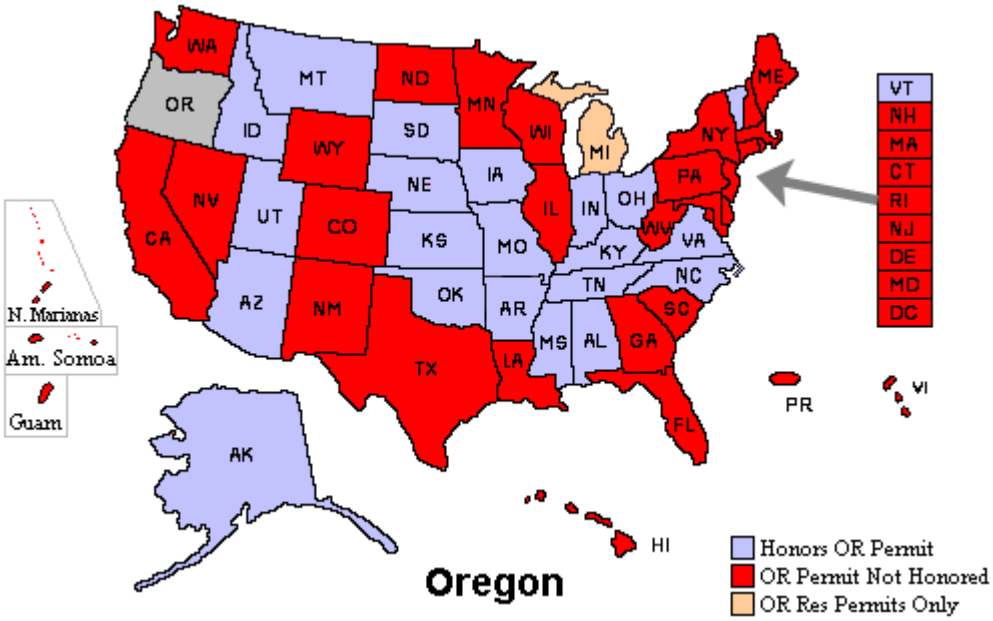
Oregon

Shall Issue **Must Inform Officer by Law: NO**
(See Must Inform Section Below)



Links

[Sheriff CCW Site]

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[Last Updated:] **7/1/16**

Note: [Alaska], [Arizona], [Kansas], [Maine], [Mississippi], [Vermont] **and** [West Virginia] have **"Permitless Carry."** Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry it concealed in those states. Check each respective state page for more information and other restrictions that may apply.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Oregon does not honor any other state Permit/Licenses.

How to Apply for a Permit

Sheriffs issue the Oregon Permits/Licenses to Carry. Marion County's application procedure is just like or very similar to most Oregon Sheriff's procedure.

To Obtain A Concealed Handgun License From The Marion County Sheriff's Office, You Must:

- Be able to demonstrate competence with a handgun by showing a **certificate** or **written statement** that you have been trained by:
  - A handgun safety course utilizing either police instructors or those certified by the NRA, including courses provided for security guards, reserve police officers, law enforcement officers, military service and organized shooting competition; or
  - A hunter education safety course approved by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife; or
  - You hold a previous Oregon license to carry a concealed handgun.
- Be a citizen of the United States of America. If you were not born a citizen of the United States, you must provide proof of citizenship, i.e., a U.S. Passport, Certification of Naturalization, or, if you were born on a military base, a Birth Certificate. If you are a legal resident alien, you must document continuous residency in Marion County for at least six months and declare in writing to the Immigration and Naturalization Service your intention to become a citizen and provide such proof of the written declaration to the Sheriff at the time of application for a concealed handgun license;

- Have your principal residence in Marion County;
- Have your current address on your driver's license;
- Be at least 21 years of age;
- Have been discharged from the jurisdiction of a juvenile court for more than four years if you were under their jurisdiction for committing an act which, if committed by an adult, would have constituted a felony or a misdemeanor.

