

Michigan Compiled Laws
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Table of Contents

Constitution of Michigan of 1963, Article I

§ 11 Searches and seizures.

Chapter 3, Act 207 of 1969 Purchase of Rifles and Shotguns

§ 3.111. Rifles and shotguns; purchases by residents.

§ 3.112. Rifles and shotguns; purchases by nonresidents.

Chapter 8, RS 1846, Ch. 1 of the Statutes

§ 8.3t. "Firearm" defined.

Chapter 28, Act 59 of 1935 State Police

§ 28.6c Limited arrest powers for certain security personnel; authorization; exercise; rescission; firearms; exclusion of security personnel from pension, accident, and disability plan.

§ 28.6d Motor carrier enforcement; appointment of officers with limited arrest powers; firearms; circumstances permitting arrest without warrant; officer not entitled to membership in state police pension, accident, and disability plan or similar program.

Act 372 of 1927 Firearms

§ 28.421. Definitions; lawful owning, possessing, carrying, or transporting of pistol greater than 26 inches in length.

§ 28.421a. Concealed pistol licenses; issuance; creation of standardized system.

§ 28.421b. Firearms records; confidentiality; disclosure prohibited; exceptions; violation as civil infraction; fine.

§ 28.422. License to purchase, carry, possess, or transport pistol; sale of pistol; exemptions; nonresidents.

§ 28.422a. Individuals not required to obtain license; completion of record by seller; duties of purchaser; penalty; entering information into pistol entry database; exemption; material false statement as felony; penalty; rules.

§ 28.422b. Entry of order or disposition into law enforcement information network; person subject of order; request to amend inaccuracy; notice of grant or denial of request; hearing; entry of personal protection order; service required.

§ 28.424. Restoration of rights by concealed weapons licensing board; application; fee; determination; circumstances; judicial review.

§ 28.425. Concealed pistol application kits.

§ 28.425a. Concealed weapon licensing board; clerk; authority and duties; investigation of license applicant; temporary license.

§ 28.425b. License application; material false statement as felony; record; fee; determination; circumstances for issuance; information of court order or conviction; fingerprints; issuance or denial; temporary license; suspension or revocation of license; list of certified instructors.

§ 28.425c. License; form; authorized conduct.

§ 28.425d. Denial or failure to issue license; appeal.

§ 28.425e. Database; annual report.

§ 28.425f. Concealed pistol license; possession; disclosure to peace officer; penalty; seizure; forfeiture; 'peace officer' defined.

§ 28.425h. Expiration of license issued under former law; renewal license.

§ 28.425j. Pistol training or safety program; conditions.

§ 28.425k. Acceptance of license as implied consent to submit to chemical analysis of breath, blood, or urine; definitions.

§ 28.425l. License; validity; duration; renewal; waiver of educational requirements; fingerprints.

§ 28.425n. Other license or permit; limitations by employer prohibited.

§ 28.425o. Premises on which carrying concealed weapon prohibited; "premises" defined; exceptions; penalties.

§ 28.426. Issuance of license; conditions.

§ 28.428. Revocation of licenses; grounds; hearing; suspension; order; notice.

§ 28.430. Theft of firearm; report required; failure to report theft as civil violation; penalty.

§ 28.432. Inapplicability of MCL 28.422; amendatory act as "Janet Kukuk act".

§ 28.432a. Persons to whom requirements inapplicable; "local corrections officer" defined.

§ 28.433. Unlawful possession of weapon; complaint, search warrant, seizure.

§ 28.434. Unlawful possession; weapon forfeited to state; disposal; immunity.

§ 28.434a. Disposition of firearm; immunity from civil liability; "law enforcement agency" defined.

§ 28.435. Sale of firearms by federally licensed firearms dealer; sale of trigger lock or secured container; exceptions;

statement of compliance; notice of liability; action by political subdivision against firearm or ammunition producer prohibited; rights of state attorney general; exceptions; violation; penalties; definitions.

Act 537 of 2008 Michigan Retired Law Enforcement Officer's Firearm Carry Act

§ 28.513. Certification of qualified retired law enforcement officer to carry concealed firearm.

§ 28.514. Eligibility to carry concealed firearm.

§ 28.515 Application requirements and procedures to verify identity; conduct criminal history, and conduct background investigation; establishment by commission.

§ 28.516 Application form; signature; providing false or misleading information as felony; penalty.

§ 28.517 Issuance of certificate; carrying certificate and driver license or Michigan personal identification card; disclosure to peace officer; forfeiture upon notice of revocation; violation; penalties.

§ 28.518 Circumstances requiring report to commission; failure to file report as misdemeanor; penalty.

§ 28.519 Implied consent to submit to chemical analysis; certificate holder under influence of alcoholic liquor or controlled substance; violation; penalty; exception; collection and testing of breath, blood, and urine specimens; refusal to take chemical test; report of violation to commission.

§ 28.520 Computerized database; creation and maintenance by commission; information to be contained; deletion; dissemination; confidentiality.

§ 28.522 Firearm subject to seizure and forfeiture.

§ 28.526 Preemption.

Chapter 123, Act 319 of 1990 Firearms and Ammunition

§ 123.1101. Definitions.

§ 123.1102. Regulation of pistols or other firearms.

§ 123.1103. Permissible prohibitions or regulation.

§ 123.1104. Prohibiting discharge of pistol or other firearm.

Chapter 259, Act 327 of 1945 Aeronautics Code of Michigan

§ 259.80f Possessing, carrying, or attempting to possess certain items in sterile area of airport; prohibitions; violations; penalties; exceptions; other violations; consecutive terms of imprisonment; definitions.

Chapter 324, Article III, Chapter 2, Subchapter 2, Part 435 Hunting And Fishing Licensing

§ 324.40102 Definitions; A to F.

§ 324.40111 Taking animal from in or upon vehicle; transporting or possessing firearm in or upon vehicle; person with disability; transporting or possessing unloaded firearm in or upon vehicle on sporting clays range; transporting or possessing bow in or upon vehicle; written permission to hunt or discharge firearm; definitions.

§ 324.40111c Use of tranquilizer propelled from bow or firearm prohibited.

§ 324.42102 Training dogs; conditions; rules; prohibitions.

§ 324.40113 Artificial light.

§ 324.43503 Definitions; F.

§ 324.43510. Carrying or transporting firearm; license required; exception; applicability to taking of wild animal.

§ 324.43513. Carrying, transporting, or possessing firearm; hunting license not required; hunting on game bird hunting preserve; carrying or possessing unloaded weapon.

§ 324.43516 Hunting, fur harvester, or fishing license; carrying license; exhibiting license on demand; deer license with unused kill tag.

§ 324.43558 Prohibited conduct; misdemeanor; penalties; carrying firearm under influence of controlled substance or alcohol; effect of prior conviction; violation of subsection (1)(d) as misdemeanor.

§ 324.73103 Discharging firearm within right-of-way of public highway abutting certain property; consent; "public highway" defined.

§ 324.74105 Volunteers; appointment; immunity from civil liability; carrying of firearm prohibited.

§ 324.83105 Forest recreation activities; volunteers.

Chapter 338, Act 330 of 1968 Private Security Business and Security Alarm Act

§ 338.1079 Licensure of private security police; rules; applicability of act to private security guards and police; use of pistols.

Chapter 750, Act 328 of 1931, Chapter XXXVII Firearms

§ 750.82 Felonious assault; violation of subsection (1) in weapon free school zone; definitions.

§ 750.167a Person hunting with firearms while drunk or intoxicated; confiscation and disposition of weapons; application for or possession of hunting license for period of 3 years prohibited.

§ 750.222. Definitions.

§ 750.223. Selling firearms and ammunition; violations; penalties; "licensed dealer" defined.

§ 750.224. Weapons; manufacture, sale, or possession; violation as felony; penalty; exceptions; "muffler" or "silencer" defined.

§ 750.224b. Short-barreled shotgun or rifle; making, manufacturing, transferring, or possessing as felony; penalty; exceptions; short-barreled shotgun or rifle 26 inches or less; short-barreled shotgun or rifle greater than 26 inches; violation of subsection (5) as civil infraction; seizure and forfeiture; applicability of MCL 776.20 to subsection (3).

§ 750.224c. Armor piercing ammunition; manufacture, distribution, sale, or use prohibited; exceptions; violation as felony; penalty; definitions; exemption of projectile or projectile core; rule.

§ 750.224e. Conversion of semiautomatic firearm to fully automatic firearm; prohibited acts; penalty; "fully automatic firearm", "licensed collector", and "semiautomatic firearm" defined.

§ 750.224f. Possession of firearm or distribution of ammunition by person convicted of felony; penalty; applicability of section to expunged or set aside conviction.

§ 750.226. Firearm or dangerous weapon; carrying with unlawful intent.

§ 750.227. Concealed weapons; carrying; penalty.

§ 750.227a. Pistols; unlawful possession by licensee.

§ 750.227b. Carrying or possessing firearm when committing or attempting to commit felony.

