01	67/46/s	59/46/c		San Francisco	67/54/0.00	68/54/pc	69/55/pc	
Fargo	88/66/r	87/61/s	90/64/pc		San Jose	80/58/0.00	82/57/s	79/56/pc	
Flagstaff	87/60/0.05	87/65/pc	88/59/c		Santa Fe	90/61/0.01	89/62/c	92/63/s	
Grand Rapids	89/75/r	88/66/s	89/69/pc		Savannah	92/71/0.33	92/74/r	91/74/r	
Green Bay	82/74/r	87/62/s	89/68/pc		Seattle	84/60/0.00	80/56/pc	75/56/pc	
Greensboro	93/69/0.01	91/70/r	92/72/s		Sioux Falls	91/67/0.00	89/68/s	95/74/s	
Harrisburg	93/69/0.00	95/71/r	93/71/s		Spokane	92/60/0.00	92/61/r	93/68/s	
Hartford, CT	97/70/0.00	95/68/r	95/68/s		Springfield, MO	103/77/0.00	102/73/s	102/75/s	
Helena	94/53/0.00	93/59/pc	93/59/pc		Tampa	93/83/0.00	94/80/r	95/79/r	
Honolulu	86/75/r	86/75/pc	87/76/sh		Tucson	104/81/r	105/83/pc	107/84/pc	
Houston	101/81/0.00	100/79/pc	98/79/pc		Tulsa	107/81/0.01	104/76/pc	102/77/c	
Huntsville	98/74/0.00	93/73/pc	97/73/pc		Washington, DC	91/74/0.00	96/77/r	95/79/s	
Indianapolis	94/72/0.00	90/70/s	92/73/s		Wichita	101/78/0.00	101/73/s	100/76/pc	
Jackson, MS	95/77/0.00	94/75/r	91/74/r		Yakima	99/58/0.00	98/60/s	93/66/s	
Jacksonville	89/73/0.34	93/73/r	93/74/pc		Yuma	109/85/0.00	113/84/s	113/86/pc	

Source: Jim Todd, OMSI

UV INDEX TODAY				
10 a.m.	Noon	2 p.m.	4 p.m.	
5	9	9	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.

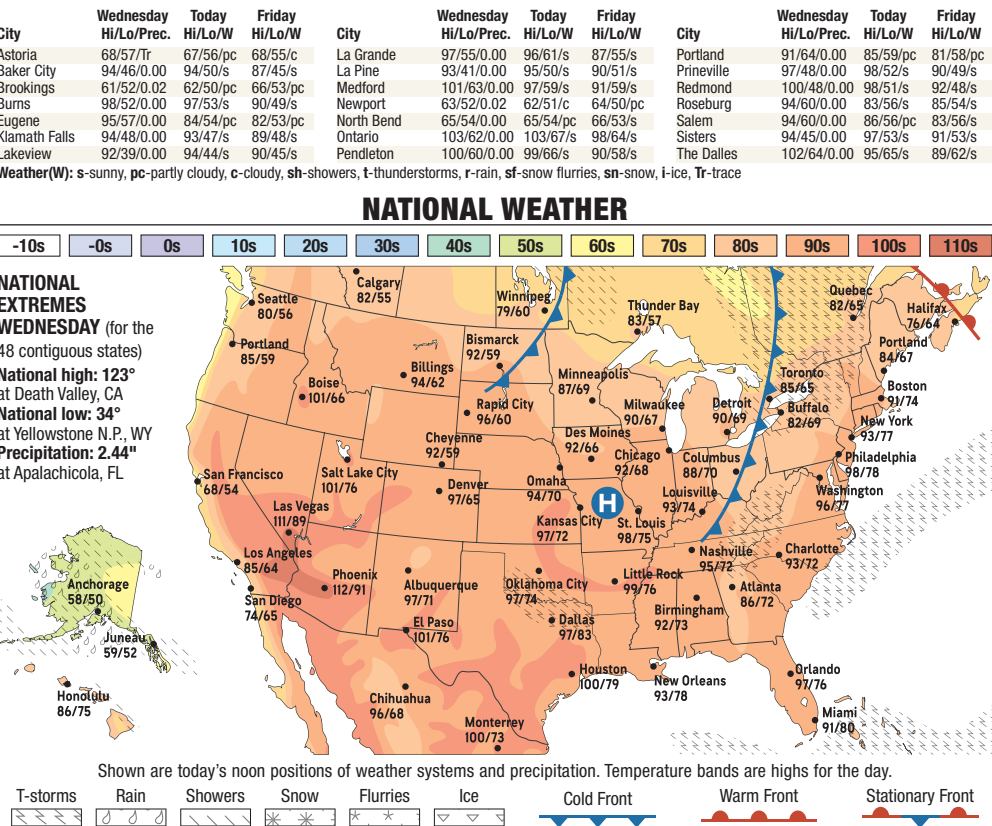
POLLEN COUNT		
Grasses	Trees	Weeds
High	Low	Moderate