You Must Bring Your Fees to the Appointment:

You must bring your fees to the appointment:
$65.00 (check, cash or money order) to the Marion County Sheriff's Office (All fees are Non-Refundable.)
Total Cost: $65 (Marion Co. does not like cash as sometimes they can't make change.)

Note: Some counties are still requiring two checks. One to the County and one to the Oregon State Police. Check with your sheriff to see what their payment requirements are.

For New Applicants.

1. Legibly completed and signed fingerprint card.
2. Completed application (both pages).
3. Two pieces of identification with your signature (one must have a picture and signature, i.e., a driver's license).
4. Proof of HANDGUN training.
5. Correct fees (if cash, bring exact amount as we do not always have change. State Police will NOT accept cash.)
6. Stamped, self-addressed envelope in which to mail your License. Your License will be mailed after we receive notice from the Oregon State Police that they have processed your fingerprint card.

For Renewals.

1. Your Oregon Driver's License, showing your current Marion County address.
2. Your current/expired Concealed Handgun License.
3. $50 in the form of cash, check or money order to renew your license for four years, or $15 for an address or name change.
4. We will update your information and perform a background check. If you qualify for renewal, we usually will print and issue you a new Concealed Handgun License at the end of the appointment.

Note: Check with your Sheriff. They may require Appointments.

Non-Resident Permits

Oregon will issue permits to people who are residents of states that border Oregon. Those states are Washington, California, Idaho and Nevada. A non resident from the states listed can go to any sheriff in Oregon and apply. I recommend contacting the Sherriff's Office before visiting to see if they will issue to Non Residents. Some will not. Check out the Application to see what is need and the interactive map from the Oregon Firearms Federation is very useful to find sheriffs and their procedures on applying for a permit to carry.

People are telling me that Non Residents must supply two references when they apply. Again do check with the Sheriff before applying.

166.291

(9) For purposes of subsection (1)(c) of this section, a person is a resident of a county if the person:

(a) Has a current Oregon driver license issued to the person showing a residence address in the county;

(b) Is registered to vote in the county and has a voter notification card issued to the person under ORS 247.181 showing a residence address in the county;

(c) Has documentation showing that the person currently leases or owns real property in the county; or

(d) Has documentation showing that the person filed an Oregon tax return for the most recent tax year showing a residence address in the county.

So if you own or lease property in Oregon you can apply for a permit to carry in that state if you meet all the requirements as set forth in the law. Oregon is a Shall Issue State.

Douglas Co. Sheriff Application **Multnomah County Sheriff**

Clackamas Co. Online Application **Clatsop County Sheriff**

The Oregon Firearms Federation has and interactive Map to all the Oregon County Sheriffs. By clicking on the county you can see the process for that county. **Interactive Map**

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Note: People are telling me that carry in State Forest Designated Recreation Areas is illegal. This is not so! You can see the note below Here on the St. Forest Website "Forest Rules and Laws" that it is not being enforced at this time and is in the amendment process.

**NOTE re: OAR-025-0050 (5) Firearms, Weapons, Explosives: Within a designated recreation area no person shall: (c) Possess any loaded firearms.

This subsection of the rule is currently not being enforced in these areas. The Oregon Department of Forestry is currently determining the steps needed to amend this rule. For more information, please contact: Justin Butteris, ODF Policy and Planning Specialist, State Forests Division, at 503-945-7481, or e-mail jbutteris@odf.state.or.us.

Note: Read **166.370** as License Holders are exempt from some provisions.

166.370 Possession of Firearm or Dangerous Weapon in Public Building or Court Facility; Exceptions; Discharging Firearm at School.

(1) Any person who intentionally possesses a loaded or unloaded firearm or any other instrument used as a dangerous weapon, while in or on a public building, shall upon conviction be guilty of a Class C felony.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person who intentionally possesses:

(A) A firearm in a court facility is guilty, upon conviction, of a Class C felony. A person who intentionally possesses a firearm in a court facility shall surrender the firearm to a law enforcement officer.