§ 750.227c. Transporting or possessing loaded firearm in or upon vehicle; penalty; applicability to person violating § 312.10(1)(g).

§ 750.227d. Transporting or possessing firearm in or upon motor vehicle or self-propelled vehicle designed for land travel; penalty.

§ 750.228. Ownership of pistol greater than 26 inches in length; election to have firearm not considered as pistol.

§ 750.229. Pistols accepted in pawn, by second-hand dealer or junk dealer.

§ 750.230. Firearms; altering, removing, or obliterating marks of identity; presumption.

§ 750.231a. Exceptions to MCL 750.227(2); "antique firearm" defined.

§ 750.231b. Sale and safety inspection; persons exempt.

§ 750.232. Purchasers of firearms; registration.

§ 750.232a. Obtaining pistol in violation of § 28.422; intentionally making material false statement on application; using or attempting to use false identification to purchase firearm; penalties.

§ 750.233. Pointing or aiming firearm at another person; penalty; exception; "peace officer defined."

§ 750.234. Firearm; discharge; intentionally aimed without malice; penalty; exception; "peace officer" defined.

§ 750.234a. Intentionally discharging firearm from motor vehicle, snowmobile, or off-road as crime; penalty; exceptions; other violation; self-defense "peace officer" defined.

§ 750.234b. Intentionally discharging firearm at dwelling or potentially occupied structure as felony; penalty; exceptions; other violation; definitions.

§ 750.234c. Intentionally discharging firearm at emergency or law enforcement vehicle as felony; penalty; "emergency or law enforcement vehicle" defined.

§ 750.234d. Possession of firearm on certain premises prohibited; applicability; penalty.

§ 750.234e. Brandishing firearm in public; applicability; penalty.

§ 750.234f. Possession of firearm by person less than 18 years of age; exceptions; penalty.

§ 750.235. Maiming or injuring person by discharging firearm; intentionally aimed without malice; exception.

§ 750.235a. Parent of minor guilty of misdemeanor; conditions; penalty; defense; definitions.

§ 750.236. Spring gun, trap or device; setting.

§ 750.236a. Computer-assisted shooting; prohibited acts; definitions.

§ 750.236b. Computer-assisted shooting; prohibited conduct; definitions.

§ 750.236c. Violation of MCL 750.236a or 750.236b; penalty; forfeiture.

§ 750.237. Liquor or controlled substance; possession or use of firearm by person under influence; penalty; chemical analysis.

§ 750.237a. Individuals engaging in proscribed conduct; violation; penalties; definitions.

§ 750.238. Search warrant.

§ 750.239. Forfeiture of weapons; disposal.

§ 750.239a. Disposition of seized weapon; "law enforcement agency" defined.

§ 750.329 Discharging firearm pointed or aimed at another person resulting in death; manslaughter; exception; "peace officer" defined.

§ 750.357b Committing larceny by stealing firearm of another person as felony; penalty.

§ 750.479b Taking of firearm or other weapon from peace officer or corrections officer; penalty; commission of other violation; consecutive terms of imprisonment; definitions.

§ 750.528a. Firearm or explosive or incendiary device; teaching or demonstrating use, application, or construction in furtherance of civil disorder; unlawful assembly; applicability of section; violation as felony.

§ 750.535b Transporting or shipping stolen firearm or stolen ammunition as felony; receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, disposing of, pledging, or accepting as security for a loan a stolen firearm as felony; penalties.

Chapter 752, Act 10 of 1952 Death or Injuries from Firearms

§ 752.842 Firearms; discharging; injuries.

§ 752.843 Firearms; report of injury or death.

§ 752.845 Firearms; injury to person, penalty, suspension of hunting privileges.

§ 752.861 Careless, reckless or negligent use of firearms; penalty.

§ 752.862 Careless, reckless or negligent use of firearms; injury of property; penalty.

§ 752.863a Reckless, wanton use or negligent discharge of firearm; penalty.

Chapters 760-777, Act 175 of 1927 Code of Criminal Procedure

§ 765.6b Release of defendant subject to protective conditions; contents of order; purchase or possession of firearm; authority to impose other conditions not limited.

Constitution of Michigan of 1963

Article I

§ 11 Searches and seizures. Sec. 11. The person, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to bar from evidence in any criminal proceeding any narcotic drug, firearm, bomb, explosive or any other dangerous weapon, seized by a peace officer outside the curtilage of any dwelling house in this state.

Chapter 3 Federal and Interstate Relations Act 207 of 1969 Purchase of Rifles and Shotguns

§ 3.111. Rifles and shotguns; purchases by residents. Residents of this state may purchase rifles and shotguns in any state if they conform to the federal gun control act of 1968, Public Law 90-618, and the regulations issued under that act, as administered by the secretary of the treasury, and with the laws of the state in which the purchase is made.

§ 3.112. Rifles and shotguns; purchases by nonresidents. Residents of another state may purchase rifles and shotguns in this state if they conform to the federal gun control act of 1968, Public Law 90-618, and the regulations issued under that act, as administered by the secretary of the treasury, and with the laws of the state in which the purchaser resides.

Chapter 8 Statutes RS 1846, Ch. 1 of the Statutes

§ 8.3t. "Firearm" defined. The word "firearm", except as otherwise specifically defined in statute, includes any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive.

Chapter 28 Michigan State Police Act 59 of 1935 State Police

§ 28.6c Limited arrest powers for certain security personnel; authorization; exercise; rescission; firearms; exclusion of security personnel from pension, accident, and disability plan.

(1) ...The director may authorize security employees to carry a firearm while on duty.

§ 28.6d Motor carrier enforcement; appointment of officers with limited arrest powers; firearms; circumstances permitting arrest without warrant; officer not entitled to membership in state police pension, accident, and disability plan or similar program.

(1) The director may appoint officers with limited arrest powers for motor carrier enforcement. Such officers shall be officers of the motor carrier enforcement division of the department and shall have all powers conferred upon peace officers for the purpose of enforcing the general laws of this state as they pertain to commercial vehicles. The director may authorize officers of the motor carrier enforcement division to carry a firearm.

Act 372 of 1927 Firearms

§ 28.421. Definitions; lawful owning, possessing, carrying, or transporting of pistol greater than 26 inches in length; firearm as pistol.

(1) As used in this act:

(a) "**Corrections officer of the department of corrections**" means a state correctional officer as that term is defined in § 2 of the correctional officers' training act of 1982, 1982 PA 415, MCL 791.502.

(b) "**Felony**" means, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, that term as defined in § 1 of chapter I of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 761.1, or a violation of a law of the United States or another state that is designated as a felony or that is punishable by death or by imprisonment for more than 1 year. Felony does not include a violation of a penal law of this state that is expressly designated as a misdemeanor.

(c) "**Firearm**" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive.

(d) "**Firearms records**" means any form, information, or record required for submission to a government agency under §§ 2, 2a, 2b, and 5b, or any form, permit, or license issued by a government agency under this act.

(e) "**Local corrections officer**" means that term as defined in § 2 of the local corrections officers training act, 2003 PA 125, MCL 791.532.

(f) "**Misdemeanor**" means a violation of a penal law of this state or violation of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a violation of a penal law of this state that is not a felony or a violation of an order, rule, or regulation of a state agency that is punishable by imprisonment or a fine that is not a civil fine, or both.

(g) "**Parole or probation officer of the department of corrections**" means any individual employed by the department of corrections to supervise felony probationers or parolees or that individual's immediate supervisor.

(h) "Peace officer" means, except as otherwise provided in this act, an individual who is employed as a law enforcement officer, as that term is defined under § 2 of the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.602, by this state or another state, a political subdivision of this state or another state, or the United States, and who is required to carry a firearm in the course of his or her duties as a law enforcement officer.

(i) "Pistol" means a loaded or unloaded firearm that is 26 inches or less in length, or a loaded or unloaded firearm that by its construction and appearance conceals it as a firearm.

(j) "Purchaser" means a person who receives a pistol from another person by purchase or gift.

(k) "Reserve peace officer", "auxiliary officer", or "reserve officer" means, except as otherwise provided in this act, an individual authorized on a voluntary or irregular basis by a duly authorized police agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state to act as a law enforcement officer, who is responsible for the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of this state, and who is otherwise eligible to possess a firearm under this act.

(l) "Retired corrections officer of the department of corrections" means an individual who was a corrections officer of the department of corrections and who retired in good standing from his or her employment as a corrections officer of the department of corrections.

(m) "Retired federal law enforcement officer" means an individual who was an officer or agent employed by a law enforcement agency of the United States government whose primary responsibility was enforcing laws of the United States, who was required to carry a firearm in the course of his or her duties as a law enforcement officer, and who retired in good standing from his or her employment as a federal law enforcement officer.

(n) "Retired parole or probation officer of the department of corrections" means an individual who was a parole or probation officer of the department of corrections and who retired in good standing from his or her employment as a parole or probation officer of the department of corrections.

