

Powder River Sportsmen's Club

January 2025

P.O. Box 162

Baker City, Oregon 97814

Regular Meetings @ 7:00 P.M., First Tuesday of every month, 2690 Broadway St.

Annual Elections - February 4

Last year, I steered the Club to fair and transparent resolution of a sexual harassment incident. My actions caused resentment among friends of the offender. Crony resentment.

Twenty-nine people attended the January 2025 Club meeting. We discussed Draft #2 of a proposed PRSC Harassment Policy. During that discussion, a member of the Baker 5J School Board said PRSC does not have a murder policy, and something like, "we don't need a harassment policy if we don't need a murder policy." Then that guy joined a committee to write Draft #3 of our harassment policy, but he dropped off it a week later.

In a 2004 US Dept of Education survey, 10% of public school students in grades 8-11 reported sexual misconduct by school staff. In a 2024 survey, it was 17%.

5J does not have a murder policy, but they do have a harassment policy.

Today, 5J will fire staff who grab teenage girls' bottoms, and no one will object because that is the 5J policy. Tomorrow, who knows?

Last year, PRSC dealt with a guy who grabbed a teenage girl's bottom, and some people got mad about that, I guess because PRSC didn't have a harassment policy. But then those people try to prevent PRSC from creating a harassment policy? It's a pretty odd situation.

As I reported in a prior newsletter, **70%** of sexual harassment goes unreported in America because women are afraid no one will believe them, or nothing will be done about it, or they will be blamed for inviting the harassment, or they will suffer social retribution for reporting it.

People say that my handling of our harassment incident caused a divide in the Club. I'd guess it is about a 90/10 split, with the 10% being the kind of people who want women to tolerate harassment in silence. So who cares what those people think about anything? The divide may actually be healthy for PRSC.

Officer elections take place at the Feb 4 meeting. You should go to that meeting. It will not be a typical PRSC election. In most years, our elections are uncontested because we rarely have enough people willing to serve. This year we will have eleven members vying for seven positions. That is unusual. It seems obvious that some members are looking for a change.

On the few occasions our elections have been contested, they became awkward affairs with people waiting silently to see who brought the most supporters to the meeting. Ten was usually enough to win.

We should break our habit of awkward silence during contested elections. I suggest we open the floor for members to ask nominees questions before we vote. We can limit responses to one minute, and exclude discussion. Just hear the answers and vote accordingly.

continued...

The people who helped run the Club last year did a great job, and most of them are able and willing to serve again in 2025. They include Van Dine, Charpilloz, Justus, Seymour, McCoy, and Kuchenbecker. None of these people resent the Club's resolution of the harassment incident. In fact, they are surprised PRSC is still talking about it.

The new nominees this year include Illingsworth, Quinn, Shade, and Grammon.

If we have a nominee Q&A session, I can think of some good questions to ask:

1 - Do you think the August 2024 Public Hearing concluded the 2023 harassment incident in a fair and just manner?

2 - Do you believe that significant changes to Club Policy or Operations should be decided by executive action, or by member vote?

3 - Do you disapprove of the trigger article in the December 2024 newsletter? Do you think Trustees should restrict the amount of information printed in Club newsletters in order to protect members from hurting themselves with too much information?

I want to clear up a few misconceptions:

1 - I do not oppose PRSC taking over the local gun show. I wrote the May 20 PRSC email and the July PRSC Newsletter. Both invited members to volunteer if they want to help run a PRSC gun show.

2 - I did not torpedo anyone's weed control plans. In Spring 2023, member Arnie Grammon volunteered to take over weed control in ways compliant with BLM rules. Baker County Weed District Supervisor Jeff Pettingill agreed to allow Grammon to spray herbicide under Pettingill's license. In June 2023, Pettingill called me demanding to know whether Grammon was spraying without Pettingill present, because that would be a violation of Oregon AR's, federal AR's, and our BLM lease terms, and it would endanger Pettingill's Applicator's License. I had no idea what Grammon was doing, and said so. After that phone call, PRSC hired BCWD to turnkey our weed control program, and everything has been fine since. BCWD controls our weeds, and, they meet BLM's specific requirements for reporting herbicide applications on federally-managed lands.