(B) A weapon, other than a firearm, in a court facility may be required to surrender the weapon to a law

enforcement officer or to immediately remove it from the court facility. A person who fails to comply with this subparagraph is guilty, upon conviction, of a Class C felony.

(C) A firearm in a local court facility is guilty, upon conviction, of a Class C felony if, prior to the offense, the presiding judge of the local court facility entered an order prohibiting firearms in the area in which the court conducts business and during the hours in which the court operates.

(b) The presiding judge of a judicial district may enter an order permitting the possession of specified weapons in a court facility.

(c) Within a shared court facility, the presiding judge of a municipal court or justice of the peace district may not enter an order concerning the possession of weapons in the court facility that is in conflict with an order entered by the presiding judge of the circuit court.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) A sheriff, police officer, other duly appointed peace officers or a corrections officer while acting within the scope of employment.

(b) A person summoned by a peace officer to assist in making an arrest or preserving the peace, while the summoned person is engaged in assisting the officer.

(c) An active or reserve member of the military forces of this state or the United States, when engaged in the performance of duty.

(d) A person who is licensed under ORS 166.291 and 166.292 to carry a concealed handgun.

(e) A person who is authorized by the officer or agency that controls the public building to possess a firearm or dangerous weapon in that public building.

(f) An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, acting within the scope of employment, who possesses a firearm in the course of the lawful taking of wildlife.

(g) Possession of a firearm on school property if the firearm:

(A) Is possessed by a person who is not otherwise prohibited from possessing the firearm; and

(B) Is unloaded and locked in a motor vehicle.

(4) The exceptions listed in subsection (3)(b) to (g) of this section constitute affirmative defenses to a charge of violating subsection (1) of this section.

(5)(a) Any person who knowingly, or with reckless disregard for the safety of another, discharges or attempts to discharge a firearm at a place that the person knows is a school shall upon conviction be guilty of a Class C felony.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to the discharge of a firearm:

(A) As part of a program approved by a school in the school by an individual who is participating in the program;

(B) By a law enforcement officer acting in the officer's official capacity; or

(C) By an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, acting within the scope of employment, in the course of the lawful taking of wildlife.

(6) Any weapon carried in violation of this section is subject to the forfeiture provisions of ORS 166.279.

(7) Notwithstanding the fact that a person's conduct in a single criminal episode constitutes a violation of both subsections (1) and (5) of this section, the district attorney may charge the person with only one of the offenses.

(8) As used in this section, "dangerous weapon" means a dangerous weapon as that term is defined in ORS 161.015. [1969 c.705 §§2,4; 1977 c.207 §2; 1979 c.398 §2; 1989 c.839 §22; 1989 c.982 §5; 1991 c.67 §39; 1993 c.625 §1; 1999 c.782 §7; 1999 c.1040 §4; 2001 c.666 §§24,36; 2003 c.614 §6; 2009 c.556 §6]

ORS 166.360 Definitions For ORS 166.360 to 166.380. As Used in ORS 166.360 to 166.380, Unless the Context Requires Otherwise:

(1) "Capitol building" means the Capitol, the State Office Building, the State Library Building, the Labor and Industries Building, the State Transportation Building, the Agriculture Building or the Public Service Building and includes any new buildings which may be constructed on the same grounds as an addition to the group of buildings listed in this subsection.

(2) "Court facility" means a courthouse or that portion of any other building occupied by a circuit court, the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court or the Oregon Tax Court or occupied by personnel related to the operations of those courts, or in which activities related to the operations of those courts take place.

(3) "Judge" means a judge of a circuit court, the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, the Oregon Tax Court, a municipal court, a probate court or a juvenile court or a justice of the peace.

(4) "Judicial district" means a circuit court district established under ORS 3.012 or a justice of the peace district established under ORS 51.020.

