Oregon Association of Shooting Ranges

Working Together to Preserve Oregon Shooting Ranges

www.oasr.org PO Box 230905 Portland, OR 97281

OASR Newsletter ~ May, 2026 Vol. 1 ~ No. 1.

In this edition:

- What is OASR, and what have we accomplished in 23 years?
- What is OASR doing this year?
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- Our new Text Alert system for building on the success of 2026 grassroots activism.
- Getting The Vote Out in the coming election.

OASR Officers:

Chair: Fred Weaver - Douglas Ridge RC

Vice-Chair: David Spaugh - Powder River SC

Sec.: Donna-Marie Drucker - DRRC

Treas.: Kerry Spurgin - Tualatin Valley SC

Next OASR Meeting:

Saturday, June 13 ~ 10AM-3PM

at the Roseburg Rod & Gun Club

875 Old Del Rio Rd in Roseburg, OR.

OASR Meetings are open to the public; all persons welcome, especially members of Oregon Shooting Clubs and Sporting Organizations. Roberts Rules of Order apply.

We provide lunch, so please RSVP if you plan to attend. Text RSVP to Spaugh @ 541-519-7417.

OASR Officers, Directors, and Invited Guest Speakers are eligible for reimbursement of mileage & lodging costs incurred for travel to scheduled OASR Meetings. See the OASR Travel Reimbursement Policy published on the last page of this newsletter. When a Director for a Member Club is unable to attend a scheduled meeting, OASR may extend reimbursement eligibility to that Director's duly appointed proxy.

What is OASR?

We are a nonprofit association of Oregon Shooting Ranges, formed in 2003 to:

1. Create an accessible resource of expertise on best management practices and the safe operation of shooting ranges,
2. Unite and organize Oregon clubs to create a stronger position from which to confront the challenges often faced by shooting ranges,
3. Coordinate and cooperate with like-minded organizations to protect and preserve citizen rights and shooting sports venues in Oregon.

What have we accomplished?

Developed a network of attorneys and technical specialists, and cooperated with NSSF and EPA staff, to defeat, overturn, or help affordably resolve Oregon DEQ lead contamination complaints at multiple ranges including TCGC, Medford RPC, Borwnsmead BKS, and Corvallis Elks TS.
Made interest-free $10,000 loans to multiple clubs to help resolve legal or administrative challenges.
Helped build a fundraising program for Redmond RGC relocation.
Conducted range inspections and provided recommendations for best management practices at more than ten different ranges across the state.

What have we been doing lately?

We know that our greatest strength and impact stems from the connections and relationships that are formed at our in-person meetings. So we started a travel reimbursement plan to encourage increased attendance and member engagement. You can read the new policy on the last page of this newsletter.

We donated $20,000 to support the state-level legal challenge to M114 and a new coalition of political activists who recently helped block HB4145 in Salem.

We started a text-alert system to build on the success of recent grass-roots activism, we researched and documented pointless barriers to Pittman Robertson grant eligibility for shooting ranges, we started a newsletter, and we began work on a Get Out the Vote program for this year's election.

Current Roster of OASR Member Clubs

Albany Gun Club

Ashland Gun Club

Big Timber Rifle and Pistol Club

Brownsmead-Knappa-Svensen-Sportsmen Club

Chehalem Valley Sportsman Club

Clatskanie Rifle & Pistol Club

Corvallis Target Shooters Association

Douglas Ridge Rifle Club

Emerald Empire Gun Club

Johnson Creek Gun Club

La Grande Rifle & Pistol Club

Newberg Rifle & Pistol Club

Roseburg Rod and Gun Club

Sandy Sportsmen's Association

Siuslaw Rod & Gun Club

The Powder River Sportsmen's Club

Tri-County Gun Club

Tualatin Valley Sportsmen's Club

Yamhill County Sportsmen's Association

OASR is operated and managed by four volunteer Officers plus a Board of Directors comprised of one individual appointed by each Member Club. OASR Officers are elected by the Directors.