3 - I did ask the District Attorney to drop the Class B Misdemeanor Harassment charge against the offender in the 2023 harassment incident. My wife, my daughter, and I all signed a request asking the DA to drop the charge. We did that because the Club finally achieved civil resolution of the incident, thus there was no need for further action. The DA has made it clear in writing that the only reason he dropped that charge was because we asked him to. If we had not asked him to drop it, he would have proceeded with the criminal prosecution.

I will not run for a PRSC Trustee position in 2025. The Club will need a new Secretary, Treasurer, webmaster, bulk email sender, and newsletter writer. Start with Mike Quinn. His professional experience has served the Club well in prior years, and he also contributes significantly to Clubhouse and Range maintenance.

It was always the barred owl.

In the 60's and 70's, public land logging was aggressive. Clear-cuts were common. Effective forest management was uncommon. The tide changed in the 80's. USFWS listed the spotted owl as threatened in 1990, and it became the poster-child for environmental extremists who opposed all logging. In 1994, the Clinton Administration adopted the Northwest Forest Plan followed by the Eastside Screens. Both plans created static rules for management of a dynamic ecosystem, which is a scientifically invalid management approach.

The extremists leveraged the Clinton plans and the spotted owl to halt virtually all public-land timber harvest and forest management for the next 30 years. They actually contested or litigated every proposed management action for decades. It was absurd.

Today, the spotted owl is nearly extinct, our logging industry is dead, lumber prices are sky high, we import \$8 billion in lumber every year, housing prices are ridiculous, rural economies have been permanently damaged, fire risk is extremely high due to unmanaged fuels accumulation, much of our timber dies from beetles or disease, and an increasing amount is burning up in huge fires, each of which pumps more CO2 into the atmosphere in five days than California has "saved" in the last 20 years.

So we went from one extreme to the other. What did we accomplish? NWFP has been a failure because it accommodated extremism, and the extremists took full advantage of that weakness.

Our spotted owl is going extinct because it is being out-competed by our barred owl. There is a 7000-year genetic gap between our barred owl and eastern seaboard barred owls, which means our barred owl probably did not follow settlers across the plains, which means our barred owl probably came from somewhere else like Canada, which means that our barred owl invasion of 1960 was probably going to start in 1960 regardless of whether people were here or not. Which means that spotted owl extinction at the hands of barred owls is probably a 100% natural phenomenon.

Eric Forsman is the leading spotted owl expert on Earth. Paraphrased from a 2016 interview at OSU: *"[Nothing in nature stays the same. It is constantly changing, and these sorts of species interactions have gone on for hundreds of millions of years ... 99.9 percent of the species that have ever existed have gone extinct because of competition with other species. ... this kind of thing is commonplace, we just happen to be watching in this case. ... So, what we're seeing is, I think, the extinction. We're headed in that direction. And I think there's nothing we can do, Northwest Forest Plan or otherwise ... It is a dismal thought, but based on the data, that's about all I can conclude. ... I think the Fish and Wildlife Service can shoot barred owls until they're blue in the face, and it's not going to in the long run change a damn thing.]"* <https://scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/omeka/items/show/34846> circa 02:53:00.

Today, USFWS plans to shoot 450,000 barred owls over the next 30 years to try to save what is left of the spotted owls. Basically, USFWS is confronted with an unstoppable natural process, and the best idea they can come up with is to try to play God and change the course of nature by conducting a genocide on an innocent bird.