(5) "Juvenile court" has the meaning given that term in ORS 419A.004.

(6) "Loaded firearm" means:

(a) A breech-loading firearm in which there is an unexpended cartridge or shell in or attached to the firearm including but not limited to, in a chamber, magazine or clip which is attached to the firearm.
(b) A muzzle-loading firearm which is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball, shot or projectile in the barrel or cylinder.

(7) "Local court facility" means the portion of a building in which a justice court, a municipal court, a probate court or a juvenile court conducts business, during the hours in which the court operates.

(8) "Probate court" has the meaning given that term in ORS 111.005.

(9) "Public building" means a hospital, a capitol building, a public or private school, as defined in ORS 339.315, a college or university, a city hall or the residence of any state official elected by the state at large, and the grounds adjacent to each such building. The term also includes that portion of any other building occupied by an agency of the state or a municipal corporation, as defined in ORS 297.405, other than a court facility.

(10) "Weapon" means:

(a) A firearm;
(b) Any dirk, dagger, ice pick, slingshot, metal knuckles or any similar instrument or a knife, other than an ordinary pocketknife with a blade less than four inches in length, the use of which could inflict injury upon a person or property;
(c) Mace, tear gas, pepper mace or any similar deleterious agent as defined in ORS 163.211;
(d) An electrical stun gun or any similar instrument;
(e) A tear gas weapon as defined in ORS 163.211;
(f) A club, bat, baton, billy club, bludgeon, knobkerrie, nunchaku, nightstick, truncheon or any similar instrument, the use of which could inflict injury upon a person or property; or
(g) A dangerous or deadly weapon as those terms are defined in ORS 161.015. [1969 c.705 §1; 1977 c.769 §2; 1979 c.398 §1; 1989 c.982 §4; 1993 c.741 §2; 1999 c.577 §2; 1999 c.782 §6; 2001 c.201 §1; 2015 c.351 §1]

166.380 Examination of firearm by peace officer; arrest for failure to allow examination.

(1) (Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a peace officer may examine a firearm possessed by anyone on the person while in or on a public building to determine whether the firearm is a loaded firearm.

(2) A person who is licensed under ORS 166.291 and 166.292 to carry a concealed handgun may present a valid concealed handgun license to the peace officer instead of providing the firearm to the peace officer for examination. [1969 c.705 §3; 2015 c.605 §1]

Note: In Early March 2012 Oregon's State Board of Higher Education voted unanimously to ban all firearms on the system's seven campuses. Anyone who does any business on University property must agree not to carry any firearms. The policy allows people with Concealed Handgun License to be on campus but are barred from any Building or Arena. Any Student/Faculty or anyone who does business on University Property could be expelled from the property losing their student status or Job with the University System. Police and Military are exempt. By the Court Ruling **Here** they can not bar you from the buildings. I would use caution.

Department of Corrections Facility Access

OAR 291-016-0030 **(5)** No person will leave or carry onto the grounds of the facility explosive devices, firearms, ammunition, alcoholic beverages, narcotics, dangerous drugs, and objects or material of any kind which might be used to compromise the security, sound order, or discipline of the facility,

Racing Commission Prohibited Conduct

OAR 462-130-0010 **(w)** Possess on a racecourse any deadly weapon or firearm, a BB gun, blow gun, pellet gun or similar device, except law enforcement officers, commission officials and security personnel.

From the Douglas Co. Sheriffs Dept.

(3) Indian Reservation and Indian Property
You must have written permission of the tribal judge. This also applies to certain casinos that are on Indian lands.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"NO"

"No Firearm" signs in Oregon have no force of law unless they are posted on property that is specifically mentioned in State Law as being off limits to those with a Permit/License to Carry. If you are in a place not specifically mentioned in the law that is posted and they ask you to leave, you must leave. If you refuse to leave then you are breaking the law and can be charged. Even if the property is not posted and you are asked to leave you must leave. Always be aware of the possibility that responding Police Officers who may have been called without your knowledge and may not know the laws on trespass etc. could arrest you even if you are within the law.

"Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the **No Guns = No Money Cards** and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

166.292 Procedure for Issuing; Form of License; Duration.

(1) If the application for the license is approved, the sheriff shall issue and mail or otherwise deliver to the applicant at the address shown on the application, within 45 days of the application, a wallet sized license bearing the photograph of the licensee. The license must be signed by the licensee and carried whenever the licensee carries a concealed handgun.

(2) Failure of a person who carries a concealed handgun also to carry a concealed handgun license is prima facie evidence that the person does not have such a license.

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: YES Admin Rule736-010-0040

State/National Forests: YES Per OR Dept of Forestry (See Places Off Limits for Recreation Areas in Forests.)

State WMA's: YES Per OR Dept of Forestry

Road Side Rest Areas: YES 166.37

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

From the Oregon Firearms Federation:

Oregon has no State law against carrying a loaded handgun in your car as long as it's :
(a) Not concealed or
(b) "Not readily accessible." (If Concealed)

"Not readily accessible" (for now) means:

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a handgun is readily accessible within the meaning of this section if the handgun is within the passenger compartment of the vehicle.
(b) If a vehicle has no storage location that is outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle, a handgun is not readily accessible within the meaning of this section if:
(A) The handgun is stored in a closed and locked glove compartment, center console or other container; and
(B) The key is not inserted into the lock, if the glove compartment, center console or other container unlocks with a key.

However, localities are allowed to regulate loaded firearms in "public places" which now includes your car. This only applies to people without CHL's.

So you need to check local regulations. In Portland, for example, you may not have a loaded gun anywhere in your car and you may not even have loaded magazines separate from the handgun. It must still, however, be either visible or "not readily accessible."

State Law.

166.250 Unlawful Possession of Firearms.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section or ORS 166.260, 166.270, 166.274, 166.291, 166.292 or 166.410 to 166.470, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm if the person knowingly:

(a) Carries any firearm concealed upon the person;
(b) Possesses a handgun that is concealed and readily accessible to the person within any vehicle; or

(c) Possesses a firearm and:
(A) Is under 18 years of age;
(B)(i) While a minor, was found to be within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for having committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony or a misdemeanor involving violence, as defined in ORS 166.470; and
(ii) Was discharged from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court within four years prior to being charged under this section;
(C) Has been convicted of a felony or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a felony;
(D) Was committed to the Department of Human Services under ORS 426.130; or
(E) Was found to be mentally ill and subject to an order under ORS 426.130 that the person be prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm as a result of that mental illness; or

(F) Has been found guilty except for insanity under ORS 161.295 of a felony.
(2) This section does not prohibit:

(a) A minor, who is not otherwise prohibited under subsection (1)(c) of this section, from possessing a firearm:
(A) Other than a handgun, if the firearm was transferred to the minor by the minor's parent or guardian or by another person with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian; or
(B) Temporarily for hunting, target practice or any other lawful purpose; or
(b) Any citizen of the United States over the age of 18 years who resides in or is temporarily sojourning within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by ORS 166.270 and subsection (1) of this section, from owning, possessing or keeping within the person's place of residence or place of business any handgun, and no permit or license to purchase, own, possess or keep any such firearm at the person's place of residence or place of business is required of any such citizen. **As used in this subsection, "residence" includes a recreational vessel or recreational vehicle while used, for whatever period of time, as residential quarters.**

(3) Firearms carried openly in belt holsters are not concealed within the meaning of this section.

