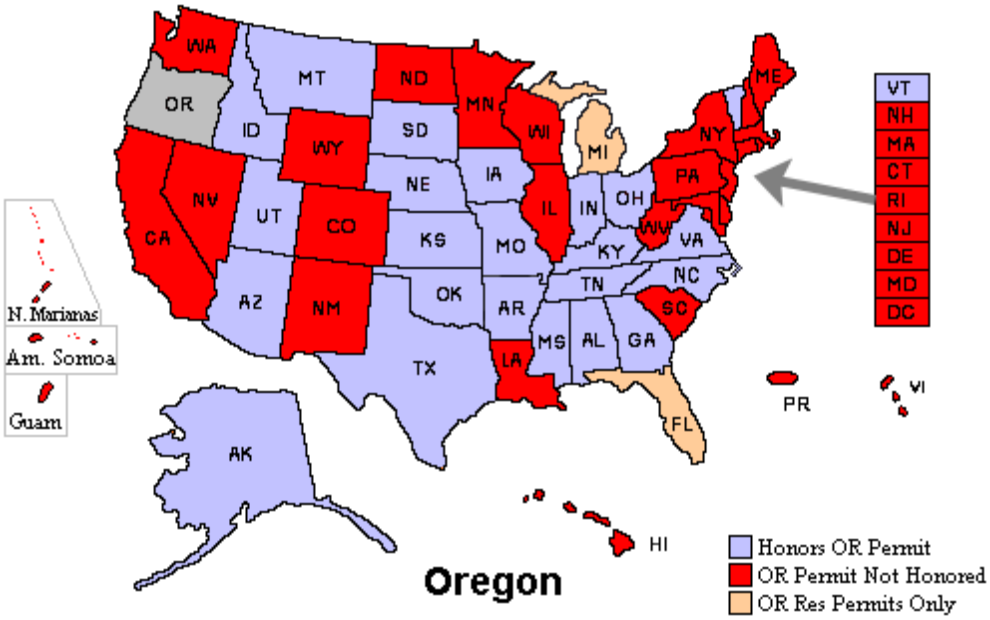
Oregon

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO
(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Oregon CCW Links√

- Sheriff CCW Site
- CCW Application
- Non Res. Application
- APP/CCW Instructions
- OR Sheriff's FAQs
- OFF.org FAQ Site
- State Firearm Statutes
- State Statutes
- State Admin Rules
- 2nd State Admin Rules
- State Attorney General
- Secretary Of State
- 2nd Sheriff CCW Site
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

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. You can also complete your training online and print out a certificate that is accepted by all Oregon Sheriffs at the Oregon State Sheriffs Association website

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 noncitizen, 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:

166.291 Issuance of Concealed Handgun License; Application; Fees; Liability

(5)(a) Fees for concealed handgun licenses are:

(A) $15 to the Department of State Police for conducting the fingerprint check of the applicant.

(B) $100 to the sheriff for the **initial** issuance of a concealed handgun license.

(C) $75 to the sheriff for the renewal of a concealed handgun license.

(D) $15 to the sheriff for the duplication of a license because of loss or change of address 2022 c.97 §5

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. $75 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 may issue permits to people who are residents of states that border Oregon. Those states are Washington, California, Idaho and Nevada. Issue to Non-Residents is on a May Issue basis. I recommend contacting the Sherriff's Office before visiting to see if they will issue to Non Resident as some will not. People are telling me that Non Residents must supply two references when they apply. Again do check with the Sheriff before applying.

ORS 166.291 Issuance of Concealed Handgun License; Application; Fees; Liability.

(8) The county sheriff may waive the residency requirement in subsection (1)(c) of this section for a resident of a contiguous state who has a compelling business interest or other legitimate demonstrated need. 2022 c.97 §5

Note: Contiguous means a state that boarders Oregon. Issue to a non-resident is May Issue. Some Sheriff's will issue on a Shall Issue basis while others will issue on a May Issue basis. Check with the Sheriff before applying. Non-Residents can apply to any Sheriff in the state.

Douglas Co. Sheriff **Links to All OR Sheriffs CCW Info** **Multnomah County Sheriff**

Clackamas Co. Sheriff **Clatsop County Sheriff**

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

OAR 629-025-0050 Designated Recreation Areas

(1) State Forest Land designated by the Forester as "Designated Recreation Areas" may include, but are not limited to, Campgrounds, Camping Areas, Day Use Areas, trailheads, staging areas, and boat launch sites. Maps showing the Designated Recreation Areas must be kept on file at the Forester's office and the applicable District office, and must be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

(5) Firearms, Weapons, and Explosives: Within a Designated Recreation Area a Person may not:

(a) Hunt, pursue, trap, kill, injure, molest, or disturb the habitat of any bird or animal without first obtaining permission from the Forester;

(b) Discharge any firearm, pellet gun, bow and arrow, slingshot or other weapon capable of injuring any Person, bird, or animal; DOF 17-2024, amend filed 09/30/2024, effective 01/01/2025

Note: Some have stated it was illegal to possess firearms in Designated Recreation Areas. It is legal they changed the Admin Rule. For more information, please contact: ODF Policy and Planning Specialist, State Forests Division, at 503-945-7481.