USFWS makes decisions like this because they can. Like nearly all government agencies, USFWS is staffed by way too many environmental extremists. And, SCOTUS interpreted the Endangered Species Act to give USFWS a blank check and unlimited power to "save" listed species: *continued...*

Tennessee Valley Authority v. Hill, 1978: "Congress intended to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction—**whatever the cost**. The pointed omission of the type of qualified language previously included in endangered species legislation reveals a conscious congressional design to give endangered species priority over the "primary missions" of federal agencies."

If that is how SCOTUS interprets ESA, then ESA is a bad law. It invites and enables extremist policy. It results in federal agencies trying anything to save a species, no matter the cost to people. When extremists start swinging the ESA, we have already learned that people don't matter. ESA is a bad law.

Issue 27. Competition and Predation

Comment: One commenter stated that the Status Review Supplement concludes that the barred owl competes with the northern spotted owls for habitat, however, this is conjecture. Another party stated that it was not shown that the presence of the barred owl is detrimental to the spotted owl. In contrast, another said that the real threat to the northern spotted owl is the presence of the barred owl and the expansion in range of the latter species, and that this threat will continue even if the old-growth trees are not removed. According to one commenter, because the barred owl is a much better competitor, it will replace the spotted owl regardless of the management efforts implemented to protect habitat. One commenter stated that recent work seems to indicate that barred owls displace spotted owls.

Service response: The 1989 Status Review Supplement did not reach a conclusion regarding the impact of the barred owl on the distribution, reproductive success, abundance, or survival of the spotted owl. Rather, the Status Review Supplement indicated

This image is from Federal Register 55:123, <https://www.loc.gov/item/fedreg.fr055123/> , page 26173.

It shows that in **1990**, stakeholders were all aware that barred owls were a potential existential threat to spotted owls.

However, the extremists wanted to portray a man-made crisis as justification for extremist policy, and the barred owl did not fit that narrative, **so no one was interested in talking about the barred owl.**

The real problem was always the barred owl, and NWFP did not save the spotted owl.

NWFP did not improve forest health. Old growth stands are burning up.

Timber is a renewable and sustainable resource, including old growth stands. USFS is perfectly capable of scientifically sound management of national forests, including preservation of all stages of forest progression. The only barrier to effective forest management over the last 30 years has been opposition from environmental extremists.

2025 Hunter Ed

If you need to sign a youngster up for Oregon Hunter Ed, the only way to do that is through ODFW.