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, a handgun is readily accessible within the meaning of this section if the handgun is within the passenger compartment of the vehicle.
(b) If a vehicle, other than a vehicle described in paragraph (c) of this subsection, has no storage location that is outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle, a handgun is not readily accessible within the meaning of this section if:
(A) The handgun is stored in a closed and locked glove compartment, center console or other container; and
(B) The key is not inserted into the lock, if the glove compartment, center console or other container unlocks with a key.
(c) If a vehicle is a motorcycle, an all-terrain vehicle or a snowmobile, a handgun is not readily accessible within the meaning of this section if:
(A) The handgun is in a locked container within or affixed to the vehicle; or
(B) The handgun is equipped with a trigger lock or other locking mechanism that prevents the discharge of the firearm.
(5) Unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class A misdemeanor. [Amended by 1979 c.779 §4; 1985 c.543 §3; 1989 c.839 §13; 1993 c.732 §1; 1993 c.735 §12; 1999 c.1040 §1; 2001 c.666 §§33,45; 2003 c.614 §8; 2009 c.499 §1; 2009 c.595 §112; 2009 c.826 §8a; 2011 c.662 §1; 2013 c.360 §6]

Note: Law states as a residence. That could mean parked and not in motion. Once it is in motion they may consider it a vehicle and not a residence.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal but the state gave local governments the right to adopt laws/ordinances on carrying loaded firearms by those without a permit/license to carry. Some cities and towns have adopted such laws/ordinances and anyone who wants to open carry should check to make sure they can legally carry where they plan to open carry without a permit/license to carry. (See AG Opinions/Court Case Section for OR Supreme Court Ruling upholding city ordinances.) Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. **166.370** exemptions for carrying in public buildings for those with valid permit/license to carry but not for those open carrying without a permit/license. So all public buildings are off limits to those open carrying without a permit/license. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" section for carrying in a vehicle.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against concealed carry but can adopt laws/ordinances on carrying loaded firearms by those who do not have a valid permit/license. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 18.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Check at **www.opencarry.org** or go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the **State's RKBA** Organization/s. Also see "Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases" Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

ORS 166.170 State Preemption.

(1) Except as expressly authorized by state statute, the authority to regulate in any matter whatsoever the sale, acquisition, transfer, ownership, possession, storage, transportation or use of firearms or any element relating to firearms and components thereof, including ammunition, is vested solely in the Legislative Assembly.

(2) Except as expressly authorized by state statute, no county, city or other municipal corporation or district may enact civil or criminal ordinances, including but not limited to zoning ordinances, to regulate, restrict or prohibit the sale, acquisition, transfer, ownership, possession, storage, transportation or use of firearms or any element relating to firearms and components thereof, including ammunition. Ordinances that are contrary to this subsection are void. [1995 s.s. c.1 §1]

ORS 166.171 Authority of County to Regulate Discharge of Firearms.

(1) A county may adopt ordinances to regulate, restrict or prohibit the discharge of firearms within their boundaries.

(2) Ordinances adopted under subsection (1) of this section may not apply to or affect:

(a) A person discharging a firearm in the lawful defense of person or property.

(b) A person discharging a firearm in the course of lawful hunting.

(c) A landowner and guests of the landowner discharging a firearm, when the discharge will not endanger adjacent persons or property.

(d) A person discharging a firearm on a public or private shooting range, shooting gallery or other area designed and built for the purpose of target shooting.

(e) A person discharging a firearm in the course of target shooting on public land that is not inside an urban growth boundary or the boundary of a city, if the discharge will not endanger persons or property.

(f) An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, acting within the scope of employment, discharging a firearm in the course of the lawful taking of wildlife. [1995 s.s. c.1 §2; 2009 c.556 §1]

ORS 166.172 Authority of City to Regulate Discharge of Firearms.

(1) A city may adopt ordinances to regulate, restrict or prohibit the discharge of firearms within the city's boundaries.

(2) Ordinances adopted under subsection (1) of this section may not apply to or affect:

(a) A person discharging a firearm in the lawful defense of person or property.

(b) A person discharging a firearm on a public or private shooting range, shooting gallery or other area designed and built for the purpose of target shooting.

(c) An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, acting within the scope of employment, discharging a firearm in the course of the lawful taking of wildlife. [1995 s.s. c.1 §3; 2009 c.556 §2]

ORS 166.173 Authority of City or County to Regulate Possession of Loaded Firearms in Public Places.