Carry on College/University Campus

ORS 166.377 Possession of Firearms in Certain Public Buildings by Concealed Handgun Licensees.

(1) The governing board of a public university listed in ORS 352.002, the Oregon Health and Science University Board of Directors, the governing board of a community college or a district school board as defined in ORS 332.002 may adopt a policy providing that the affirmative defense described in ORS 166.370 (3)(g), concerning persons licensed to carry a concealed handgun under ORS 166.291 and 166.292, does not apply to the possession of firearms on the grounds of the schools controlled by the board.

(2) A board that adopts a policy under subsection (1) this section shall:

(a) Post a clearly visible sign, at all normal points of entry to the school grounds subject to the policy described in subsection (1) of this section, indicating that the affirmative defense described in ORS 166.370 (3)(g) does not apply.

(b) Post a notice on the board's website identifying all school grounds subject to the policy described in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The governing body of a city, a county or a district as defined in ORS 198.010 may adopt a policy, ordinance or regulation providing that the affirmative defense described in ORS 166.370 (3)(g), concerning persons licensed to carry a concealed handgun under ORS 166.291 and 166.292, does not apply to the possession of firearms within a building owned or controlled by the governing body that is used by the governing body for official meetings.

(4) A governing body that adopts a policy under subsection (3) of this section shall:

(a) Post a clearly visible sign, at all normal points of entry to the buildings subject to the policy described in subsection (3) of this section, indicating that the affirmative defense described in ORS 166.370 (3)(g) does not apply.

(b) Post a notice on the governing body's website identifying all buildings subject to the policy described in subsection (3) of this section. 2025 c.594 §4

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

ORS 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.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, in a prosecution under this section for the possession of a firearm within the Capitol, within the passenger terminal of a commercial service airport with over one million passenger boardings per year, **within a building subject to a policy described in ORS 166.377 (3)** or on school grounds subject to a policy described in section 8 of this 2021 Act, if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time of the possession, the person was licensed under ORS 166.291 and 166.292 to carry a concealed handgun, upon conviction the person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(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 police officer or reserve officer, as those terms are defined in ORS 181A.355..

(b) A parole and probation officer, as defined in ORS 181A.355, while the parole and probation officer is acting within the scope of employment..

(e) An honorably retired law enforcement officer.

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

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

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

(b) A person may not use the affirmative defense described in subsection (3)(e) of this section if the person has been convicted of an offense that would make the person ineligible to obtain a concealed handgun license under ORS 166.291 and 166.292.

(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 or 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 2025 c.594 §3

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:

(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.

(a) 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*] by a city, a county, a district as defined in ORS 198.010 or any other entity that falls within the definition of "municipal corporation" in ORS 297.405, other than a court facility[.]; or

(b) The passenger terminal of a commercial service airport with over one million passenger boarding's per year. SB 554 2021 c.146 §9

166.262. Limitation on Peace Officer's Authority to Arrest for Violating ORS 166.250 or 166.370

A peace officer may not arrest or charge a person for violating ORS 166.250 (1)(a) or(b) or 166.370 (1)(a) if the person has in the person's immediate possession:

(1) A valid license to carry a firearm as provided in ORS 166.291 and 166.292, unless the person possesses a firearm within the Capitol, within the passenger terminal of a commercial service airport with over one million passenger boardings per year**, within a building subject to a policy described in ORS 166.377 (3)** or on school grounds subject to a policy described in ORS 166.377.
2025 c.594 §5

Note: Oregon Firearms Federation is now stating: "The Oregon State Capitol, The Portland Airport Terminal and the grounds of any school that chooses to exclude you with a weapon.

(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.

ORS 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,

DOC 10-2006, f. & cert. ef. 10-9-06

Racing Commission Prohibited Conduct

OAR 462-130-0010 (1)(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.

RC 37-2026,

OAR 585-001-0010 (Commission for the Blind) Violence-Free Workplace Policy

(1) It is the policy of Commission to provide and maintain a workplace and facilities open to the public that are free from violence and the threat of violence. Violence in any form will not be tolerated

(6) Weapons are prohibited on Commission property (including vehicles). (a) The term "weapons" includes any firearm as defined under ORS 166.210(2) or other weapon, device, animal, instrument, material or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury, or serious damage to property.

CFTB 2-2021, amend filed 02/23/2021

From the Multnomah Co. Sheriffs Dept.

Possession of Firearms on Tribal Property (Under Header Where can I carry a concealed handgun Scroll Down?)

An Oregon Concealed Handgun License is not honored on property owned by the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. You must apply to the Tribal Court and get a license signed by the Judge of the Tribal Court for each tribal property the person is considering visiting while armed. This applies not only to the reservation, but to all property owned by a tribe, such as a casino. √3/15/2026

From the Douglas Co. Sheriffs Dept.