Source: Oregon Allergy Associates 541-683-1577

WATER REPORT		
As of 7 a.m. Wednesday		
Reservoir	Acre feet	Capacity
Crane Prairie	47772	86%
Wickiup	44186	22%
Crescent Lake	16816	19%
Ochocho Reservoir	9661	22%
Prineville	35130	24%
River flow	Station	Cu.ft./sec.
Deschutes R. below Crane Prairie	256	
Deschutes R. below Wickiup	1180	
Deschutes R. below Bend	126	
Deschutes R. at Benham Falls	1480	
Little Deschutes near La Pine	81	
Crescent Ck. below Crescent Lake	58	
Crooked R. above Prineville Res.	1	
Crooked R. below Prineville Res.	185	
Crooked R. near Terrebonne	15	
Ochocho Ck. below Ochocho Res.	15	

FIRE INDEX	
Bend	Not available
Redmond/Madras	Not available
Sisters	Not available
Prineville	Not available
La Pine/Gilchrist	Not available

Source: USDA Forest Service



General Motors

Continued from A11

But in an interview with The Associated Press, Barra said she was confident GM could unseat Tesla with higher-priced specialty vehicles, and it will beat Elon Musk to high-range EVs at prices that people can afford.

Last year GM sold just 25,000 electric vehicles in the U.S., less than one-tenth of the estimated 352,000 sold by Tesla. Although EV sales are rising dramatically, they're still only about 5% of the U.S. new vehicle market, with many Americans still reluctant to change.

"To really get to 30%, 40%, 50% EVs being sold, you have to appeal to people that are in that \$30,000 to \$35,000 price range," Barra said.

Already the company has pledged to cut the starting price of the Chevrolet Bolt small SUV to around \$26,000 later this year. GM plans to roll out a Chevy Equinox small SUV with 300 miles of range for around \$30,000 in fall 2023. And on Monday night in California, it will unveil a larger (and more expensive) Chevy Blazer SUV that goes on sale next summer.

They'll join a couple of gargantuan Hummer EVs, an upcoming electric Silverado pickup and a Cadillac luxury SUV in taking on Tesla. And Barra said there's more to come on the way to offering 30 battery-powered vehicles globally by 2025. "What we have coming, it's in the heart of the market," she said, without giving details.

The mainstream vehicle is something Tesla has yet to master. The Model 3 sedan, its lowest-priced vehicle, starts at close to \$60,000.

Barra is hoping to keep prices relatively low, banking on chemistry breakthroughs to cut battery costs, offsetting



Mary Barra, CEO of General Motors, speaks during an interview with The Associated Press July 14 in New York.

Julia Nikhinson/AP

huge price increases for Lithium and other key elements that make batteries work.

Part of the strategy is convincing buyers that an electric vehicle can meet all their transportation needs. Many EV owners, she said, also have a gas-powered auto for longer trips. That's why the company announced a partnership to place 2,000 charging stations at up to 500 Pilot Travel centers, spaced 50 miles apart along interstate travel corridors. "If the only vehicle you own is going to be an EV, you have to feel confident of charging," Barra said.

GM has a goal of making only electric passenger vehicles by 2035.

The switch to EVs would be monumental on its own for GM, a company that has made a living largely on the internal combustion engine for more than 113 years.

But Barra also has to manage the finances, keeping the profits flowing from gasoline vehicles to pay for battery development — even though GM can't run its factories flat-out due to the chip shortage. And at some point, money from gas

vehicles will decline, so the EVs have to be profitable almost from the start.

