

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

IP 17 - REDUCTION OF GUN VIOLENCE ACT

SAFER GUN OWNERS, LESS LETHAL AMMO

What is IP 17?

IP 17 is a ballot initiative petition that will reduce gun violence by making gun owners safer and ammunition less lethal. We hope to place IP 17 on the ballot for the November 2022 election.

What does IP 17 do?

Under IP 17, a person who wants to acquire a firearm will need to obtain a permit that shows the person has had firearm training and has passed a background check. Permits are available through the county sheriff or local police department and will be valid for five years.

Also under IP 17, people won't be able to buy ammunition magazines with more than ten rounds (each round contains a cartridge case, primer, powder and one bullet). Magazines with more than ten rounds are called large-capacity magazines. Magazines owned at the time of passage of the measure may be retained and used in limited locations and for limited purposes.

Is a permit-to-purchase required for temporary transfers?

No, a permit is not required for temporary transfers, for example, a loan at shooting ranges or during hunting trips.

What is Lift Every Voice Oregon (LEVO)?

Faith leaders from many religions, youth, advocates, and other people of good will in Oregon, gun owners and non-gun owners, have come together as a coalition to stop the carnage in our schools, our streets, and throughout our country. The coalition, "Lift Every Voice Oregon," has one goal: to make the state a safer place for all Oregonians.

How do I volunteer to help IP 17 and LEVO?

Please sign up [here](#).

How will IP 17 make gun owners safer?

Once the measure is passed, people who want to buy or acquire a firearm will be required to have a permit-to-purchase a firearm. A permit-to-purchase requires:

- Both classroom and live-fire training.
- A completed background check - no loopholes!

Basic training on how to handle, load, shoot, and store a gun makes everyone -- including the gun owner -- safer.

IP 17 would ensure the purchaser has training and a completed background check before a permit-to-purchase is issued.

When Connecticut passed a licensing law, its gun homicide rate decreased by 28% and its gun suicide rate decreased by 33%.

The shooter at Sandy Hook Elementary School had an assault weapon and ten magazines that each held 30-rounds. In 4 minutes, he shot 154 bullets, killing 20 children and 6 adults. When he had to pause to reload, 11 children were able to escape.

[\(Sandy Hook Promise\)](#)

Isn't some training required before purchasing a gun?

No. Training and in-person testing is required before an Oregonian is permitted to have a driver's license. But, no training whatsoever is required for use of a firearm before or after someone buys a gun -- the only training required under Oregon law related to guns is if a person is applying for a Concealed Handgun License.

Aren't background checks already required for gun sales and transfers?

The law requires a **request** for a background check but not a **completed** background check.

Oregon law requires a gun dealer to request background checks for almost all gun sales, trades, or transfers. (Sales, trades, gifts, or transfers between immediate family members are not required to have a background check.) However, if a background check is not completed within three days, the dealer is allowed to complete the sale. This is commonly known as the "Charleston Loophole."

How much does a permit cost?

The 5- year permit is \$65 and includes the cost of fingerprinting, photographing, and running a background check. The cost to renew a permit is \$50.

Why are background checks required for a permit-to-purchase (PTP):

Unlike Oregon law, permit-to-purchase (PTP) laws ensure that gun owners have passed a background check before they purchase a gun. PTP laws in other states also typically require an in-person application at a law enforcement agency, which provides an additional safeguard against fraud or inaccuracies, which could result in dangerous individuals obtaining guns.

Is this allowed under the US and Oregon Constitutions?

Yes. Several federal appellate courts have upheld laws requiring a permit to purchase a firearm.

How long is a permit valid?

The permit is valid for 5 years. Whether the seller is a licensed dealer or unlicensed seller at a gun show, a current and valid permit must be presented at the time of the gun sale or transfer and a background check must be successfully completed before any firearm is turned over to or received by the purchaser.

Can the permit be renewed?

Yes. It can be renewed at the end of the five-year period. The renewal fee is \$50.

What about loaning a gun when hunting to someone who doesn't have a permit to purchase?

Temporarily borrowing a firearm is considered a temporary transfer and does not require a background check or a permit to purchase.

However, it is a crime to sell, trade, or even temporarily loan a firearm to someone whom you have any reason to believe is not legally allowed to have a gun or whom you have any reason to believe intends to use the gun in commission of a crime.

Will a person who wants to buy a gun need to have another background check when actually buying a gun?

Yes. The permit-to-purchase is valid for five years; so a person will be required to have a completed background check whenever a firearm is purchased to be sure the person is still legally allowed to have a gun.

Do people, including gun owners, favor licensing/permits for gun purchases?

Yes.

Studies/Polls show strong support:

PBS Poll: A 2019 PBS showed that 72% of people support laws requiring a license or permit to purchase a gun. ([PBS](#))

Johns Hopkins Study: A recent study provides impressive support across the population as a whole.