Go here: <https://myodfw.com/hunter-safety-education-courses-and-field-days>

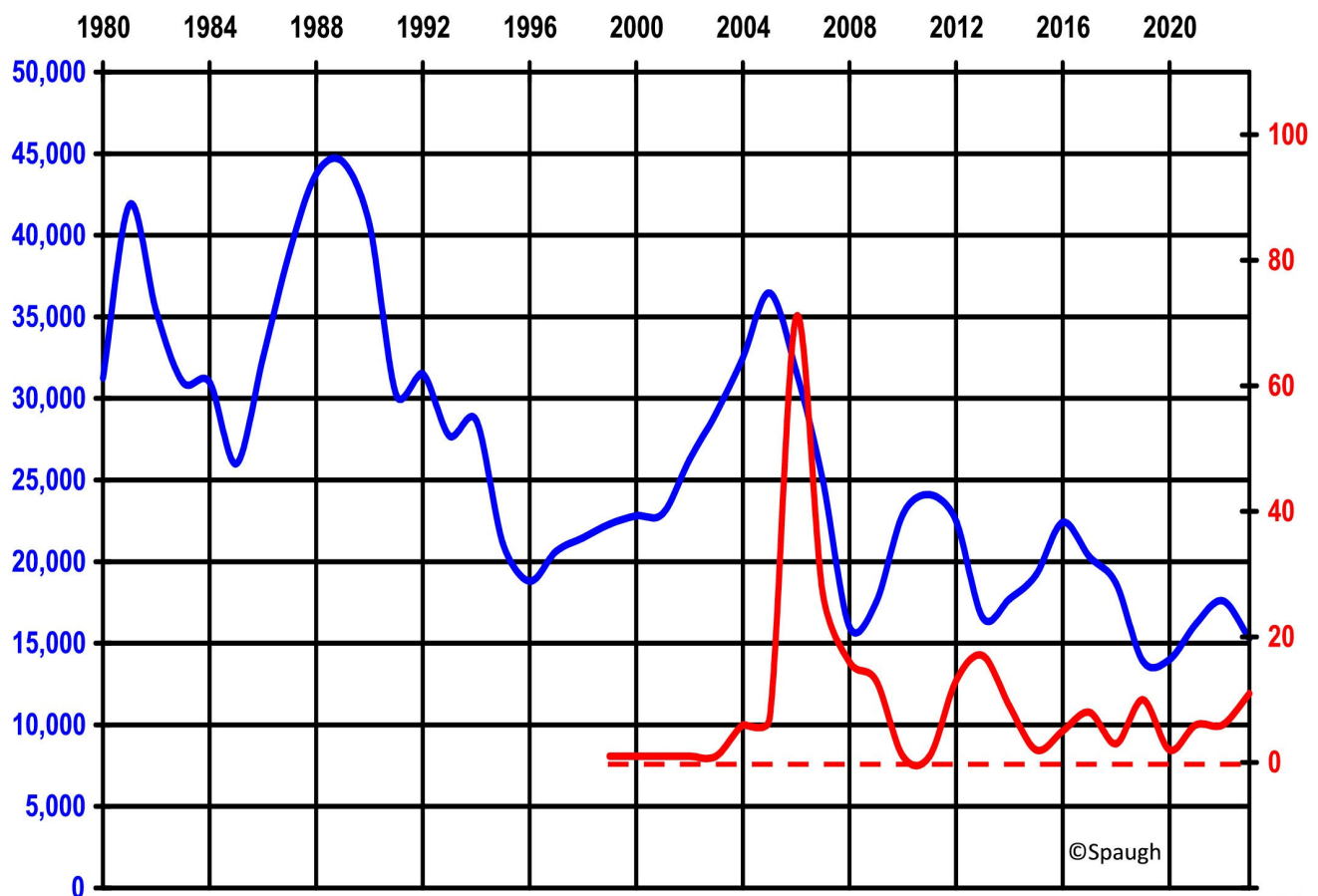
Check the Club Calendar or ODFW website for local dates.

Register at ODFW soon. Seating is limited and the classes always fill up.

Is West Nile Virus the new barred owl?

WNV arrived in Oregon in 2004. WNV kills infected sage grouse in days. It is spread by culex mosquitoes that prosper in certain mid-summer weather conditions. If you look for WNV in years that don't have ideal culex weather conditions, you won't see much WNV.

Oregon estimated sage grouse population vs. human WNV positives



This graph plots annual sage grouse population estimates against annual human WNV surveillance data. Oregon's first recognizable WNV outbreak occurred in 2006, as identified by the spike in human infections.

From 1996 to 2005, Oregon sage grouse counts improved steadily. Between 2005 and 2008, half of them died. Entire flocks of dead birds were found in southern Oregon. A smaller spike in 2013 human infections was accompanied a 1/3 reduction in sage grouse counts. The 2013, 2018, and 2023 convergences on the graph are called clamshells. The clamshells and Occam's razor suggest that WNV is probably a catastrophic problem for sage grouse.

Virology predictions: the red line will probably constantly improve as WNV seroprevalence steadily increases in humans. The downward trend in the blue line correlates with available data on WNV seroprevalence among sage grouse: basically, there is no evidence yet that sage grouse are developing adequate or effective immunity to WNV.

continued...

