



# WHAT FEDERALLY MANDATED CONCEALED CARRY RECIPROCITY WOULD MEAN FOR OREGON

Lawmakers on Capitol Hill are debating a bill that would force each state to recognize the concealed carry laws of every other state.

Currently, states have the right to choose which states' concealed carry permits they recognize, which is important because the requirements to carry hidden, loaded guns in public vary drastically from state to state. If the concealed carry reciprocity bill passes, that will no longer be the case, and **Oregon will be forced to allow unlicensed, unvetted people from out of state to carry concealed guns in public places.**

As of today, 12 states—including Oregon's neighbor, Idaho—do **not** require any permit or training to carry hidden, loaded guns in public. If this bill becomes federal law, almost any person from these states would be automatically authorized to carry concealed in Oregon, regardless of whether that person meets Oregon's standards for what it takes to carry a concealed gun in public, such as having passed a background check.

**Current Oregon law does not allow people with concealed carry permits issued by other states to carry in Oregon.** If the concealed carry reciprocity bill passes, Oregon would be federally mandated to honor the weak or nonexistent concealed carry standards of other states, **making Oregon less safe and putting law enforcement at risk.**

	REQUIREMENTS TO CARRY CONCEALED IN...	
	OREGON	WASHINGTON
<b>Must be a resident of the state?</b>	 To obtain a license, an applicant must reside in Oregon. A county sheriff may waive the residency requirement for a resident of a contiguous state, but only if they have a "compelling business interest" or other legitimate demonstrated need.	 Non-Washington residents, including people who don't meet their own state's requirements to carry concealed, are allowed to apply in Washington to receive a permit.
<b>Must NOT have a recent criminal record?</b>	 An applicant who has been convicted of a misdemeanor within the last four years is not eligible for a license unless he or she has petitioned a court and the court has restored the person's eligibility for a license.	 Law enforcement may NOT deny a license based on a misdemeanor conviction more than a year before the application unless it was a violent crime against a family or household member.
<b>Must NOT be a threat to public safety?</b>	 A sheriff may deny a license if they have reasonable grounds to believe the person has been or is reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large, as a result of the person's mental or psychological state, or as demonstrated by a past pattern of behavior or participation in incidents involving unlawful violence or threats of unlawful violence.	 Absent a criminal history, mental health adjudication, or restraining order, there is NO legal authority for law enforcement, family, or community members to prevent a person who they believe could be a danger to themselves or others from carrying a concealed firearm in public.
<b>Must complete safety training?</b>	 Only people who have completed a firearms safety-training course or provided evidence of equivalent experience are eligible for a license.	 Washington law does NOT require an applicant for a license to obtain training, instruction or have undergone any evaluation for firearms competence.