

HB 4145 B STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**Carrier:** Sen. Reynolds**Senate Committee On Rules****Action Date:** 03/04/26**Action:** Do pass with amendments to the A-Eng bill. (Printed B-Eng.)**Vote:** 4-1-0-0**Yeas:** 4 - Golden, Jama, Manning Jr, Starr**Nays:** 1 - Thatcher**Fiscal:** Fiscal impact issued**Revenue:** Has minimal revenue impact**Prepared By:** Jules Dellinger**Meeting Dates:** 2/27, 3/4**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

The measure delays the operative date of the Reduction of Gun Violence Act, as enacted by Ballot Measure 114 in 2022 and modified in 2025, from March 15, 2026, to January 1, 2028. It states legislative intent not to interfere with the current proceedings before the Supreme Court concerning the constitutionality of Ballot Measure 114. The measure declares an emergency, effective on its passage.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Ongoing litigation and the constitutionality of the provisions
- Effective dates
- Information retained by the federal government

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

The amendment replaces the measure.

BACKGROUND:

In November 2022, Oregon voters passed Ballot Measure 114, which required anyone purchasing a firearm to take a firearm safety training course and obtain a permit. It also banned large-capacity magazines—those holding more than 10 rounds—and closed the “Charleston loophole,” which allowed firearm transfers to go forward if a background check had not been completed after three days. The provisions of the ballot measure were enacted in Chapter 1, Oregon Laws 2023, as the “Reduction of Gun Violence Act.” Lawsuits were filed challenging the constitutionality of provisions of the ballot measure in both federal and state courts. Due to court orders, the measure has not been in effect and remains enjoined for now while the state case proceeds. The operative date of the act was changed in 2025 to March 15, 2026.

In state court, a Harney County Circuit Court judge held that certain parts of the measure violated the Oregon Constitution. On March 12, 2025, the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the circuit court, holding in its [opinion](#) that “all of Ballot Measure 114 (2022) is facially valid under Article I, section 27” of the Oregon Constitution. In November 2025, the Oregon Supreme Court heard arguments on a further appeal of the case, which is still pending.

In federal court, a judge [ruled](#) in December 2022 that “Ballot Measure 114’s restrictions are consistent with this Nation’s history and tradition of regulating uniquely dangerous features of weapons and firearms to protect public safety” and determined that the measure is constitutional under the U.S. Constitution. The case was appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which has placed the case on hold pending resolution of a California case—also involving a large-capacity magazine prohibition—in light of the U.S. Supreme Court’s Second Amendment decision in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n v. Bruen* (2022). On March 20, 2025, the Ninth Circuit Court, sitting *en banc*, [determined](#) that “California’s law comported with the Second Amendment” (see *Duncan v.*

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

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Bonta (2025)). Oregon’s case before the Ninth Circuit is still pending, and California’s case has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 2025, the Oregon Legislative Assembly introduced several measures to modify and codify provisions of Ballot Measure 114: Senate Bill 243, House Bill 3075 A (not enacted), and House Bill 3076 B (not enacted). SB 243 expands the authority of governing bodies to regulate the possession of firearms within certain buildings where official meetings are held and criminalizes the possession, manufacturing, or transfer of rapid-fire activation devices. The measure also delays full enforcement of Ballot Measure 114’s provisions—including permit-to-purchase requirements, background check mandates, and high-capacity magazine restrictions—to actions occurring on or after March 15, 2026.

HB 3075 A sought to amend Oregon statutes necessary to implement the procedural requirements for obtaining a permit to purchase a firearm as outlined by Ballot Measure 114. The proposal included extending permit decision windows from 30 to 60 days, requiring written denial notices, increasing fees, and shielding background check data from public access.

HB 3076 B would have initiated a state-level licensing regime for firearm dealers, requiring dealers to register with the Department of Justice, submit to background checks, maintain security and records, and undergo possible inspections. The bill also would have established timelines, fees, funding mechanisms, and enforcement penalties. Finally, the measure would have created procedural and eligibility requirements for the application, issuance, and oversight authority of state firearms dealer licenses.