

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Minimal fiscal impact, no statement issued

Action:

Vote:

Yeas:

Nays:

Exc.:

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Meeting Dates: 4/6, 4/16; 5/14

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Provides persons licensed to carry concealed handgun in another state the same protections afforded to persons with Oregon concealed handgun permit provided issuing state handgun competency requirements are no less stringent than Oregon requirements. Directs Department of Justice to compile list of eligible states and make list available to law enforcement and public. Specifies that permit holder's home state must recognize Oregon concealed carry permit for law to apply.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT: Proposed –A7 amendments adjust language concerning eligibility requirements to encompass all of ORS 166.291 and ORS 166.292 rather than just handgun competency requirements contained in ORS 166.291(1)(f).

Proposed –A8 amendments provide that if person subject to restraining order continued after hearing in which there was actual notice and an opportunity to be heard, or person convicted of qualifying misdemeanor against family member, it is unlawful for person to knowingly possess firearm or ammunition. Defines family member and intimate partner, and lays out parameters for restraining order findings.

Proposed –A9 amendments provide changes to Senate Bill 941. The amendments establish that a temporary transfer of firearm without consideration for a period of no more than seven calendar days to a transferee personally known by the transferor may be completed with a telephonic request under ORS 166.436. The amendments make language adjustments to Senate Bill 941 concerning transfers with regards to hunting, trapping or target shooting.

BACKGROUND: Oregon law provides concealed handgun license holders certain protections under the law. These include: 1) exemption from ORS 166.173, which allows cities and counties to adopt ordinances restricting and regulating the possession of loaded firearms in public places; 2) specific defenses to the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm; 3) protection from arrest for certain gun crimes; 4) the ability to carry a loaded firearm in certain public buildings; 5) the ability to carry a loaded firearm in the permit holder's vehicle, or if applicable, their snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle; and 6) the right to store a firearm in their vehicle if the permit holder is an employee of the Department of Corrections and the vehicle is parked in the department parking lot.

House Bill 3093 A provides that all the aforementioned protections will also apply to those individuals who hold a concealed handgun license in another state. This provision, however, is not absolute. In order for reciprocity to occur, the handgun license competency requirements in the originating state must be no less stringent than those in the state of Oregon. The permit holder's home state must recognize Oregon's concealed handgun license, thus creating full reciprocity between the two states. The bill provides that the Department of Justice must compile a list of states that qualify for such reciprocity. The department must then make the list available to both local law enforcement and the public via the internet. Lastly, the bill states that public access to the list must be free of charge.

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This summary has not been adopted or officially endorsed by action of the committee.