(o) "Retired police officer" or "retired law enforcement officer" means an individual who was a police officer or law enforcement officer who was certified as described under § 9a of the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.609a, and retired in good standing from his or her employment as a police officer or law enforcement officer. A police officer or law enforcement officer retired in good standing if he or she receives a pension or other retirement benefit for his or her service as a police officer or law enforcement officer or actively maintained a Michigan commission on law enforcement standards or equivalent state certification for 10 or more consecutive years.

(p) "Seller" means a person who sells or gives a pistol to another person.

(q) "State court judge" means a judge of the district court, circuit court, probate court, or court of appeals or justice of the supreme court of this state who is serving either by election or appointment.

(r) "State court retired judge" means a judge or justice described in subdivision (q) who is retired, or a retired judge of the recorders court.

(2) A person may lawfully own, possess, carry, or transport as a pistol a firearm greater than 26 inches in length if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The person registered the firearm as a pistol under § 2 or 2a before January 1, 2013.

(b) The person who registered the firearm as described in subdivision (a) has maintained registration of the firearm since January 1, 2013 without lapse.

(c) The person possesses a copy of the license or record issued to him or her under § 2 or 2a.

(3) A person who satisfies all of the conditions listed under subsection (2) nevertheless may elect to have the firearm not be considered to be a pistol. A person who makes the election under this subsection shall notify the department of state police of the election in a manner prescribed by that department.

§ 28.421a. Concealed pistol licenses; issuance; creation of standardized system. It is the intent of the legislature to create a standardized system for issuing concealed pistol licenses to prevent criminals and other violent individuals from obtaining a license to carry a concealed pistol, to allow law abiding residents to obtain a license to carry a concealed pistol, and to prescribe the rights and responsibilities of individuals who have obtained a license to carry a concealed pistol. It is also the intent of the legislature to grant an applicant the right to know why his or her application for a concealed pistol license is denied and to create a process by which an applicant may appeal that denial.

§ 28.421b. Firearms records; confidentiality; disclosure prohibited; exceptions; violation as civil infraction; fine.

(1) Firearms records are confidential, are not subject to disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246, and shall not be disclosed to any person, except as otherwise provided by this section.

(2) Firearms records may only be accessed and disclosed by a peace officer or authorized system user for the following purposes:

(a) The individual whose firearms records are the subject of disclosure poses a threat to himself or herself or other individuals, including a peace officer.

(b) The individual whose firearms records are the subject of disclosure has committed an offense with a pistol that violates a law of this state, another state, or the United States.

(c) The pistol that is the subject of the firearms records search may have been used during the commission of an offense that violates a law of this state, another state, or the United States.

(d) To ensure the safety of a peace officer.

(e) For purposes of this act.

(f) A peace officer or an authorized user has reason to believe that access to the firearms records is necessary within the commission of his or her lawful duties. The peace officer or authorized system user shall enter and record the specific reason in the system in accordance with the procedures in § 5e.

(3) A person who intentionally violates subsection (2) is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.

§ 28.422. License to purchase, carry, possess, or transport pistol; issuance; qualifications; applications; sale of pistol; exemptions; nonresidents; forging application as felony; implementation during business hours.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, a person shall not purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol in this state without first having obtained a license for the pistol as prescribed in this section.

(2) A person who brings a pistol into this state who is on leave from active duty with the armed forces of the United States or who has been discharged from active duty with the armed forces of the United States shall obtain a license for the pistol within 30 days after his or her arrival in this state.

(3) The commissioner or chief of police of a city, township, or village police department that issues licenses to purchase, carry, possess, or transport pistols, or his or her duly authorized deputy, or the sheriff or his or her duly authorized deputy, in the parts of a county not included within a city, township, or village having an organized police department, in discharging the duty to issue licenses shall with due speed and diligence issue licenses to purchase, carry, possess, or transport pistols to qualified applicants unless he or she has probable cause to believe that the applicant would be a threat to himself or herself or to other individuals, or would commit an offense with the pistol that would violate a law of this or another state or of the United States. An applicant is qualified if all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The person is not subject to an order or disposition for which he or she has received notice and an opportunity for a hearing, and which was entered into the law enforcement information network under any of the following:

(i) Section 464a of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1464a.

(ii) Section 5107 of the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.5107, or § 444a of former 1978 PA 642.

(iii) Section 2950 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950.

(iv) Section 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950a.

(v) Section 14 of 1846 RS 84, MCL 552.14.

(vi) Section 6b of chapter V of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 765.6b, if the order has a condition imposed under § 6b(3) of chapter V of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 765.6b.

(vii) Section 16b of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.16b.

(b) The person is 18 years of age or older or, if the seller is licensed under 18 USC 923, is 21 years of age or older.

(c) The person is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted into the United States and is a legal resident of this state. For the purposes of this section, a person is considered a legal resident of this state if any of the following apply:

(i) The person has a valid, lawfully obtained Michigan driver license issued under the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923, or an official state personal identification card issued under 1972 PA 222, MCL 28.291 to 28.300.

(ii) The person is lawfully registered to vote in this state.

(iii) The person is on active duty status with the United States armed forces and is stationed outside of this state, but the person's home of record is in this state.

(iv) The person is on active duty status with the United States armed forces and is permanently stationed in this state, but the person's home of record is in another state.

(d) A felony charge or a criminal charge listed in § 5b against the person is not pending at the time of application.

(e) The person is not prohibited from possessing, using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm under § 224f of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.224f.

(f) The person has not been adjudged insane in this state or elsewhere unless he or she has been adjudged restored to sanity by court order.

(g) The person is not under an order of involuntary commitment in an inpatient or outpatient setting due to mental illness.

(h) The person has not been adjudged legally incapacitated in this state or elsewhere. This subdivision does not apply to a person who has had his or her legal capacity restored by order of the court.

(4) Applications for licenses under this section shall be signed by the applicant under oath upon forms provided by the director of the department of state police. Licenses to purchase, carry, possess, or transport pistols shall be executed in triplicate upon forms provided by the director of the department of state police and shall be signed by the licensing authority. Three copies of the license shall be delivered to the applicant by the licensing authority. A license is void unless used within 30 days after the date it is issued.

(5) If an individual purchases or otherwise acquires a pistol, the seller shall fill out the license forms describing the pistol, together with the date of sale or acquisition, and sign his or her name in ink indicating that the pistol was sold to or otherwise acquired by the purchaser. The purchaser shall also sign his or her name in ink indicating the purchase or other acquisition of the pistol from the seller. The seller may retain a copy of the license as a record of the transaction. The purchaser shall receive 2 copies of the license. The purchaser shall return 1 copy of the license to the licensing authority within 10 days after the date the pistol is purchased or acquired. The return of the copy to the licensing authority may be

made in person or may be made by first-class mail or certified mail sent within the 10-day period to the proper address of the licensing authority. A purchaser who fails to comply with the requirements of this subsection is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be fined not more than \$250. If a purchaser is found responsible for a state civil infraction under this subsection, the court shall notify the department of state police of that determination.

(6) Within 10 days after receiving the license copy returned under subsection (5), the licensing authority shall electronically enter the information into the pistol entry database as required by the department of state police if it has the ability to electronically enter that information. If the licensing authority does not have that ability, the licensing authority shall provide that information to the department of state police in a manner otherwise required by the department of state police. Any licensing authority that provided pistol descriptions to the department of state police under former § 9 of this act shall continue to provide pistol descriptions to the department of state police under this subsection. Within 48 hours after entering or otherwise providing the information on the license copy returned under subsection (5) to the department of state police, the licensing authority shall forward the copy of the license to the department of state police. The purchaser has the right to obtain a copy of the information placed in the pistol entry database under this subsection to verify the accuracy of that information. The licensing authority may charge a fee not to exceed \$1 for the cost of providing the copy. The licensee may carry, use, possess, and transport the pistol for 30 days beginning on the date of purchase or acquisition only while he or she is in possession of his or her copy of the license. However, the person is not required to have the license in his or her possession while carrying, using, possessing, or transporting the pistol after this period.

(7) This section does not apply to the purchase of pistols from wholesalers or dealers regularly engaged in the business of selling pistols at retail, or to the sale, barter, or exchange of pistols kept as relics or curios not made for modern ammunition or permanently deactivated.