No one knows how many sage grouse die from WNV every year because dead sage grouse are hard to find and no one is *effectively searching* for them at the end of culex mosquito seasons. Culex outbreaks are rare, but we know that small numbers of WNV-positive culex mosquitoes can be found in any year. People are looking for WNV antibodies and WNV RNA in sage grouse hunt-season specimens and spring nest feathers, but if WNV kills all infected sage grouse in ten days in late July, hunt-season specimens and nest feathers will never have WNV antibodies or WNV RNA.

Analogy: If you dig up potato plants a week after they are planted, you will not find any potatoes. This does not mean potatoes don't exist. It means you were looking at the wrong time. The same thing applies to sage grouse killed by WNV. If you don't look for them at the correct time, you will never find them, but that doesn't mean WNV is not killing sage grouse.

In my experience, sage grouse conservationists do not want to talk about WNV. They only want to talk about "landscape habitat." Sound familiar? Is WNV the "barred owl" of sage grouse?

Landscape Scale Habitat

The sage grouse conservation initiative says the biggest threat to sage grouse is loss of habitat, and the path to saving sage grouse is "landscape scale conservation" to restore and protect 175 million acres of sagebrush steppe habitat. Add in the SCOTUS interpretation of ESA and a healthy dose of extremism, and "landscape scale conservation" sounds horrifying.

The Baker Priority Area for Conservation (PAC) is a very small landscape: 285,000 acres. Sage grouse prospered here for more than a century after people arrived. Sage grouse numbers went down because people built towns and highways, but the numbers were stable enough. Then half of them died in 2006 and we still don't know whether WNV is killing a steady percentage every year.

We do know that the shooting range was built in 1967 and sage grouse used a lek 1.5 miles from the shooting range every year for 50 years. Apparently, the shooting range isn't a problem.

We know that the OHV was built in 1974, and some time around 2000, sage grouse *started* a lek right in the middle of the OHV and then used it every year for the next twenty years. Apparently, the OHV isn't a problem. When the birds left the OHV, they went to a new lek only a half mile away.

In a 2004 newspaper article, the ODFW Baker District biologist described strutting male sage grouse as getting so excited around females that "*they could be right in the middle of [a dirt] road and you'd have to stop to avoid running them over.*"

In Baker County, sage grouse *can* co-exist with nearby people. We have witnessed it for decades. A few smart land-use practices can help, but most people are already doing those things.

From 2004 to 2023, the landscape and the human activity level in Virtue Flat did not change, but most of the sage grouse died. The landscape and people are probably not the problem.

A pointless new sage grouse rule that requires us to close the shooting range for the first and last two hours every day from March thru June won't help sage grouse at all. The only thing that rule does is show the true colors of the people behind the sage grouse conservation initiative.

It is hard to find a bad rancher...

A main focus of the sage grouse conservation initiative is convincing ranchers to enter Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAA's). In these contracts, a rancher agrees to practices that are good for sage grouse, and in exchange, the rancher receives preferential treatment on grant applications and a guarantee that if USFWS lists the sage grouse as endangered, the rancher will be exempt from any of the private-land restrictions that follow the listing.

I talked to some ranchers who already signed sage grouse CCAA's. They all said the same thing: it is no big deal because they were already doing most or all of the practices required by the CCAA, and, the contract allows them to drop out any time they want.

Question: if USFWS signs 10,000 ranchers into CCAA's, and the ranchers don't do much different than what they were already doing, what does that *really* accomplish to help sage grouse?

The tacit premise underlying CCAA's is that ranchers need government to teach them good stewardship. That is an absurd premise. Reality is the other way around: government learns good ag practices from good agriculturists who develop good practices in the private sector.

Leftist extremists hate hunting, meat, ranching, multiple use, people, freedom, and good living. Undeniably, many self-professed conservationists are environmental extremists, and at least some environmental extremists are leftist extremists, and many extremists like to portray agriculture as harmful to the land, and everyone knows it. Ranchers know that extremists are irrational and a threat to their livelihood.