(1) A city or county may adopt ordinances to regulate, restrict or prohibit the possession of loaded firearms in public places as defined in ORS 161.015.

(2) Ordinances adopted under subsection (1) of this section do not apply to or affect:

(a) A law enforcement officer in the performance of official duty.

(b) A member of the military in the performance of official duty.

(c) A person licensed to carry a concealed handgun.

(d) A person authorized to possess a loaded firearm while in or on a public building or court facility under ORS 166.370.

(e) An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, acting within the scope of employment, who possesses a loaded firearm in the course of the lawful taking of wildlife. [1995 s.s. c.1 §4; 1999 c.782 §8; 2009 c.556 §3]

ORS 166.174 Authority of City, County, Municipal Corporation or District to Regulate Possession or Sale of Firearms.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a city, county or other municipal corporation or district may not adopt ordinances that regulate, restrict or prohibit the possession or sale of firearms in a public building that is rented or leased to a person during the term of the lease. [1995 s.s. c.1 §5]

ORS 166.175 Authority of City to Regulate Purchase of Used Firearms.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a city may continue to regulate the purchase of used firearms by pawnshops and secondhand stores.

(2) As used in this section, "secondhand store" means a store or business whose primary source of revenue is the sale of used merchandise. [1995 s.s. c.1 §6]

ORS 166.176 Exception to Preemption for Certain County Ordinances.

(1) Nothing in ORS 166.170 or 166.171 is intended to preempt, invalidate or in any way affect the operation of any provision of a county ordinance that was in effect on November 2, 1995, to the extent that the provision:

(a) Established a procedure for regulating, restricting or prohibiting the discharge of firearms; or

(b) Regulated, restricted or prohibited the discharge of firearms.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) Ordinances regulating, restricting or prohibiting the discharge of firearms on a shooting range or in a shooting gallery or other area designed and built for the purpose of target shooting.

(b) An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, acting within the scope of employment, discharging a firearm in the course of the lawful taking of wildlife. [1997 c.403 §1; 2009 c.556 §4]

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 161 — General Provisions
Justification

161.190 Justification as a defense.
161.195 "Justification" described.
161.200 Choice of evils.
161.205 Use of physical force generally.
161.209 Use of physical force in defense of a person.
161.215 Limitations on use of physical force in defense of a person.
161.219 Limitations on use of deadly physical force in defense of a person.
161.225 Use of physical force in defense of premises.
161.229 Use of physical force in defense of property.
161.235 Use of physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape.
161.239 Use of deadly physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape.
161.245 "Reasonable belief" described; status of unlawful arrest.
161.249 Use of physical force by private person assisting an arrest.
161.255 Use of physical force by private person making citizen's arrest.
161.260 Use of physical force in resisting arrest prohibited.
161.265 Use of physical force to prevent escape.
161.270 Duress.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **(There is no law stating it is illegal)**

Note: A "YES" above means you can carry into places like described below. "NO" means you can't. Handgunlaw.us definition of "Restaurant Carry" is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with "No Gun Signs." This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Handgunlaw.us could find no restrictions in Oregon Law concerning Chemical Sprays, Stun Guns Or Higher Capacity Magazine Bans.

LEOSA State Information

State LEOSA Information

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Oregon AG - Court Ruling - Self-Defense

Oregon Ct of Appeals Ruling – Open Carry in Autos

Oregon Supreme Ct Ruling on City Ordinances on Carry Loaded Firearms W/O Permit/License

Oregon Ct of Appeals Ruling – Camp Site is Your Residence

Oregon Ct of Appeals Ruling – Carry on State College/University Property

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: Parking Lots and Terminal OK.

Training Valid for: No set time period.