(8) This section does not prevent the transfer of ownership of pistols to an heir or devisee, whether by testamentary bequest or by the laws of intestacy regardless of whether the pistol is registered with this state. An individual who has inherited a pistol shall obtain a license as required in this section within 30 days of taking physical possession of the pistol. The license may be signed by a next of kin of the decedent or the person authorized to dispose of property under the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.1101 to 700.8206, including when the next of kin is the individual inheriting the pistol. If the heir or devisee is not qualified for a license under this section, the heir or devisee may direct the next of kin or person authorized to dispose of property under the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.1101 to 700.8206, to dispose of the pistol in any manner that is lawful and the heir or devisee considers appropriate. The person authorized to dispose of property under the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.1101 to 700.8206, is not required to obtain a license under this section if he or she takes temporary lawful possession of the pistol in the process of disposing of the pistol pursuant to the decedent's testamentary bequest or the laws of intestacy. A law enforcement agency may not seize or confiscate a pistol being transferred by testamentary bequest or the laws of intestacy unless the heir or devisee does not qualify for obtaining a license under this section and the next of kin or person authorized to dispose of property under the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.1101 to 700.8206, is unable to retain his or her temporary possession of the pistol or find alternative lawful storage. If a law enforcement agency seizes or confiscates a pistol under this subsection, the heir or devisee who is not qualified to obtain a license under this section retains ownership interest in the pistol and, within 30 days of being notified of the seizure or confiscation, may file with a court of competent jurisdiction to direct the law enforcement agency to lawfully transfer or otherwise dispose of the pistol. A pistol seized under this subsection shall not be destroyed, sold, or used while in possession of the seizing entity or its agents until 30 days have passed since the heir or devisee has been notified of the seizure and no legal action regarding the lawful possession or ownership of the seized pistol has been filed in any court and is pending. As used in this subsection:

(a) "Devisee" means that term as defined in § 1103 of the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.1103.

(b) "Heir" means that term as defined in § 1104 of the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.1104.

(9) An individual who is not a resident of this state is not required to obtain a license under this section if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The individual is licensed in his or her state of residence to purchase, carry, or transport a pistol.

(b) The individual is in possession of the license described in subdivision (a).

(c) The individual is the owner of the pistol he or she possesses, carries, or transports.

(d) The individual possesses the pistol for a lawful purpose.

(e) The individual is in this state for a period of 180 days or less and does not intend to establish residency in this state.

(10) An individual who is a nonresident of this state shall present the license described in subsection (9)(a) upon the demand of a police officer. An individual who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

(11) The licensing authority may require a person claiming active duty status with the United States armed forces to provide proof of 1 or both of the following:

(a) The person's home of record.

(b) Permanent active duty assignment in this state.

(12) This section does not apply to a person who is younger than the age required under subsection (3)(b) and who possesses a pistol if all of the following conditions apply:

- (a) The person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing that pistol.
 - (b) The person is at a recognized target range.
 - (c) The person possesses the pistol for the purpose of target practice or instruction in the safe use of a pistol.
 - (d) The person is in the physical presence and under the direct supervision of any of the following:
 - (i) The person's parent.
 - (ii) The person's guardian.
 - (iii) An individual who is 21 years of age or older, who is authorized by the person's parent or guardian, and who has successfully completed a pistol safety training course or class that meets the requirements of § 5j(1)(a), (b), or (d), and received a certificate of completion.
 - (e) The owner of the pistol is physically present.
- (13) This section does not apply to a person who possesses a pistol if all of the following conditions apply:
- (a) The person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a pistol.
 - (b) The person is at a recognized target range or shooting facility.
 - (c) The person possesses the pistol for the purpose of target practice or instruction in the safe use of a pistol.
 - (d) The owner of the pistol is physically present and supervising the use of the pistol.
- (14) A person who forges any matter on an application for a license under this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.
- (15) A licensing authority shall implement this section during all of the licensing authority's normal business hours and shall set hours for implementation that allow an applicant to use the license within the time period set forth in subsection (4).

§ 28.422a. Individuals not required to obtain license; completion of record by seller; duties of purchaser; noncompliance as state civil infraction; penalty; entering information into pistol entry database; obtaining copy of information; exemption; material false statement as felony; penalty; rules; definitions.

(1) The following individuals are not required to obtain a license under § 2 to purchase, carry, possess, use, or transport a pistol:

- (a) An individual licensed under § 5b, except for an individual who has an emergency license issued under § 5a(4) or a receipt serving as a concealed pistol license under § 5b(9) or 5l(3).
- (b) A federally licensed firearms dealer.
- (c) An individual who purchases a pistol from a federally licensed firearms dealer in compliance with 18 USC 922(t).
- (d) An individual currently employed as a police officer, certified under the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616.

(2) If an individual described in subsection (1) purchases or otherwise acquires a pistol, the seller shall complete a record in triplicate on a form provided by the department of state police. The record shall include the purchaser's concealed weapon license number, the number of the purchaser's certificate issued under the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616, or, if the purchaser is a federally licensed firearms dealer, his or her dealer license number. If the purchaser is not licensed under § 5b or does not have a certificate issued under the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616, and is not a federally licensed firearms dealer, the record shall include the dealer license number of the federally licensed firearms dealer who is selling the pistol. The purchaser shall sign the record. The seller may retain 1 copy of the record. The purchaser shall receive 2 copies of the record and forward 1 copy to the police department of the city, village, or township in which the purchaser resides, or, if the purchaser does not reside in a city, village, or township having a police department, to the county sheriff, within 10 days following the purchase or acquisition. The return of the copy to the police department or county sheriff may be made in person or may be made by first-class mail or certified mail sent within the 10-day period to the proper address of the police department or county sheriff. A purchaser who fails to comply with the requirements of this subsection is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be fined not more than \$250. If a purchaser is found responsible for a state civil infraction under this subsection, the court shall notify the department of state police. If the purchaser is licensed under § 5b, the court shall notify the licensing authority of that determination.

(3) Within 10 days after receiving the record copy returned under subsection (2), the police department or county sheriff shall electronically enter the information into the pistol entry database as required by the department of state police if it has the ability to electronically enter that information. If the police department or county sheriff does not have that ability, the police department or county sheriff shall provide that information to the department of state police in a manner otherwise required by the department of state police. Any police department or county sheriff that provided pistol descriptions to the department of state police under former § 9 of this act shall continue to provide pistol descriptions to the department of state police under this subsection. Within 48 hours after entering or otherwise providing the information on the record copy returned under subsection (2) to the department of state police, the police department or county sheriff shall forward the copy of the record to the department of state police. The purchaser has the right to obtain a copy of the information placed in the pistol entry database under this subsection to verify the accuracy of that information. The police department or county sheriff may charge a fee not to exceed \$1 for the cost of providing the copy. The purchaser may carry, use, possess, and transport the pistol for 30 days beginning on the date of purchase or acquisition only while he or she is in possession of his or her copy of the record. However, the person is not required to have the record in his or her possession while carrying, using, possessing, or transporting the pistol after this period.

(4) This section does not apply to a person or entity exempt under § 2(7).

(5) An individual who makes a material false statement on a sales record under this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

(6) The department of state police may promulgate rules to implement this section.

(7) The Michigan commission on law enforcement standards shall provide certificate information to the department of state police to verify the requirements of this section.

(8) As used in this section:

(a) "Federally licensed firearms dealer" means a person licensed to sell firearms under 18 USC 923.

(b) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity.

§ 28.422b. Entry of order or disposition into law enforcement information network; written notice; person subject of order; request to amend inaccuracy; notice of grant or denial of request; hearing; entry of personal protection order; service required.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (5), upon entry of an order or disposition into the law enforcement information network under any provision of law described in § 2(3)(a), the department of state police shall immediately send written notice of that entry to the person who is the subject of the order or disposition. The notice shall be sent by first-class mail to the last known address of the person. The notice shall include at least all of the following:

(a) The name of the person.

(b) The date the order or disposition was entered into the law enforcement information network.

(c) A statement that the person cannot obtain a license to purchase a pistol or obtain a concealed weapon license until the order or disposition is removed from the law enforcement information network.

(d) A statement that the person may request that the state police correct or expunge inaccurate information entered into the law enforcement information network.

(2) A person who is the subject of an order entered into the law enforcement information network under any provision of law described in § 2(3)(a) may request that the department of state police do either of the following:

(a) Amend an inaccuracy in the information entered into the law enforcement information network under any provision of law described in § 2(3)(a).

(b) Expunge the person's name and other information concerning the person from the law enforcement information network regarding 1 or more specific entries in the law enforcement information network under any provision of law described in § 2(3)(a) because 1 or more of the following circumstances exist:

(i) The person is not subject to an order of involuntary commitment in an inpatient or outpatient setting due to mental illness.

(ii) The person is not subject to an order or disposition determining that the person is legally incapacitated.

(iii) The person is not subject to a personal protection order issued under any of the following:

(A) Section 2950 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950.

(B) Section 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950a.

(C) Section 14 of 1846 RS 84, MCL 552.14.

(iv) The person is not subject to an order for release subject to protective conditions that prohibits the purchase or possession of a firearm by the person issued under § 6b of chapter V of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 765.6b.

(3) Before the expiration of 30 days after a request is made to amend an inaccuracy in the law enforcement information network under subsection (2)(a) or to expunge 1 or more specific entries from the law enforcement information network under subsection (2)(b)(i) to (iv), the department of state police shall conduct an investigation concerning the accuracy of the information contained in the law enforcement information network, either grant or deny the request and provide the person with written notice of that grant or denial. A notice of denial shall include a statement specifying the basis of the denial, and that a person may appeal the denial pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(4) If the department of state police refuses a request by a person for amendment or expunction under subsection (2), or fails to act within 30 days after receiving the request under subsection (2), the person may request a hearing before a hearing officer appointed by the department of state police for a determination of whether information entered into the law enforcement information network should be amended or expunged because it is inaccurate or false. The department of state police shall conduct the hearing pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(5) The department of state police shall not send written notice of an entry of an order or disposition into the law enforcement information network as required for a personal protection order issued under § 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, until that department has received notice that the respondent of the order has been served with or has received notice of the personal protection order.