OASR Membership is open to any organization that operates a shooting range in accordance with competent written organizational rules for range safety and conduct.

OASR Annual Dues are based on individual Club membership, billed at a rate of $2 per member. For example, a 250-member Club pays $500 per year.

After 23 years of conservative financial stewardship, OASR is well-positioned to support its Member Clubs in their next unforeseen challenges, and to continue our effective challenges to unconstitutional gun control legislation.

If you are reading this newsletter and realize your club is not a member of OASR, we want you and your club to join us. Let us know how we can help.

If your club is already part of OASR, we want your stories and experience. One of our goals is to build a website resource of reports from our member clubs on things that happened to their club, and how they successfully dealt with the issue. We'd like to publish one such story in each newsletter. Operating a shooting range is subject to predictable problems: safety, noise, lead, environmental, etc. There is no need for Clubs to reinvent the wheel each time one of these problems recurs. Help us build the resource. Submit your experiences: email team at oasr.org.

The new OASR Text-Alert System

A few months ago, thousands of Oregonians took the time to submit testimony against HB4145. It worked! Instead of adding even more restrictions to M114, the Legislature amended 4145 to delay M114 by another 18 months.

You may have seen the February emails and social media messages asking people to submit 4145 testimony. Activating sportsmen and women all across Oregon wasn't easy, but it *was* effective.

Our governor & legislature are willing to resort to procedural trickery to rush through unpopular bills. We need an alert system so that we can quickly activate a large grassroots response each time another pointless gun control bill is introduced.

To meet that need, OASR created a free text alert service. You can subscribe to the service by texting **OASR** to (737)259-8611, or by scanning this QR code with your phone. If you scan the code, it will activate your message app and you can press Send to be subscribed.

Disclosures: This is a recurring message service. OASR will send occasional texts to subscribers. Data or Msg rates may apply if your phone plan does not include free texting. You can opt out anytime by texting STOP to (737)259-8611.

This is a spam-free service. Your phone number will not be sold or distributed. OASR will only send 3 or 4 text alerts per year, and only when urgent action is needed. If you subscribe, you will not receive many texts from us, but when you do, it is something important, and we need you to take the recommended action.

When you receive a text alert, you do not need to send a text reply. You can if you want, but keep it under 160 characters, and do not use emojis or attach images. Here's why: it costs OASR 3 cents per subscriber to send a group text alert. If subscribers reply with a short message less than 160 characters, those replies are free. However, if subscribers reply with more than 160 characters or an image or emoji, those replies cost OASR 9 cents each.

OASR has already talked with ORGOAL about making the text alert service available to a broader base. OASR has the potential to reach about 19,000 Oregonians. ORGOAL can reach another 50,000+. We have plans to talk with other partner groups soon.

Subscribe today! The service is free to you, and if enough people subscribe, it has the potential to make a huge impact in Salem.

GUN STORAGE CHECK WEEK®

JUNE 1-7 ✓ **SEPTEMBER 1-7** ✓

TAKE TIME

to review your gun storage practices
and make changes, if necessary, to help prevent accidents, suicides and thefts.
Remember, firearm safety is part of overall home safety.

NOT SECURE

Hiding Guns

- ⊗ On Top of Refrigerator
- ⊗ Closet Shelf
- ⊗ Bedstand Drawer
- ⊗ Car Glove Compartment

RESPONSIBLE SECURE STORAGE

- ✓ On Your Person (e.g., in holster)
- ✓ Cable Lock
- ✓ Lock Box for Home or In Car
- ✓ Lockable Gun Case
- ✓ Full-Size Safe

Learn about secure storage options at **GunStorageCheck.org.**

MAKE SURE IT'S SECURE.

Check on your gun storage today.

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2026 Legislative Recap: Who fought for your rights!

HB4145 has been signed into law, pushing the effective date of BM114 to January 1, 2028. All of HB4145's original provisions expanding BM114 were removed before it passed.