Nineteenth century settlers used unlimited land like it was unlimited. The 1934 Taylor Act was an acknowledgment that people were ruining the range by overgrazing it. We are still paying for those bad practices, but you can't blame history on descendants. Ever. By 1980, youth ag programs alone had cemented good agricultural practices into every corner of American society. Today, if you want to find the best resource stewards in America, go find a farmer or a rancher.

Also, BLM does not allow overgrazing. If BLM range specialists struggle to achieve true rotational grazing practices on public land, it is only because environmental extremists saddled the range specialists with massive regulatory and paperwork requirements to change just one grazing period on one allotment by one month. The only barrier to true rotational grazing on public land is bureaucracy and red tape put in place by environmental extremists.

Will CCAA's result in significant, range-wide change in rangeland health? It is unlikely because most of the people who sign CCAA's already employ the full suite of well-know and prevalent "good practices."

Are CCAA's effective sage grouse conservation tools, or are they group-think feel-good measures designed to appease USFWS, or are they compliance-training programs designed to punish non-compliers?

BTW, I am a rancher. If I was still in the business, I would read a CCAA and probably sign it. CCAA's are no different than long hedge contracts, except the CCAA's are free.

Fear of Endangered Species Act

The sage grouse conservation initiative is massive because thousands of people from each sage grouse state got on board to support one single mission: do everything possible to prevent USFWS from listing the bird, because listing is really bad for huge numbers of hard-working, law-abiding, productive American citizens.

In our rush to appease USFWS, our primary goal was not Sage Grouse Conservation, it was Human Freedom Conservation.

To that end, we invented a “conservation tool” that is probably better at appeasing USFWS than restoring habitat or protecting birds.

We are mostly ignoring a new virus that apparently kills a massive number of sage grouse. We have been down this road before, with the barred owl.

If the sage grouse conservation program had spent most of the CCAA and raven-killing dollars on investigation of WNV, and possibly on prevention of WNV mortality, we would be in a different place today.

One difference might be a diminished threat of excessive and pointless land-use restrictions. A problem is that a significant number of “conservationists” *want* excessive land-use restrictions.

The solution to that problem is to recognize the actual goals and priorities of each individual stakeholder and each policy suggestion, and call them out for what they are.

Real conservation requires identifying real threats and real measures to address those threats.

ESA is a threat. Not to sage grouse, to people. We need to rewrite that law.

There is already a coalition of western state congresspersons organized to rewrite ESA.

I am going to add it to the FixBLM mission and try to drum up political support for that action.

FixBLM has been dormant since last spring, but I have a lot more free time this year, so I am going to ramp that thing back up. Don't be afraid to support intelligent political orgs. Good people constantly lose ground because they rarely organize effective political support for their goals.

People are the only species on earth who ever think about the health and well-being of other species. That makes us the most important species by far.

America was founded to protect the rights and freedom of **people** to pursue happiness.

People. Not birds.

People come first. We need to make sure **all** of our laws always reflect that hierarchy.

And we need to continue doing intelligent things to try to save sage grouse. They are awesome birds.

See you around.

David Spaugh

FEBRUARY 2025

Dates are subject to change, check the online calendar for the latest information.
Afternoon match setup crews have range priority on dates marked ****PM**.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4 Club Meeting 7PM	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 President's Day	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	**PM

MARCH 2025

Dates are subject to change, check the online calendar for the latest information.
Afternoon match setup crews have range priority on dates marked ****PM**.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					**PM	1 Long-range Rifle Match 9AM-2PM
2	3 Clubhouse RSVD Hunter ED 6PM-8PM	4 Club Meeting 7PM	5	6	7	8
9 DST	10 Hunter Ed at the Clubhouse 6PM-8:30PM	11	12 Hunter Ed at the Clubhouse 6PM-8:30PM	13	14 Hunter Ed at the Clubhouse 6PM-8:30PM	15
16	17 St. Pat's Day Hunter Ed at the Clubhouse 6PM-8:30PM	18	19 Hunter Ed at the Clubhouse 6PM-8:30PM	20	21 Pistol Range RSVD 9AM-1PM for Hunter Ed, also Clubhouse 1:30-3PM	22 Pistol Range RSVD 9AM-1PM for Hunter Ed, also Clubhouse 1:30-3PM **PM
23 USPSA Match 8AM-1PM	24	25	26	27 Pistol Range RSVD OSP 8AM-Noon	28	29