§ 28.424. Restoration of rights by concealed weapons licensing board; application; fee; determination; circumstances; judicial review.

(1) A person who is prohibited from possessing, using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm under § 224f(2) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.224f, may apply to the circuit court in the county in which he or she resides for restoration of those rights.

(2) A person who is prohibited from possessing, using, transporting, selling, carrying, shipping, or distributing ammunition

under § 224f(4) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.224f, may apply to the circuit court in the county in which he or she resides for restoration of those rights.

(3) Not more than 1 application may be submitted under subsection (1) or (2) in any calendar year. The circuit court shall charge a fee as provided in § 2529 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2529, unless the court waives that fee.

(4) The circuit court shall, by written order, restore the rights of a person to possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, carry, ship, receive, or distribute a firearm or to possess, use, transport, sell, carry, ship, or distribute ammunition if the circuit court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The person properly submitted an application for restoration of those rights as provided under this section.

(b) The expiration of 5 years after all of the following circumstances:

(i) The person has paid all fines imposed for the violation resulting in the prohibition.

(ii) The person has served all terms of imprisonment imposed for the violation resulting in the prohibition.

(iii) The person has successfully completed all conditions of probation or parole imposed for the violation resulting in the prohibition.

(c) The person's record and reputation are such that the person is not likely to act in a manner dangerous to the safety of other persons.

§ 28.425. Concealed pistol application kits.

(1) County clerks shall provide concealed pistol application kits during normal business hours and free of charge to individuals who wish to apply for licenses to carry concealed pistols. Each kit shall only contain all of the following:

(a) A concealed pistol license application form provided by the director of the department of state police.

(b) The fingerprint cards under § 5b(10), if required.

(c) Written information regarding the procedures involved in obtaining a license to carry a concealed pistol.

(d) Written information identifying entities that offer the training required under § 5b(7)(c), if maintained by the county clerk.

(2) A county clerk shall not deny an individual the right to receive a concealed pistol application kit under this section.

(3) An individual who is denied an application kit under this section and obtains an order of mandamus directing the county clerk to provide him or her with the application kit shall be awarded his or her actual and reasonable costs and attorney fees for obtaining the order.

(4) The department of state police shall provide the application kits required under this section to county clerks in an electronic format. The department of state police shall not charge a fee for the kits.

§ 28.425a. Concealed weapon licensing board; membership; quorum; voting; clerk; authority and duties; panel; investigation of license applicant; temporary license; compilation of firearms laws by legislative service bureau; distribution; statement.

(1) Beginning December 1, 2015, the county concealed weapon licensing boards are eliminated. ... A license to carry a concealed pistol issued by a concealed weapon licensing board before December 1, 2015 is valid and remains in effect until the expiration of that license or as otherwise provided by law.

(2) The county clerk is responsible for all of the following:

(a) Storing and maintaining all records related to issuing a license or notice of statutory disqualification in that county.

(b) Issuing licenses to carry a concealed pistol.

(c) Issuing notices of statutory disqualification, notices of suspensions, and notices of revocations.

(3) The department of state police shall verify under § 5b(6) whether an applicant for a license to carry a concealed pistol is eligible to receive a license to carry a concealed pistol.

(4) A county clerk shall issue an emergency license to carry a concealed pistol to an applicant if the individual has obtained a personal protection order issued under § 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, or to an applicant if a county sheriff determines that there is clear and convincing evidence to believe the safety of the applicant or the safety of a member of the applicant's family or household is endangered by the applicant's inability to immediately obtain a license to carry a concealed pistol. Clear and convincing evidence includes, but is not limited to, an application for a personal protection order, police reports and other law enforcement records, or written, audio, or visual evidence of threats to the applicant or member of the applicant's family or household. A county clerk shall only issue an emergency license to carry a concealed pistol to an applicant who has obtained a personal protection order if the individual is eligible under § 5b(7)(d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (m) to receive a license based on a criminal record check through the law enforcement information network conducted by the department of state police. The county sheriff shall only issue a determination under this subsection to an individual who is eligible under § 5b(7)(d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (m) to receive a license based on a criminal record check through the law enforcement information network and only after the county sheriff has taken the individual's fingerprints in compliance with § 5b(9). An emergency license shall be on a form provided by the department of state police. An applicant for an emergency license shall, within 10 business days of applying for an emergency license, complete a pistol training course under § 5j and apply for a license under § 5b. A county sheriff who makes a determination under this section, performs a criminal record check, and takes the applicant's fingerprints may charge a fee not to exceed \$15. A county clerk may charge a fee not to exceed \$10 for printing an emergency license. ... An emergency license is unrestricted and is valid for 45 days or until the county clerk issues a license or a notice of statutory disqualification, whichever occurs first. Except as otherwise provided in this act,

an emergency license is, for all other purposes of this act, a license to carry a concealed pistol. The county clerk shall include an indication on the license if an individual is exempt from the prohibitions against carrying a concealed pistol on premises described in § 5o if the applicant provides acceptable proof that he or she qualifies for that exemption. An individual shall not obtain more than 1 emergency license in any 5-year period. If a county clerk issues a notice of statutory disqualification to an applicant who received an emergency license under this section, the applicant shall immediately surrender the emergency license to the county clerk by mail or in person if that emergency license has not expired. An individual who fails to surrender a license as required by this subsection after he or she is notified of a statutory disqualification is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(5) ... The department of state police shall also provide forms to appeal any notice of statutory disqualification, or suspension or revocation of a license under this act. The department of state police shall distribute copies of the compilation and forms required under this subsection in an electronic format to each county clerk. The county clerk shall distribute a copy of the compilation and forms at no charge to each individual who applies for a license to carry a concealed pistol at the time the application is submitted. The county clerk shall require the applicant to sign a written statement acknowledging that he or she has received a copy of the compilation and forms provided under this subsection. An individual is not eligible to receive a license to carry a concealed pistol until he or she has signed the statement.

§ 28.425b. License application; form; contents; material false statement as felony; record; fee; verification of requirements; determination; circumstances for issuance; information of court order or conviction; fingerprints; issuance or denial; temporary license; suspension or revocation of license; furnishing copy of application to individual; list of certified instructors; definitions.

(1) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, to obtain a license to carry a concealed pistol, an individual shall apply to the county clerk in the county in which the individual resides. The applicant shall file the application with the county clerk in the county in which the applicant resides during the county clerk's normal business hours. The application shall be on a form provided by the director of the department of state police. ... Beginning December 1, 2015, the application shall allow the applicant to designate whether the applicant seeks an emergency license. The application shall be signed under oath by the applicant. The oath shall be administered by the county clerk or his or her representative. Beginning December 1, 2015, not more than 1 application may be submitted under this subsection in any calendar year. Beginning December 1, 2015, an application under this subsection is not considered complete until an applicant submits all of the required information and fees and has fingerprints taken under subsection (9). Beginning December 1, 2015, an application under this subsection is considered withdrawn if an applicant does not have fingerprints taken under subsection (9) within 45 days of the date an application is filed under this subsection. Beginning December 1, 2015, a completed application under this section expires 1 year from the date of application. Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall issue the applicant a receipt for his or her application at the time the application is submitted containing the name of the applicant, the applicant's state-issued driver license or personal identification card number, the date and time the receipt is issued, the amount paid, the name of the county in which the receipt is issued, an impression of the county seal, and the statement, "This receipt was issued for the purpose of applying for a concealed pistol license and for obtaining fingerprints related to that application. This receipt does not authorize an individual to carry a concealed pistol in this state." The application shall contain all of the following:

(a) The applicant's legal name, date of birth, the address of his or her primary residence, and, beginning December 1, 2015, his or her state-issued driver license or personal identification card number.

(b) A statement by the applicant that the applicant meets the criteria for a license under this act to carry a concealed pistol.

(c) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, a statement by the applicant authorizing the department of state police to access any record needed to perform the verification in subsection (6).

(d) A statement by the applicant regarding whether he or she has a history of mental illness that would disqualify him or her under subsection (7)(j) to (l) from receiving a license to carry a concealed pistol.

(e) A statement by the applicant regarding whether he or she has ever been convicted in this state or elsewhere for any of the following:

(i) Any felony.

(ii) A misdemeanor listed under subsection (7)(h) if the applicant was convicted of that misdemeanor in the 8 years immediately preceding the date of the application, or a misdemeanor listed under subsection (7)(i) if the applicant was convicted of that misdemeanor in the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the application.

(f) A statement by the applicant whether he or she has been dishonorably discharged from the United States armed forces.

(i) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, if an applicant does not have a digitized photograph on file with the secretary of state, a passport-quality photograph of the applicant provided by the applicant at the time of application.

(j) A certificate stating that the applicant has completed the training course prescribed by this act.