Any recap of the 2026 Oregon Legislative session has to recognize Derek LeBlanc of Oregon Firearm Advocates (FaceBook) and Oregun Gun Owners Action League orgoal.org.

Derek's constant presence driving discussions on both sides of the aisle made a huge impact. He has built and drives relationships that are key to defending your rights, and he has been working hard to activate an energized following with his new grassroots organization.

And Derek is not alone. The Oregon State Shooting Association (OSSA), Oregon Association of Shooting Ranges (OASR), and Oregon Firearm Advocates were present every step of the way for every committee and key floor session addressing HB4145 in the 2026 session. The end result was that the Democratic Legislators were clearly set back by the thousands of direct emails that landed in opposition.

The 2026 legislative session was often a display of contempt from the Democratic Supermajority holding Oregonians hostage. The underhanded tactics to move the NoTax referendum from November to May were a slap in the face to all Oregonians: an open violation of our constitutional rights and legislative due process. The only purpose of that move was to distance the NoTax issue from the general election, because Democrats were worried that the NoTax ballot measure would kill Kotek's tax bill by a landslide. Rightly so.

Another slap in the face occurred during the events surrounding HB4145. This bill started as a secret, behind-closed-doors maneuver to blindside Oregonians with higher application and renewal costs and longer delays for BM114 permits. Additionally, Rep. Kropf (Bend) wrote in provisions to exempt special classes from BM114 requirements. During the committee work session, Kropf committed gross ethics and process violations by dragging a fellow Democrat Rep into the hall for 20 minutes to bully her into changing her HB4145 vote from No to Yes. This was a clear violation of Oregon House rules on procedure. Within days, the Democrat Supermajority swept an ethics complaint against Kropf under the rug, yet another slap in the face. To learn more, read this article.

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The supermajority in Salem has no regard for procedure or ethics. The only way to change that behavior is to rally voters to support candidates who will break the Democrat Supermajority grip on our public policy. This is a call for YOU to VOTE, and also to make sure YOUR COMMUNITY VOTES in the coming election.

It is also important to recognize key legislators who made a difference in our fight against the assault on our constitutional rights in Oregon.

Representative Ed Diehl was a clear standout in fighting for your constitutional rights. He demonstrated, throughout this last year, raw leadership and strength on restoring your constitutional rights as well as protecting Oregonians from government overreach. Diehl's testimony at the HB4145 House Judiciary Committee meeting was exemplary and impactful. You can watch the video here.

His passionate and accurate floor speech not only drove a nail into the original provisions of HB4145, but also highlighted the strong arm tactics deployed by the Supermajority to push the bill out from the House Judiciary Committee. Video here.

Representative Ed Diehl's amendment to remove all of the original content from HB4145 and change the BM114 effective date to January 2028 was ultimately adopted thanks to his leadership in the legislature, despite the overwhelming supermajority in play.

Other Republican Senators and Representatives contributed to the fight for your rights by presenting strong statements and arguments at committee meetings and floor sessions. OASR thanks the following elected officials for making citizen rights a special priority and standing up for our Constitutional protections:

Senators: Christine Drazan, Cedric Hayden, Diane Linthicum, Mike McLane, David Brock Smith, Bruce Starr, Kim Thatcher.

Representatives: Court Boice, Matt Bunch, Shelly Boshart Davis, Ed Diehl, Lucetta Elmer, Jeff Helfrich, Virgle Osborne, Anna Scharf, Greg Smith, Alek Skarlatos.

Lastly, we wish to thank Representative Thuy Tran for her thoughtful consideration of the original elements of HB4145, and also for her willingness to talk with to concerned citizens from both sides of the aisle.

Kerry Spurgin, Treasurer - OASR.

Pittman Robertson Shooting Range Grants

The Revenue Act of 1918 created a 10% federal excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition. The 1937 Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (P-R Act) redirected that tax to the US Bureau of Biological Survey (later USFWS) for apportionment to State Game Commissions to be used for **Wildlife Restoration (WR)** projects. In 1972, archery equipment was added to the tax base.