APRIL 2025

Dates are subject to change, check the online calendar for the latest information.
Afternoon match setup crews have range priority on dates marked ****PM**.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Club Meeting 7PM	2	3 Pistol Range RSVD OSP 8AM-Noon	4 **PM	5 Long-range Rifle Match - DMR 9AM-2PM
6	7	8	9	10	11 **PM	12 SASS Cowboy Action Match 8AM-1PM
13 Steel Varmint Match 9AM-1PM	14	15	16	17	18	19
20 Easter	21	22	23	24	25	26 **PM
27 USPSA Match 8AM-1PM	28	29	30			



Powder River Sportsmen's Club

Incident Report Form

Date of incident: _____

Date of report: _____

Time of incident: _____

Officer or Trustee: _____

Reporting party

Name & phone number: _____

Other Party members or witnesses: _____

Describe the incident. What happened, who was involved, descriptions of persons or vehicles, did you speak with the other party, what was said, did a confrontation occur?

Attach another sheet if you need more space.

Did you take photographs? _____ If so, email them to info@prsportsmen.com, or ask a Club Officer for a cell number for texting.

For Club Use Only:

Trustees on the Incident Review Committee: _____

Date of Committee Meeting: _____ Decision: _____

Signature of Chair: _____

Powder River Sportsmen's Club Membership Application / Renewal

All persons are required to sign this form when joining the Club or renewing a Membership.

Virtue Flat Range Rules

1. Keep the range entrance gates closed. Always lock the gate when you leave.
2. Keep firearms pointed in a safe direction.
3. Keep firearms unloaded until ready to shoot.
4. Know where other persons are at all times.
5. DO NOT fire from the 1000, 600 or 300-yard berms until you have physically checked all facilities and determined that no other persons are on ANY part of the range east of your intended firing position.
6. Do not use glass items for targets. Do not fire any rifle at the Plate Rack in the pistol bays.
7. Clean up after firing. If you packed it in, then please pack it out.
8. To prevent livestock damage, always re-install the wooden rails after using the covered shooting area on the Pistol Range.
9. Do not share any PRSC lock combination with any person.
10. Eye and ear protection is strongly recommended, and required for all minors.
11. PRSC Memberships are Individual. Each Member must complete the PRSC Range Safety Seminar before receiving authorization to independently access and use the Range. Seminar Video: www.prsportsmen.com/seminar.html

Failure to comply with rules can result in termination of membership.

* I acknowledge that I have read PRSC's Range Rules and Range Priority Policy, and I agree to abide by them. *

Signature

Date

Mail this form with check payable to Powder River Sportsmen's Club, PO Box 162, Baker City, Oregon 97814.

Annual Dues are \$60, due each January, good through December 31.

Late dues paid before November 1 apply to the current year.

☐ New Membership

☐ Multi-year membership (\$60 per year)

☐ Renewal Membership

☐ \$10 Life Membership Renewal

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Club newsletters will be sent to your email address. If you do not use email, check here. ☐

☐ I have included \$_____ as a donation to our Range Purchase Fund.

☐ I have included \$_____ as a donation to our Youth Program Fund.