(2) The county clerk shall not require the applicant to submit any additional forms, documents, letters, or other evidence of eligibility for obtaining a license to carry a concealed pistol except as set forth in subsection (1) or as otherwise provided for in this act. The application form shall contain a conspicuous warning that the application is executed under oath and that intentionally making a material false statement on the application is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more

than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

(3) An individual who intentionally makes a material false statement on an application under subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

(4) The county clerk shall retain a copy of each application for a license to carry a concealed pistol as an official record. One year after the expiration of a concealed pistol license, the county clerk may destroy the record and maintain only a name index of the record.

(5) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, each applicant shall pay an application and licensing fee of \$100 by any method of payment accepted by that county for payments of other fees and penalties. Except as provided in subsection (9), no other charge, fee, cost, or assessment, including any local charge, fee, cost, or assessment, is required of the applicant except as specifically authorized in this act. The application and licensing fee shall be payable to the county.

(6) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, the department of state police shall verify the requirements of subsection (7)(d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (m) through the law enforcement information network and the national instant criminal background check system and shall report to the county clerk all statutory disqualifications, if any, under this act that apply to an applicant.

(7) ... [B]eginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall issue and shall send by first-class mail a license to an applicant to carry a concealed pistol within the period required under this act if the concealed weapon licensing board or county clerk determines that all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The applicant is 21 years of age or older.

(b) The applicant is a citizen of the United States or is an alien lawfully admitted into the United States, is a legal resident of this state, and has resided in this state for not less than the 6 months immediately preceding the date of application. ... Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall waive the 6-month residency requirement for an emergency license under § 5a(4) if the applicant is a petitioner for a personal protection order issued under § 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, or if the county sheriff determines that there is clear and convincing evidence to believe that the safety of the applicant or the safety of a member of the applicant's family or household is endangered by the applicant's inability to immediately obtain a license to carry a concealed pistol. Beginning December 1, 2015, if the applicant holds a valid concealed pistol license issued by another state at the time the applicant's residency in this state is established, the county clerk shall waive the 6-month waiting period and the applicant may apply for a concealed pistol license at the time the applicant's residency in this state is established. For the purposes of this section, a person is considered a legal resident of this state if any of the following apply:

(i) The person has a valid, lawfully obtained driver license issued under the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923, or official state personal identification card issued under 1972 PA 222, MCL 28.291 to 28.300.

(ii) The person is lawfully registered to vote in this state.

(iii) The person is on active duty status with the United States armed forces and is stationed outside of this state, but the person's home of record is in this state.

(iv) The person is on active duty status with the United States armed forces and is permanently stationed in this state, but the person's home of record is in another state.

(c) The applicant has knowledge and has had training in the safe use and handling of a pistol by the successful completion of a pistol safety training course or class that meets the requirements of § 5j.

(d) The applicant is not the subject of an order or disposition under any of the following:

(i) Section 464a of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1464a.

(ii) Section 5107 of the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.5107.

(iii) Sections 2950 and 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a.

(iv) Section 6b of chapter V of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 765.6b, if the order has a condition imposed under § 6b(3) of chapter V of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 765.6b.

(v) Section 16b of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.16b.

(e) The applicant is not prohibited from possessing, using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm under § 224f of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.224f.

(f) The applicant has never been convicted of a felony in this state or elsewhere, and a felony charge against the applicant is not pending in this state or elsewhere at the time he or she applies for a license described in this section.

(g) The applicant has not been dishonorably discharged from the United States armed forces.

(h) The applicant has not been convicted of a misdemeanor violation of any of the following in the 8 years immediately preceding the date of application and a charge for a misdemeanor violation of any of the following is not pending against the applicant in this state or elsewhere at the time he or she applies for a license described in this section:

(i) Section 617a (failing to stop when involved in a personal injury accident), § 625 as punishable under subsection (9)(b) of that section (operating while intoxicated, second offense), § 625m as punishable under subsection (4) of that section (operating a commercial vehicle with alcohol content, second offense), § 626 (reckless driving), or a violation of § 904(1) (operating while license suspended or revoked, second or subsequent offense) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.617a, 257.625, 257.625m, 257.626, and 257.904.

(ii) Section 185(7) of the aeronautics code of the state of Michigan, 1945 PA 327, MCL 259.185 (operating aircraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance with prior conviction).

(iii) Section 29 of the weights and measures act, 1964 PA 283, MCL 290.629 (hindering or obstructing certain persons performing official weights and measures duties).

(iv) Section 10 of the motor fuels quality act, 1984 PA 44, MCL 290.650 (hindering, obstructing, assaulting, or committing bodily injury upon director or authorized representative).

(v) Section 80176 as punishable under § 80177(1)(b) (operating vessel under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, second offense), § 81134 as punishable under subsection (8)(b) of that section (operating ORV under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, second or subsequent offense), or § 82127 as punishable under § 82128(1)(b) (operating snowmobile under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, second offense) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80176, 324.80177, 324.81134, 324.82127, and 324.82128.

(vi) Section 7403 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7403 (possession of controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, or prescription form).

(vii) Section 353 of the railroad code of 1993, 1993 PA 354, MCL 462.353, punishable under subsection (4) of that section (operating locomotive under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or while visibly impaired, second offense).

(viii) Section 7 of 1978 PA 33, MCL 722.677 (displaying sexually explicit matter to minors).

(ix) Section 81 (assault or domestic assault), § 81a(1) or (2) (aggravated assault or aggravated domestic assault), § 115 (breaking and entering or entering without breaking), § 136b(7) (fourth degree child abuse), § 145n (vulnerable adult abuse), § 157b(3)(b) (solicitation to commit a felony), § 215 (impersonating peace officer or medical examiner), § 223 (illegal sale of a firearm or ammunition), § 224d (illegal use or sale of a self-defense spray), § 226a (sale or possession of a switchblade), § 227c (improper transportation of a loaded firearm), § 229 (accepting a pistol in pawn), § 232 (failure to register the purchase of a firearm or a firearm component), § 232a (improperly obtaining a pistol, making a false statement on an application to purchase a pistol, or using false identification to purchase a pistol), § 233 (intentionally aiming a firearm without malice), § 234 (intentionally discharging a firearm aimed without malice), § 234d (possessing a firearm on prohibited premises), § 234e (brandishing a firearm in public), § 234f (possession of a firearm by an individual less than 18 years of age), § 235 (intentionally discharging a firearm aimed without malice causing injury), § 235a (parent of a minor who possessed a firearm in a weapon free school zone), § 236 (setting a spring gun or other device), § 237 (possessing a firearm while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance), § 237a (weapon free school zone violation), § 335a (indecent exposure), § 411h (stalking), or § 520e (fourth degree criminal sexual conduct) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, 750.81a, 750.115, 750.136b, 750.145n, 750.157b, 750.215, 750.223, 750.224d, 750.226a, 750.227c, 750.229, 750.232, 750.232a, 750.233, 750.234, 750.234d, 750.234e, 750.234f, 750.235, 750.235a, 750.236, 750.237, 750.237a, 750.335a, 750.411h, and 750.520e.

(x) Former § 228 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328.

(xi) Section 1 (reckless, careless, or negligent use of a firearm resulting in injury or death), § 2 (careless, reckless, or negligent use of a firearm resulting in property damage), or § 3a (reckless discharge of a firearm) of 1952 PA 45, MCL 752.861, 752.862, and 752.863a.

(xii) A violation of a law of the United States, another state, or a local unit of government of this state or another state substantially corresponding to a violation described in subparagraphs (i) to (xi).

(i) The applicant has not been convicted of a misdemeanor violation of any of the following in the 3 years immediately preceding the date of application unless the misdemeanor violation is listed under subdivision (h) and a charge for a misdemeanor violation of any of the following is not pending against the applicant in this state or elsewhere at the time he or she applies for a license described in this section:

(i) Section 625 (operating under the influence), § 625a (refusal of commercial vehicle operator to submit to a chemical test), § 625k (ignition interlock device reporting violation), § 625l (circumventing an ignition interlock device), or § 625m punishable under subsection (3) of that section (operating a commercial vehicle with alcohol content) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.625, 257.625a, 257.625k, 257.625l, and 257.625m.

(ii) Section 185 of the aeronautics code of the state of Michigan, 1945 PA 327, MCL 259.185 (operating aircraft under the influence).

(iii) Section 81134 (operating ORV under the influence or operating ORV while visibly impaired), or § 82127 (operating a snowmobile under the influence) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.82127 and 324.82127.

(iv) Part 74 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7401 to 333.7461 (controlled substance violation).

(v) Section 353 of the railroad code of 1993, 1993 PA 354, MCL 462.353, punishable under subsection (3) of that section (operating locomotive under the influence).

(vi) Section 167 (disorderly person), § 174 (embezzlement), § 218 (false pretenses with intent to defraud), § 356 (larceny), § 356d (second degree retail fraud), § 359 (larceny from a vacant building or structure), § 362 (larceny by conversion), § 362a (larceny - defrauding lessor), § 377a (malicious destruction of property), § 380 (malicious destruction of real property), § 535 (receiving or concealing stolen property), or § 540e (malicious use of telecommunications service or device) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.540e, 750.174, 750.218, 750.356, 750.356d, 750.359, 750.362, 750.362a, 750.377a, 750.380, 750.535, and 750.540e.