Today, the tax is recognized as a benefit tax: the P-R Act allocates excise tax dollars paid by sportsmen to programs that benefit sportsmen.

The 1940's annual U.S. rate of hunter fatalities exceeded 5 deaths per state, which led states to establish Hunter Ed programs. Today, annual U.S. hunter fatalities average less than one per state, thanks to Hunter Ed and blaze-orange. The P-R Act was amended in 1970 to establish the **Basic Hunter Ed (BHE)** program to pay for up to 75% of the cost of state Hunter Ed programs and the construction, operation and maintenance of "public target ranges."

In the 1980's, American Conservationism was evolving. Environmental extremists were replacing Sportsmen as the leaders of conservation initiatives. Today, a significant proportion of "conservationists" are anti-gun and anti-hunting. That is a big change from 90 years ago when the P-R Act was passed.

In the 1990's, sportsmen's orgs complained to Congress that excise tax dollars were not benefiting sportsmen. Congress passed two P-R amendments in 2000 to prohibit use of the excise tax dollars for anti-hunting programs, and set aside $8 million per year for new **Enhanced Hunter Ed (EHE)** objectives that included [*hunter and sporting firearm safety programs; hunter development programs; bow hunter and archery education, safety, and development programs; construction, development, or updating "**firearm shooting ranges**" and archery ranges; and hunter and recreational shooter recruitment.*]

In 2019, Congress passed two more laws amending P-R to expressly allow recreational shooting on federally-managed public lands, and define "public target range," and [*raise the federal cost share of acquiring land for or constructing or enhancing public target ranges to 90%; and allow each state to designate up to 10% of its Wildlife Restoration allocation for acquiring land for, expanding or constructing public target ranges; and designating half of all*

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pistol/archery excise tax to the states for purposes that include recruitment of hunters and recreational shooters; and defining "recruitment" as any activity or project to recruit or retain hunters and recreational shooters, including outreach, communications, education, mentoring, field demonstrations, and enhancing access for hunting and recreational shooting, including through "range construction."]

USFWS calls the modern P-R Act objectives "R3." In this article, we call them **FSR4**, for Firearm Shooting Ranges & Recruit-Reactivate-Retain.

The table below shows the average annual P-R allocation to the 50 States and Oregon since 2019. In a typical year, 82% goes to the original Wildlife Restoration allocation, 17% to Basic Hunter Ed, and about 1% to the Enhanced Hunter Ed or **FSR4** objectives.

Avg. Annual	Total P-R $	WR	BHE	EHE
All states	$905,831,909	$726,839,675	$170,986,520	$8,005,714
Oregon	$21,561,187	$18,191,711	$3,219,681	$149,796

Prior to the 2000 amendments, states could use BHE money for public target range grants, but they rarely did, which is what led to the modern amendments. After the 2000 and 2019 amendments, BHE money can still be used for public target ranges, and up to 10% of WR money can be used for public target ranges, and all of the newer EHE money is earmarked expressly for **FSR4** objectives.

P-R grants are cost-share grants intended to pay for up to 75% or 90% of qualified state projects. Grant recipients pay for remaining project costs using non-federal funds.

The P-R Act does not empower USFWS to compel any state to use P-R money. Rather, the Act instructs USFWS to make the money available to the state game commissions who can then make it available to organizations pursuing P-R objectives. Today, every state conducts WR and BHE programs using P-R money, but not every state makes money available for EHE **FSR4** purposes.
For example, the Portland USFWS office oversees P-R allocations for three states: Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. The Oregon and Idaho game commissions do make P-R money available to their residents for EHE **FSR4** programs, but Washington does not. That money is available to Washington every year, but Washington chooses to not make it available to it residents.