Time Period to Establish Residency: Upon Obtaining an Oregon Drivers License/ID

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

State Fire arm Laws: 166.170 thru 166.638

State Deadly Force Laws: 161.190 thru 161.270

State Knife Laws: 161.015 & 166.24

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 163.212 & 163.213

Body Armor Laws: 166.641 thru 166.643

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO 166.291

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES OR Dept of Fish and Wildlife Hunting Resources

Notes

What Does OR Consider A Loaded Firearm?

166.360 Definitions for ORS 166.360 to 166.380. As used in ORS 166.360 to 166.380, unless the context requires otherwise:

(6) "Loaded Firearm" Means:

(a) A breech-loading firearm in which there is an unexpended cartridge or shell in or attached to the firearm including but not limited to, in a chamber, magazine or clip which is attached to the firearm.

(b) A muzzle-loading firearm which is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball, shot or projectile in the barrel or cylinder.

State Emergency Powers

401.198 Seizure of Firearms During Emergency.

(1) As used in this section, "unit of government" means any department or agency of the federal government and any public body as defined by ORS 174.109.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 401.165 to 401.236, a unit of government may not seize a firearm from an individual who lawfully possesses the firearm during a state of emergency declared under ORS 401.165.

(3) If a unit of government seizes a firearm from an individual during a state of emergency in violation of this section, the individual may recover from the unit of government that seized the firearm all costs incurred in the recovery of the firearm, including attorney fees, court costs and any other costs incurred in the recovery of the firearm. [Formerly 401.039]

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See **US Code 42-5207** for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Oregon 18 Y/O 166.470

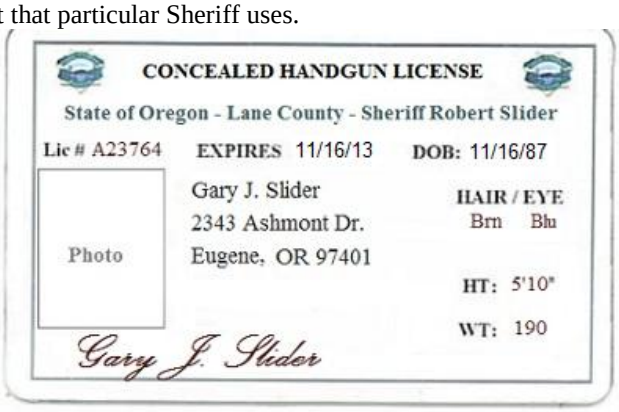
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image

Oregon Sheriff's issue Licenses in Oregon. Some issue one similar to the image below and others issue Plastic Cards similar to Drivers Licenses. There is more than one Permit/License format for the State of Oregon. The Information contained on the reverse of the License depends on the format that particular Sheriff uses.



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.

Updates to this page

2/19/14 – All Links Checked and Updated if Required.
4/6/14 – Do Gun Signs Have the Force of Law Section Updated from Yes to No. All Links Checked.
7/15/14 – All Links Checked.
10/23/14 – All Links Checked.
12/28/14 – All Links Checked.
3/1/15 – All Links Checked.
3/23/15 – Ohio Now Honors Oregon.
4/25/15 – Note Added to Beginning of Places Off Limits About Carry on State Forest Lands Recreation Areas.
5/15/15 – Ct Of Appeals Ruling Added on College/University Carry to AG Opinions/Ct Case Section.
7/1/15 – All Links Checked.
11/1/15 – Note Added Under Map on Permitless Carry States.
11/8/15 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.
1/1/16 - 166.360, 116.370 & 166.380 Updated In Places Off Limits Section Due to Law Being Amended.
1/13/16 – All Statute Wording on Page Checked and Verified Against Latest Published Statutes.
3/20/16 – Statute Links Updated. State Moved Them. All Links Checked.
4/17/16 – Permitless Carry info Under Map Updated With Mississippi Now Permitless Carry.
5/24/16 - West Virginia Added to listing as a Permitless Carry State under Map at top of Page.
7/1/16 – Virginia Now Honors Oregon.