*** 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. √3/15/2026

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"

ORS 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. 1993 c.735 §5

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES** **State Parks Rules 736-010-0040 11(n)**

State/National Forests: YES **Dept of Forestry & Admin Rule 629-025-0050 5(a)(b)**

State WMA: YES **Admin Rules Fish & Wildlife Div. 8 635-008-0060 thru 635-008-0197**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES** **ORS 166.370 3(g)**

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

From the Oregon Firearms Federation (OFF FAQs): Oregon has no State law against carrying a loaded handgun in your car as long as it's :

"Not readily accessible" (for now) means:

(a) Not concealed or
(b) "Not readily accessible." (If Concealed)

166.250 Unlawful Possession of Firearms.

(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. c.497 §§3,4; 2023 c.229 §6

Note: 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."

ORS 166.392 Definitions

(2) "Container" means a box, case, chest, locker, safe or other similar receptacle, in-cluding, within a vehicle, a glove compartment, enclosed trunk or center console, equipped with a tamper-resistant lock.

(3) "Control" means, in relation to a firearm:

(a) That the owner or possessor of the firearm is close enough to the firearm to prevent another person who is not an authorized person from obtaining the firearm; or

(b) That the owner or possessor of the firearm is in the person's own residence, either alone or with only authorized persons who also live in the residence and who are not minors, and the residence is secure.
2021 c.146 §3

ORS 166.250 Unlawful Possession of Firearms. (Edited for space considerations)

(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;

(C) Has been convicted of a felony;

(F) Is presently subject to an order under ORS 426.133 prohibiting the person from purchasing or possessing a firearm;

(H) The possession of the firearm by the person is prohibited under ORS 166.255.

(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. c.497 §§3,4; 2023 c.229 §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. **ORS 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. 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. 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. 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.

(f) An honorably retired law enforcement officer, unless the person who is a retired law enforcement officer has been convicted of an offense that would make the person ineligible to obtain a concealed handgun license under ORS 166.291 and 166.292. 2015 c.709 §1

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. 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

Portland, OR

14A.60.030 Tear Gas and Stun Guns.

1. **B.** It is unlawful for any person, corporation, or association to offer for sale, sell, furnish, transport, carry, possess, or use, within the City limits, any tear gas weapon or stun gun. This Subsection does not apply to:
   1. Police officers in the performance of their duties;
   6. Persons, who have not been convicted of any felony, who possess or use tear gas, provided that it is contained in a device that is commercially manufactured to dispense tear gas from an aerosol tube as a self-defense weapon, and is designed to contain not more than four fluid ounces per device; or
   7. **Persons, who have not been convicted of any felony, and who are 18 years of age or older who possess or use a stun gun for the purpose of self-defense.**

C. Exemptions numbers 4., 5., and 6. of this Subsection, above, do not apply to devices that project tear gas by means of firing any type of cartridge by powder discharge, spring action, compressed air, or any other means. √1/20/2026

LEOSA State Information

Oregon Criminal Justice LEOSA HR 218 **(**With Contact Information)

ORS 166.260 - Persons not Affected by ORS 166.250

Oregon State Police Policy for Retried Officers

Retired Officers Annual Qualification for HR 218 Information and Contact Info (Deschutes County)

Defensive Firearms Instruction is Authorized by OR DPS to Qualify Retired Officers (Eugene/Springfield)

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

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **YES** **Parking Lots OK. (Terminal ? See Places Off Limits section.)**

Training Valid for: **No set time period.**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **166.291 (9) (a)(b)(c)(d)** **Upon Obtaining an Oregon DL/ID**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO**

State Firearm 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**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **166.392 & 166.395**

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

Red Flag Statute: **ORS 166.527 through ORS 166.543**

Notes

What Does OR Consider A Loaded Firearm?

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:

(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. 2021 c.146 §9

State Emergency Powers

ORS 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 **ORS 166.470**

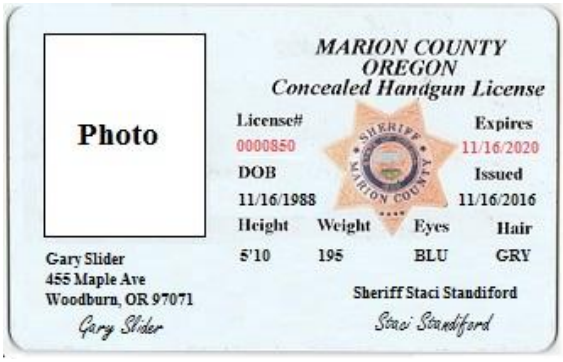
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

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 images below and others issue Plastic Cards similar to Drivers Licenses. There is more than one Permit/License format for the State of Oregon



These may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.

Updates to this page

Archive of Previous Updates 3

10/1/2024 - State Red Flag Statute Added to Airport Carry/Misc. Information Section.
1/1/2025 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked..
9/1/2025 – Texas now Honors Oregon Permit. Map Updated.
10/1/2025 – ORS 166.370 and ORS 166.377 Updated in Places Off Limits. ORS 166.262 Added to Places Off Limits per SB 243
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document
12/13/2025 - Chem Sprays/Stun Guns/Higher Cap Mag Section Updated.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.