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From about 2002 - 2019, several Oregon member-club shooting ranges obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars of P-R range improvement grants. During that time, ODFW had three different Hunter Ed Coordinators whom all supported shooting range clubs, and attended OASR meetings, and even recruited OASR to help select grant recipients. Also during that time, P-R **FSR4** objectives were being met in Oregon because the grant money was reaching the facilities and people who could actually achieve the enumerated objectives.

After the 2019 P-R amendments, USFWS renewed its focus on "*longstanding issues of public access parameters*," and published new guidance to explain that facilities not open to the public should not be eligible for grants intended to enhance public access, and to acknowledge that club ranges often apply for P-R grants but do not want to open their ranges to the public, and to assert that club membership costs are often very high, or not open to the general public.

USFWS guidance stopped short of establishing specific conditions for shooting range grant eligibility. Instead, USFWS set the table for tighter restrictions and then passed the buck to the state game commissions to determine for themselves the adequacy of public access at each facility that applies for a grant.

After the 2019 P-R amendments, Jered Goodwin became the new Hunter Ed Coordinator at ODFW, and in keeping with USFWS guidance, he began to enforce a requirement that member-club ranges must provide public access every month for a period of years in order to be eligible for P-R shooting range grants.

At least two Oregon clubs obtained grants under the new requirement: Ashland Gun Club and Siuslaw Rod and Gun Club. They both received grants, announced and scheduled public access hours every month, and recruited volunteers to serve as RO's and collect access fees from visitors. Not a single visitor ever showed up at either range to shoot on the public access days.

OASR began researching barriers to grant eligibility in 2026. We interviewed 40 Oregon shooting ranges and corresponded with USFWS, ODFW, and NSSF.

The vast majority of Oregon club ranges are entirely comprised of members of the public, with membership open to any non-felon citizen who wishes to join, with annual dues that are less than the cumulative cost of three annual visits to nearby for-profit ranges. Nearly all of the club ranges already host ODFW Hunter Ed and Boy Scouts or 4H at no charge, and most open their matches and scheduled training events to the public, and conduct one or more public sight-in

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days before hunting seasons, and allow members to bring guests, which itself does not boost "public access" because most local guests end up joining the club, which means they aren't "public" any more.

In 2024, no Oregon member-club shooting range applied for a P-R shooting range grant. The majority of clubs we interviewed have no intention of applying for future P-R grants because the required public access days serve no purpose other than pointless risk, cost, and work for the clubs, and because the clubs feel that their pre-existing public access opportunities are already adequate for grant eligibility, and because the clubs disapprove of pointless administrative rules that block access to federal grant money promised to them by the P-R Act.

<u>What we learned from Goodwin at ODFW:</u>
1 – ODFW does not require grant-recipient clubs to charge a fee for public access days, or provide range officers, or otherwise staff public access events.

2 – Goodwin believes that some shooting range grants approved by his predecessor Coordinators are "illegal" in some way, even though the 2019 P-R amendment that defined "public target range" did not go into effect until 2020.

3 – When OASR suggested that the public-access grant eligibility requirement was a barrier to program success, Goodwin responded that he would fight OASR if we worked to change it. Goodwin later conceded that he would reconsider public access requirements if USFWS did.

4 – ODFW appears to have directed most of the available 2022-2025 P-R shooting range money to un-staffed free public archery ranges on ODFW-managed land, and to an un-staffed, unequipped, trap-less free public trap range at the ODFW EE Wilson Wildlife Area, and at least a portion to OR Dept of Forestry free public shooting areas in state forests. Goodwin may seek more P-R dollars for a solar gate to close the EE Wilson trap area at night because hoodlums used the site for late-night pistol and rifle fire. ODF will not be designating any more state forest shooting areas because three forest fires were ignited at the existing facilities in 2025, and while one was closed for repairs, Sunday visitors moved road barriers and commenced firing anyway.

5 – Oregon Hunter Ed now allows kids to complete the classes online and satisfy the Field Day requirement by attending an airgun booth at sports shows. Oregon regs require Field Days to consist of a minimum number of hours. I don't know how long the airgun booth sessions last.