Also, auto prices have risen to an average of around \$45,000, boosting car-makers' bottom lines but pushing new vehicles out of reach of the middle class. Economists are predicting the Federal Reserve could add up to a full point to interest rates, raising the cost of auto loans. And there's talk about the U.S. heading back into recession.

"It's pretty volatile right now," Barra conceded. "We're looking at many different scenarios as any prudent business leader would to make sure we're ready for whatever, however the situation evolves."

Barra expects parts and chip shortages will last into next year, with coronavirus outbreaks continuing to crimp the flow.

Throughout her career, Barra, who was GM's product planning chief before becoming CEO in January 2014, has had to make difficult decisions. To manage the complexities of her job, she'll need to draw on that experience.

"I'm an engineer, so I'm a problem solver," she said.

down with a quick trip to the kitchen? Maybe, but it comes with some potential hazards.

"I would not recommend putting a device into a refrigerator to cool it," said Jon-Erik Hylle, a project manager at iFixit. "Rapid cooling in a moist environment could cause condensation and short the device. Also, going from very hot to very cold in a short amount of time creates its own risks."

Grab something cold, like a portable ice pack, a bag of frozen peas, a Capri Sun from the fridge, whatever you've got. Wrap it in a tea towel or a handkerchief, and place your phone on it for about a minute, then pop it off again. Repeat until the phone is back to working condition. With luck, this more gradual kind of cooling should get your phone up and running quickly, and with less risk of condensation-based mishaps.

Farm

Continued from A11

An aging demographic

A third of America's 3.4 million farmers are older than 65, and nearly a million more are within a decade of that milestone retirement age, according to the most recent agricultural census from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The census was taken in 2017 and published in 2019.

The census said nearly 14,000 of Idaho's farmers were over 65. That was 31% of the farmers in the state as of 2017.

The census found that 27% of U.S. farmers qualify as "new and beginning producers," with 10 or fewer years of experience in agriculture. Idaho's rate was much lower, just shy of 10% of all farmers. Most of those farmers have operations that are smaller than average, both in terms of acres and value of production, according to USDA.

Members of the House Agriculture Committee said they are particularly interested in whether young, beginning or underserved farmers have access to credit, so they can get started in the high-capital world of agriculture.

"In any agriculture operation, one of the most critical relationships the farmer may have is with his or her lender. This is especially true for young and beginning producers. Farming is capital intensive," said Rep. Glenn Thompson of Pennsylvania, the top Republican on the committee.

"The cost of entry is incredibly high and can act as a barrier to entry for these new agriculturalists trying to start or grow their farm operations."

Challenge for federal loans

The Agriculture Department's Farm Services Agency has an array of different loans available to farmers, including one targeted at young and beginning farmers.

But in practice, producers say the federal loan process can be laborious, slow and hard to access.

The struggle to obtain a loan can be especially acute for Black farmers, who can face racism and discrimination in applying for a loan, according to Dania Davy of the Al-

"Farming is inherently a risky business, but in the environment we are in right now, that risk is elevated."

— Nathan Kauffman, VP and economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in Omaha, Nebraska, while testifying at a U.S. House Agriculture Committee hearing July 14

corn State University Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Policy Research Center in East Point, Georgia.

Black farmers have reached out to her group for help when the Farm Services Agency recommended they use their credit card instead of a federal loan, or when loan delays put a generational family farm at risk.

"As we review the farm bill and prepare for the scheduled reauthorization, we must make use of the opportunity to prevent the looming threat of loss of Black farms, land and livelihoods that has been institutionalized by racially disparate credit access," Davy told the committee.

Davy recommends a more robust civil rights process at the local level with farm loan field agencies.

Julia Asherman, who owns a small organic farm in Jeffersonville, Georgia, was able to finance her operation with three different Farm Service Agency loans. But she said even her success story highlights some roadblocks in the process. It took two months for her to get approval for her loan and there was no option for pre-approval before she identified land to purchase. In a competitive market, a landowner would likely move on to the next bidder rather than wait that long for a loan.

"Farmers easily lose out on potential properties by not being able to act fast, and I've known several farmers personally who have not been able to use FSA loans to purchase for this reason," Asherman said.

Hearings in Washington this month to examine farm credit, crop insurance and forestry programs. Lawmakers plan to take their show on the road in August with field hearings slated in committee members' districts across the country.