“Public opinion on gun policy by race and gun ownership status”

Percent of respondents who supported gun policies by race/ethnicity (n=3804)			
	White (n=2434) Favor %	Black (n=451) favor %	Hispanic (n=607) favor %
Requiring a person to obtain a license from a local law enforcement agency before buying a gun to verify their identity and ensure that they are not legally prohibited from having a gun?	76	77	78
Percent of gun owners who supported 21 gun policies by race/ethnicity (n=976)			
	White (n=725) favor %	Black (n=79) favor %	Hispanic (n=110) favor %
Requiring a person to obtain a license from a local law enforcement agency before buying a gun to verify their identity and ensure that they are not legally prohibited from having a gun?	60	80*	65

*Denotes significant differences in support: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

“Public opinion on gun policy by race and gun ownership status.” Cassandra K. Crifasi *, Julie A. Ward, Emma E. McGinty, Daniel W. Webster, Colleen L. Barry Center for Gun Violence Prevention and Policy, Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA

Background on large-capacity magazines:

Large-capacity magazines (LCMs) have been used to perpetrate devastation on a massive scale in many high-profile mass shootings. In fact, large-capacity magazines have been used in all ten of the deadliest mass shootings in the last decade. Large-capacity magazines significantly increase a shooter's ability to injure and kill large numbers of people quickly because they enable the individual to fire repeatedly without needing to reload.

LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES RESULT IN A HIGHER DEATH TOLL

An analysis of mass shootings between 1990 and 2017 found that attacks involving large capacity magazines resulted in a 62% higher death toll.

Louis Klarevas, Andrew Conner, and David Hemenway, "The Effect of Large-Capacity Magazine Bans on High-Fatality Mass Shootings, 1990-2017," *American Journal of Public Health* 109, no. 12 (2019): 1754-1761.

How will IP 17 make ammunition less lethal? What does that mean?

Large-capacity ammunition magazines are common in many high-profile mass shootings in the United States.

IP 17 restricts the future sale and manufacture of ammunition magazines which have more than 10 rounds.

- People who already legally own magazines holding more than 10 rounds can keep the magazines but cannot sell or transfer them.
- These legacy magazines can only be used in and their use is restricted to certain locations such as shooting ranges, and competitions, and also hunting, (if allowed under Oregon law or ODFW regulations).
- Companies that make magazines with more than 10 rounds will be limited to sales to the military and law enforcement. Magazines made after the ballot measure becomes law will require a permanent stamp or marking on the magazine to indicate that it was made after the effective date of the law and IP 17 limits use of those stamped magazines to military or law enforcement purposes only.

Do people support limiting high-capacity magazines and permits-to-purchase?

Yes. A majority of people, 67%, support a ban on high-capacity magazines. ([Pew Research](#)) A 2019 PBS showed that 72% of people support laws requiring a license or permit to purchase a gun. ([PBS](#))

Will people who possess high-capacity magazines automatically be criminals after the law becomes effective?

No. High-capacity magazines (called legacy magazines) before the law becomes effective may be used by the owner but only in certain locations, such as on the owner's personal property or property over which the owner has control, at shooting ranges, or at a competition and in lawful recreational activities such as hunting, if not prohibited under Oregon laws or regulations related to hunting. The magazines must be transported to such locations in a locked container separate from any firearm.

Will I be able to buy a high-capacity magazine after the law takes effect?

No. The sale of high-capacity magazines in Oregon will be prohibited as soon as the law becomes effective. People who legally own high-capacity magazines before the law took effect may still keep the magazines but cannot buy new ones.

Will I be able to sell or trade high-capacity magazines after the law takes effect?

Only licensed gun dealers will be able to purchase or accept high-capacity magazines from an owner for permanent removal from the state. A person may sell or trade high-capacity magazines to a licensed gun dealer for 180 days after the law takes effect.

A magazine owner may also, at any time, voluntarily turn in the magazines to a buy back or turn in program approved by law enforcement for destruction, or permanently alter the magazine so it is no longer capable of holding more than 10 rounds and is, therefore, no longer a high-capacity magazine.

Can I hunt with a high-capacity magazine?

Hunting with a high-capacity magazine is currently restricted in Oregon. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife limits magazine size for hunting to five rounds in a magazine for large game and 2 or 3 in a magazine for certain types of birds.

How will police know if a magazine was manufactured after the effective date?

Manufacturers will be required to stamp the magazines to indicate they were made after the effective date. Private individuals will not be permitted to purchase or own those manufactured after that date. Again, only sales to the military and police by licensed dealers will be permitted.

Why are companies allowed to sell magazines to the military or police?

LEVO carefully considered this question but restriction of sales to military and law enforcement for official use is beyond the scope of this ballot initiative petition.

What other states have restricted or banned high-capacity magazines?

Eight states (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia all ban large-capacity ammunition magazines for use with any firearm. ([Giffords](#))

What other states have banned manufacturing high-capacity magazines?

Six states (California, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont) ban the manufacture of high-capacity magazines. ([Giffords](#))

Why limit magazine size?

In addition to their role in mass shootings, firearms equipped with large-capacity magazines significantly contribute to crime across the country. Alarming, data suggests that the use of firearms with large-capacity magazines in crime has substantially increased since the expiration of the federal assault weapons and large-capacity magazine ban in 2004.

- Firearms equipped with high-capacity magazines are estimated to account for 22 to 36% of crime guns in most places. ([Koper, et al, 2018](#))
- Estimates also suggest that nearly 40% of crime guns used in serious violent crimes, including murders of law enforcement officers, are equipped with high-capacity magazines. ([Koper, et al, 2018](#))
- The share of recovered crime guns equipped with large capacity magazines increased by between 49 and 112% in several major cities—and an estimated 33% nationally—after the 1994 federal ban on assault weapons and large capacity magazines expired. ([Washington Post](#))

Is this law retroactive?

Absolutely not.

Is this restriction on the size of magazines permitted under the Oregon and Federal Constitutions?

Yes. Several federal appellate courts have upheld laws limiting ammunition magazine capacity over 10 rounds.