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Diana Swan-Pinion is the Grants Management Specialist and Policy Analyst at USFWS headquarters in Falls Church, VA.
I explained to her everything you have read so far, plus the following:
1 – The newer sections of the P-R Act that create the EHE program for **FSR4** purposes do not use the phrase "public target range." Rather, §669h–1(a)(1)(A)(iv) specifies "firearm shooting ranges."

2 – Member-club shooting ranges share the P-R program objectives. We want to recruit, educate, train, & retain safe, well-informed hunters and shooters; reactivate prior participants; and promote rational resource conservation.

3 – P-R-mission-capable shooting ranges do not occur spontaneously. Most of them exist *not* because states build them, but rather because members of the public decide they want a shooting range in their community and then form a club to build and operate one. More often than not, club ranges are the only ranges that are mission-capable for all P-R objectives.

4 – Free unsupervised public shooting areas always devolve into unsafe garbage dumps, predominantly utilized by untrained enthusiasts. Such sites fail to achieve any P-R objective. Using P-R dollars to fund free unsupervised public shooting areas is demonstrably contrary to P-R objectives.

5 - Shooting is not knitting. Shooting is dangerous. People knit at city parks. No one shoots at city parks. Safe access to a safe shooting range is different than safe access to a safe city park.

6 – The pathway to P-R success is not to force existing mission-capable club ranges to abandon the model that made them mission-capable. Rather, it is to inform the public that most mission-capable ranges are member-club ranges, and invite the public to either avail themselves of the free opportunities already offered by club ranges, or consider joining one.

7 – Shooting range club members have buy-in and accountability. Visitors do not. In order for a club to safely open its doors to non-member visitors for unstructured shooting sessions, the club must schedule the event, recruit volunteers to staff the event, endure the risk associated with potentially untrained visitors, and constantly wonder whether their liability insurance provider will indemnify the club against non-member incidents at events where the club opened its gates to non-members for unstructured shooting time.

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Our communications with USFWS and ODFW so far have been circular: USFWS says the state game commission determines grant eligibility requirements, and ODFW says it is only following USFWS rules. Staff at both agencies suggested a group meeting with all stakeholders present, which sounds like a great idea once OASR and its member clubs decide how they want to pursue this issue.

Our last email from Swan-Pinion included the following assertion: "*While the FWS recognize the challenges and complexities of operating a shooting range facility, we have determined, as supported by our ongoing collaborations with State fish and wildlife agencies and other stakeholders, that member-only ranges are barriers to public access to shooting range facilities.*"

That is the crux of the problem. Public employees consider club ranges to be inaccessible and unaffordable. They think the general public would be out at the range every month if it weren't for the "exclusivity and high cost" of club ranges. They do not understand the reality of how most club ranges operate, and do not consider the public mission or the multiple avenues for public access most clubs already provide. They seem unaware that in many counties, there would be no shooting range were it not for the local club range. Observably, current ODFW staff would rather direct P-R dollars to unsupervised free public sites than award it to mission-capable club ranges.

Current administrative rules impede the objectives enumerated in the P-R Act because agency staff misunderstand the essential elements of a mission-capable range, and choose not to recognize the already public nature of most club ranges.

Possible solutions to the problem include helping agency staff understand the true nature of most club ranges, and what it takes to bring up a proficient sportsperson, while also talking with elected officials about the pointlessness of the current administrative rules that are preventing the flow of P-R dollars to the organizations most capable of achieving the program objectives.

If you have an opinion, come join us as we work to improve access to P-R grants.

Other relevant info:
1 – Your club can apply for a P-R range improvement grant today. The application and conditions are here.

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2 – The P-R Act is here. Section §669a(4) contains the definition of "public target range" : [*…identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting, open to the public, may be supervised, and may accommodate archery or rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting*.]
This definition only excludes member-club shooting ranges when administrative staff decide such clubs are not already public enough.