☐ Cash, or, Check # _____

Date Received _____

By Whom _____

Card issued? YES NO

www.prsportsmen.com

PRSC Matches & Events

Long-Range Open Rifle

Read online about PRS Matches precisionrifleseries.com , WPR Matches westernprecisionrifle.org , and NRL Hunter Matches nrlhunter.org. Register at practiscore.com/clubs/powder_river_precision_rifle. Check the Club calendar for dates. Call MJ Van Dine for info. 541-975-3000. Also available: 1000-Yard Open Rifle Benchrest Meets. \$8 per rifle + \$2 per string fired. Club Records: 2.65"-42 Steve Simons, 3"-48 Casey MacDonald, 3.125"-50-3X Gary Paananen. If you'd like to see these meets resumed, call David Spaugh 541-519-7417.

SASS Cowboy Action

\$10 match fee. Single Action Revolvers, Lever Action Rifles, DBBL or Mod 97 shotguns. Western attire encouraged! Contact Chuck Buchanan 541-519-8550 or Dan McGuire 541-212-5840.

USPSA Practical Pistol

\$20 adults, \$10 juniors; first match is free. Round count is typically ~140, bring 200. Learn about this sport at www.uspsa.org. All match activities are conducted by NROI Range Officers. Phil O'Connell 208-850-1313.

Steel Varmint Silhouette

\$10 match fee. 2 sighters + 5 shots for record at each distance: 200M Squirrels, 300M Rabbits, 385M Rock-chucks, 500M Coyotes. 5 minutes per stage. Prone, any rifle, any sights, any rest. Rifle and gear must be hand-carried to the line in one trip, no carts. No steel or ferrous bullets, No FMJ's. Helpful hint: 55gr bullets often fail to topple the Coyotes; use 68gr or heavier. Contact Ken Bardizian 541-519-6772.

Powder River Pistolettes

Ladies-only shooting group, new members are always welcome! See Calendar for range events. Certified Range Safety Officers are present at every range event. Contact Bette Horan 541-523-3659 (w) or 541-518-1986 (h).

1911 U.S. Cavalry Match

\$10 match fee. Round count = 45. Firearm: Model 1911 Pistol in 45acp. One-handed fire only: 10 shots slow fire at 25yd bullseye, 10 shots timed fire at 15yd bullseye, 10 shots rapid fire at 15yd bullseye, 15 shots timed fire at 25yd silhouette. Contact Buck Buckner: (541) 519-8750.

Annual Club Championship Match

Open to Club Members and their guests. \$10 match fee. Course of Fire: Pistol - 5 shots standing (one-handed) at 25yd bullseye, 5 shots sitting (two-handed) at 50yd bullseye, any centerfire pistol with iron sights. Rifle - 5 shots offhand & 5 shots sitting at 200yd deer target, any legal deer rifle with iron sights or scope set at $\leq 8x$. Shotgun - 20 shots at sporting clay singles. Any legal shotgun may be used. Contact: David Spaugh 541-519-7417.

Annual Turkey Shoot

November. \$3 per event, 6 shooters per event, \$10 prize for event winner. Events: Lucky .22 @ 10 yards, Chicken Silhouette Pistol at 50 yards iron sights only, Turkey Head Silhouette Rifle at 200 yards prone with sling (no bipod or rear rest), Running Deer at 80 yards iron sights or 200 yards scoped rifle. Fun for the whole family!

NRA High Power Sporting Rifle

\$12 match fee. Any center-fire rifle ≤ 9.5 lbs total, with 4rd capacity. 200-yard standard high-power bullseye target. Prone - 2 sighters + 8 shots in 10 minutes, Offhand - 8 shots in 8 minutes, Sitting - two 4-shot strings in 30 seconds each, Prone - two 4-shot strings in 30 seconds each. Contact: Vic Savage 541-523-4462.



Powder River Sportsmen's Club
P.O. Box 162
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Club Officers 2024

President: Fred Stampflee

Vice President: Brody Charpillouz

Treasurer: David Spaugh

Secretary: David Spaugh 541-519-7417

Range Master: Buck Buckner 541-519-8750



www.prsportsmen.com