(vii) A violation of a law of the United States, another state, or a local unit of government of this state or another state substantially corresponding to a violation described in subparagraphs (i) to (vi).

(j) The applicant has not been found guilty but mentally ill of any crime and has not offered a plea of not guilty of, or been acquitted of, any crime by reason of insanity.

(k) The applicant is not currently and has never been subject to an order of involuntary commitment in an inpatient or outpatient setting due to mental illness.

(l) The applicant has filed a statement under subsection (1)(d) that the applicant does not have a diagnosis of mental illness that includes an assessment that the individual presents a danger to himself or herself or to another at the time the application is made, regardless of whether he or she is receiving treatment for that illness.

(m) The applicant is not under a court order of legal incapacity in this state or elsewhere.

(n) The applicant has a valid state-issued driver license or personal identification card.

(8) Upon entry of a court order or conviction of 1 of the enumerated prohibitions for using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm in this section the department of state police shall immediately enter the order or conviction into the law enforcement information network. For purposes of this act, information of the court order or conviction shall not be removed from the law enforcement information network, but may be moved to a separate file intended for the use of the county concealed weapon licensing boards, department of state police, the courts, and other government entities as necessary and exclusively to determine eligibility to be licensed under this act.

(9) An individual, after submitting an application and paying the fee prescribed under subsection (5), shall request that classifiable fingerprints be taken by the county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, a local police agency, or other entity, if the county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, local police agency, or other entity provides fingerprinting capability for the purposes of this act. Beginning December 1, 2015, an individual who has had classifiable fingerprints taken under § 5a(4) does not need additional fingerprints taken under this subsection. If the individual requests that classifiable fingerprints be taken by the county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, a local police agency, or other entity, the individual shall also pay a fee of \$15 by any method of payment accepted for payments of other fees and penalties. A county clerk shall deposit any fee it accepts under this subsection in the concealed pistol licensing fund of that county created in § 5x. The county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, local police agency, or other entity shall take the fingerprints within 5 business days after the request. County clerks, the department of state police, county sheriffs, local police agencies, and other entities shall provide reasonable access to fingerprinting services during normal business hours as is necessary to comply with the requirements of this act if the county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, local police agency, or other entity provides fingerprinting capability for the purposes of this act. Beginning December 1, 2015, the entity providing fingerprinting services shall issue the applicant a receipt at the time his or her fingerprints are taken. Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, local police agency, or other entity shall not provide a receipt under this subsection unless the individual requesting the fingerprints provides an application receipt received under subsection (1). Beginning December 1, 2015, a receipt under this subsection shall contain all of the following:

(a) The name of the applicant.

(b) The date and time the receipt is issued.

(c) The amount paid.

(d) The name of the entity providing the fingerprint services.

(e) The applicant's state-issued driver license or personal identification card number.

(f) The statement "This receipt was issued for the purpose of applying for a concealed pistol license. As provided in § 5b of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425b, if a license or notice of statutory disqualification is not issued within 45 days after the date this receipt was issued, this receipt shall serve as a concealed pistol license for the individual named in the receipt when carried with an official state-issued driver license or personal identification card. The receipt is valid as a license until a license or notice of statutory disqualification is issued by the county clerk. This receipt does not exempt the individual named in the receipt from complying with all applicable laws for the purchase of firearms.

(10) The fingerprints shall be taken, under subsection (9), in a manner prescribed by the department of state police. The fingerprints taken by a county clerk, county sheriff, local police agency, or other entity shall be immediately forwarded to the department of state police for comparison with fingerprints already on file with the department of state police. The department of state police shall immediately forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ... Beginning December 1, 2015, within 5 business days of completing the verification under subsection (6), the department shall send the county clerk a list of an applicant's statutory disqualifications under this act. Beginning December 1, 2015, and except as provided in § 5a(4), the county clerk shall not issue a concealed pistol license until he or she receives the report of statutory disqualifications prescribed in this subsection. Beginning December 1, 2015, if an individual's fingerprints are not classifiable, the department of state police shall, at no charge, take the individual's fingerprints again or provide for the comparisons under this subsection to be conducted through alternative means. ... Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall not issue a notice of statutory disqualification because an individual's fingerprints are not classifiable by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(11) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall send by first-class mail a notice of statutory disqualification for a license under this act to an applicant if the applicant is not qualified under subsection (7) to receive that license.

(12) A license to carry a concealed pistol that is issued based upon an application that contains a material false statement is void from the date the license is issued.

(13) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, and subject to subsection (10), the department of state police shall complete the

verification required under subsection (6) and the county clerk shall issue a license or a notice of statutory disqualification within 45 days after the date the applicant has classifiable fingerprints taken under subsection (9). Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall include an indication on the license if an individual is exempt from the prohibitions against carrying a concealed pistol on premises described in § 5o if the applicant provides acceptable proof that he or she qualifies for that exemption. ... [B]eginning December 1, 2015, if the county clerk issues a notice of statutory disqualification, the concealed weapon licensing board or the county clerk, as appropriate, shall within 5 business days do all of the following:

(a) Inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial or disqualification. Information under this subdivision shall include all of the following:

(i) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, a statement of each statutory disqualification identified.

(ii) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, the source of the record for each statutory disqualification identified.

(iii) Beginning December 1, 2015, the contact information for the source of the record for each statutory disqualification identified.

(b) Inform the applicant in writing of his or her right to appeal the denial or notice of statutory disqualification to the circuit court as provided in § 5d.

(c) Beginning December 1, 2015, inform the applicant that he or she should contact the source of the record for any statutory disqualification to correct any errors in the record resulting in the statutory disqualification.

(14) ... Beginning December 1, 2015, if a license or notice of statutory disqualification is not issued under subsection (13) within 45 days after the date the applicant has classifiable fingerprints taken under subsection (9), the receipt issued under subsection (9) shall serve as a concealed pistol license for purposes of this act when carried with a state-issued driver license or personal identification card and is valid until a license or notice of statutory disqualification is issued by the county clerk.

(15) If an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol moves to a different county within this state, his or her license remains valid until it expires or is otherwise suspended or revoked under this act. Beginning December 1, 2015, an individual may notify a county clerk that he or she has moved to a different address within this state for the purpose of receiving the notice under § 5l(1). A license to carry a concealed pistol that is lost, stolen, or defaced may be replaced by the issuing county clerk for a replacement fee of \$10. A county clerk shall deposit a replacement fee under this subsection in the concealed pistol licensing fund of that county created in § 5x.

(16) If a license issued under this act is suspended or revoked, the license is forfeited and the individual shall return the license to the county clerk forthwith by mail or in person. Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall retain a suspended or revoked license as an official record 1 year after the expiration of the license, unless the license is reinstated or a new license is issued. Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall notify the department of state police if a license is suspended or revoked. Beginning December 1, 2015, the department of state police shall enter that suspension or revocation into the law enforcement information network. An individual who fails to return a license as required under this subsection after he or she was notified that his or her license was suspended or revoked is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(17) An applicant or an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol may be furnished a copy of his or her application under this section upon request and the payment of a reasonable fee not to exceed \$1. The county clerk shall deposit any fee collected under this subsection in the concealed pistol licensing fund of that county created in § 5x.

(18) This section does not prohibit the county clerk from making public and distributing to the public at no cost lists of individuals who are certified as qualified instructors as prescribed under § 5j.

(19) Beginning December 1, 2015, a county clerk issuing an initial license or renewal license under this act shall mail the license to the licensee by first-class mail in a sealed envelope. Beginning December 1, 2015, upon payment of the fee under subsection (15), a county clerk shall issue a replacement license in person at the time of application for a replacement license unless the applicant requests that it be delivered by first-class mail.

(20) A county clerk, county sheriff, county prosecuting attorney, police department, or the department of state police is not liable for civil damages as a result of the issuance of a license under this act to an individual who later commits a crime or a negligent act.

(21) Beginning December 1, 2015, an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol may voluntarily surrender that license without explanation. Beginning December 1, 2015, a county clerk shall retain a surrendered license as an official record for 1 year after the license is surrendered. Beginning December 1, 2015, if an individual voluntarily surrenders a license under this subsection, the county clerk shall notify the department of state police. Beginning December 1, 2015, the department of state police shall enter into the law enforcement information network that the license was voluntarily surrendered and the date the license was voluntarily surrendered.

(22) As used in this section:

(a) "Acceptable proof" means any of the following:

(i) For a retired police officer or retired law enforcement officer, the officer's retired identification or a letter from a law enforcement agency stating that the retired police officer or law enforcement officer retired in good standing.

(ii) For an individual who is employed or contracted by an entity described under § 5o(1) to provide security services, a letter from that entity stating that the employee is required by his or her employer or the terms of a contract to carry a concealed firearm on the premises of the employing or contracting entity and his or her employee identification.