In §669h–1(a)(1)(A)(iv), the law that creates the EHE program and **FSR4** objectives refers to *firearm shooting ranges*. At a minimum, this language should invite flexibility in grant eligibility requirements. However, Swan-Pinion and David Teuscher at USFWS brushed aside the idea when we mentioned it.

If you are an attorney with relevant experience, we'd like to hear your opinions.

3 – Oregon *does* already have at least three nonprofit supervised public shooting ranges that meet all current eligibility requirements for P-R grants: Emerald Empire in Springfield, RVSSA in Jackson County, and the VFW 4227 Toledo Trap Range.

4 – Arizona has been using P-R grants to construct, enhance, and/or improve ten first-class supervised public fee-based shooting ranges. Not all states use P-R money to build staffed public shooting ranges, but Arizona does.

5 - In Oregon, the P-R Act allocates up to $149K per year for **FSR4** programs and objectives, and also a portion of BHE money and up to 10% of WR money (up to $2.15M in Oregon) for public target ranges.
Oregon rarely uses more than $149K per year for shooting range or **FSR4** purposes, but Oregon did use about $900K of P-R money in 2025 for the wolf reintroduction program. Food for thought.

David Spaugh, Vice Chair - OASR.
Thanks to DD, RR, & GP for ideas and assistance (Pittman Robertson Committee).

OASR Travel Reimbursement Policy for Officers, Directors, and Invited Guests

Oregon Association of Shooting Ranges (OASR) is staffed and directed by volunteers: four elected Officers plus a Board of Directors comprised of one Director appointed by each OASR Member Club.

OASR will reimburse Officers, duly-appointed Directors, and OASR-invited Guest Speakers for some expenses incurred while traveling to and from scheduled OASR meetings.

Such persons who travel more than:

1.) 75 miles one-way from their hometown to attend a scheduled OASR meeting are eligible for mileage reimbursement at a rate of $0.50 (fifty cents) per mile, up to a maximum of the nominal winter-safe round-trip miles calculated by Google Maps between the person's Oregon hometown and the physical location of the meeting.

2.) 175 miles one-way from their hometown to attend a scheduled OASR meeting are eligible for lodging reimbursement for one room for the night preceding the meeting date, up to a maximum lodging reimbursement of $200 per scheduled meeting.

3.) 275 miles one-way from their hometown to attend a scheduled OASR meeting are eligible for lodging reimbursement for one room for the night preceding the meeting date and one room the night of the meeting date, up to a maximum lodging reimbursement of $400 per meeting.

Prerequisites for mileage reimbursement: full meeting attendance, actual travel, and a description of origin and final destination points submitted to the OASR Secretary.
Prerequisites for lodging reimbursement: same as above, plus actual stay in lodging, and a receipt.

Directors are invited to bring associates or companions to OASR meetings. Travel reimbursement is limited to one vehicle and one lodging per Member Club. Shared rooms, Airbnb, and Vrbo accommodations are permitted, subject to the above caps.
A Recreational Vehicle used in lieu of car and lodging is eligible for an $0.85 mileage rate.

OASR shall file records for each travel reimbursement, to include an amount, a description of the nature of the expense and how it relates to the OASR mission, and a printed screenshot of a Google Maps (or other) mileage calculation.

OASR does not advance funds, nor reimburse for meals or any other travel-related expense.

To apply for travel reimbursement, submit your request, your trip-origin and final destination, and any lodging receipts to the OASR secretary. For eligible persons who attend scheduled OASR meetings in conjunction with other travel, reimbursement for incremental travel expenses may be available subject to approval by the OASR Officers.

OASR may coordinate with travelers prior to a meeting to determine lodging needs for the meeting and then directly purchase a discounted block of lodging accommodations. In such instances, lodging reimbursement requests submitted by Members who refuse such accommodations shall be subject to majority-approval by OASR Officers.