(iii) For an individual who is licensed as a private investigator or private detective under the professional investigator licensure act, 1965 PA 285, MCL 338.821 to 338.851, his or her license.

(iv) For an individual who is a corrections officer of a county sheriff's department, his or her employee identification and a letter stating that the individual has received county sheriff approved weapons training.

(v) For an individual who is a retired corrections officer of a county sheriff's department, a letter from the county sheriff's office stating that the retired corrections officer retired in good standing and that the individual has received county sheriff approved weapons training.

(vi) For an individual who is a motor carrier officer or capitol security officer of the department of state police, his or her employee identification.

(vii) For an individual who is a member of a sheriff's posse, his or her identification.

(viii) For an individual who is an auxiliary officer or reserve officer of a police or sheriff's department, his or her employee identification.

(ix) For an individual who is a parole, probation, or corrections officer, or absconder recovery unit member, of the department of corrections, his or her employee identification and proof that the individual obtained a Michigan department of corrections weapons permit.

(x) For an individual who is a retired parole, probation, or corrections officer, or retired absconder recovery unit member, of the department of corrections, a letter from the department of corrections stating that the retired parole, probation, or corrections officer, or retired absconder recovery unit member, retired in good standing and proof that the individual obtained a Michigan department of corrections weapons permit.

(xi) For a state court judge or state court retired judge, a letter from the judicial tenure commission stating that the state court judge or state court retired judge is in good standing.

(xii) For an individual who is a court officer, his or her employee identification.

(xiii) For a retired federal law enforcement officer, the identification required under the law enforcement officers safety act or a letter from a law enforcement agency stating that the retired federal law enforcement officer retired in good standing.

(b) "Convicted" means a final conviction, the payment of a fine, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere if accepted by the court, or a finding of guilt for a criminal law violation or a juvenile adjudication or disposition by the juvenile division of probate court or family division of circuit court for a violation that if committed by an adult would be a crime.

(c) "Felony" means, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, that term as defined in § 1 of chapter I of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 761.1, or a violation of a law of the United States or another state that is designated as a felony or that is punishable by death or by imprisonment for more than 1 year. Felony does not include a violation of a penal law of this state that is expressly designated as a misdemeanor.

(d) "Mental illness" means a substantial disorder of thought or mood that significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to cope with the ordinary demands of life, and includes, but is not limited to, clinical depression.

(e) "Misdemeanor" means a violation of a penal law of this state or violation of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a violation of a penal law of this state that is not a felony or a violation of an order, rule, or regulation of a state agency that is punishable by imprisonment or a fine that is not a civil fine, or both.

(f) "Treatment" means care or any therapeutic service, including, but not limited to, the administration of a drug, and any other service for the treatment of a mental illness.

§ 28.425c. License; form; authorized conduct.

(1) A license to carry a concealed pistol shall be in a form, with the same dimensions as a Michigan operator license, prescribed by the department of state police. Beginning December 1, 2015, the license shall be constructed of plastic laminated paper or hard plastic. No additional fee shall be charged for the license unless otherwise prescribed in this act. A fee not to exceed \$10 may be charged for an optional hard plastic license only if the county clerk also provides the option of obtaining a plastic laminated paper license at no charge. A county clerk shall deposit a fee collected under this subsection in the concealed pistol licensing fund of that county created in § 5x. The license shall contain all of the following:

(a) The licensee's full name and date of birth.

(b) A photograph and a physical description of the licensee.

(c) A statement of the effective dates of the license.

(d) An indication of exceptions authorized by this act applicable to the licensee.

(e) The licensee's state-issued driver license or personal identification card number.

(f) The premises on which carrying a concealed pistol is prohibited under § 5o.

(g) The peace officer disclosure required under § 5f(3).

(h) An indication whether the license is a duplicate or an emergency license.

(i) If the license is an emergency license, an indication that the emergency license does not exempt the individual from complying with all applicable laws for the purchase of firearms.

(2) The department of state police or a county clerk shall not require a licensee's signature to appear on a license to carry a concealed pistol.

(3) Subject to § 5o and except as otherwise provided by law, a license to carry a concealed pistol issued by the county clerk authorizes the licensee to do all of the following:

- (a) Carry a pistol concealed on or about his or her person anywhere in this state.
- (b) Carry a pistol in a vehicle, whether concealed or not concealed, anywhere in this state.
- (4) The secretary of state shall make a digitized photograph taken of the applicant for a driver license or personal identification card available to the department for use under this act. The department shall provide the photograph of the applicant received from the secretary of state to the county clerk who shall use the photograph on the individual's license unless the applicant does not have a digitized photograph on file with the secretary of state. If an applicant does not have a digitized photograph on file with the secretary of state, the applicant shall provide a passport-quality photograph of the applicant as provided under § 5b(1).

§ 28.425d. Denial or failure to issue license; appeal.

- (1) If the county clerk issues a notice of statutory disqualification, fails to provide a receipt that complies with § 5b(1) or 5l(3), or fails to issue a license to carry a concealed pistol as provided in this act, the department of state police fails to provide a receipt that complies with § 5l(3), or the county clerk, department of state police, county sheriff, local police agency, or other entity fails to provide a receipt that complies with § 5b(9), the applicant may appeal the notice of statutory disqualification, the failure to provide a receipt, or the failure to issue the license to the circuit court in the judicial circuit in which he or she resides. The appeal of the notice of statutory disqualification, failure to provide a receipt, or failure to issue a license shall be determined by a review of the record for error.
- (2) If the court determines that the notice of statutory disqualification, failure to provide a receipt that complies with § 5b(1) or (9) or 5l(3), or failure to issue a license was clearly erroneous or was arbitrary and capricious, the court shall order the county clerk to issue a license or receipt as required by this act. For applications submitted after November 30, 2015, if the court determines that the notice of statutory disqualification, failure to provide a receipt that complies with § 5b(1) or (9) or 5l(3), or failure to issue a license was clearly erroneous, the court may order an entity to refund any filing fees the applicant incurred in filing the appeal, according to the degree of responsibility of that entity.
- (3) For applications submitted on or after December 1, 2015, if the court under subsection (2) determines that the notice of statutory disqualification, failure to provide a receipt that complies with § 5b(1) or (9) or 5l(3), or failure to issue a license to an applicant was arbitrary and capricious, the court shall order the county clerk, the entity taking the fingerprints, or the state to pay the actual costs and actual attorney fees of the applicant in appealing the notice of statutory disqualification, failure to provide a receipt that complies with § 5b(1) or (9) or 5l(3), or failure to issue a license, according to the degree of responsibility of the county clerk, the entity taking the fingerprints, or the state.
- (4) If the court determines that an applicant's appeal was frivolous, the court shall order the applicant to pay the actual costs and actual attorney fees of the county clerk, entity taking the fingerprints, or the state in responding to the appeal.

§ 28.425e. Database; annual report.

- (1) The department of state police shall create and maintain a computerized database of individuals who apply under this act for a license to carry a concealed pistol. The database shall contain only the following information as to each individual:
 - (a) The individual's name, date of birth, address, county of residence, and state-issued driver license or personal identification card number.
 - (b) If the individual is licensed to carry a concealed pistol in this state, the license number and date of expiration.
 - (c) Except as provided in subsection (2), if the individual was denied a license to carry a concealed pistol after July 1, 2001 or issued a notice of statutory disqualification, a statement of the reasons for that denial or notice of statutory disqualification.
 - (d) A statement of all criminal charges pending and criminal convictions obtained against the individual during the license period.
 - (e) A statement of all determinations of responsibility for civil infractions of this act pending or obtained against the individual during the license period.
 - (f) The status of the individual's application or license.
- (2) If an individual who was denied a license to carry a concealed pistol after July 1, 2001 or issued a notice of statutory disqualification is subsequently issued a license to carry a concealed pistol, the department of state police shall delete from the computerized database the previous reasons for the denial or notice of statutory disqualification.
- (3) The department of state police shall enter the information described in subsection (1)(a), (b), and (f) into the law enforcement information network.
- (4) Information in the database shall only be accessed and disclosed according to an access protocol that includes the following requirements:
 - (a) That the requestor of the firearms records uses the law enforcement information network or another system that maintains a record of the requestor's identity, time, and date that the request was made.
 - (b) Requires the requestor in an intentional query by name of the firearms records to attest that the firearms records were sought under 1 of the lawful purposes provided in § 1b(2).

§ 28.425f. Concealed pistol license; possession; disclosure to peace officer; violation; penalty; notice to department and issuing board; seizure; forfeiture; 'peace officer' defined.

- (1) An individual who is licensed to carry a concealed pistol shall have his or her license to carry that pistol and his or her state-issued driver license or personal identification card in his or her possession at all times he or she is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology.

(2) An individual who is licensed to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology shall show both of the following to a peace officer upon request by that peace officer:

(a) His or her license to carry a concealed pistol.

(b) His or her state-issued driver license or personal identification card.

(3) An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology and who is stopped by a peace officer shall immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle.

(4) An individual who violates subsection (1) or (2) is responsible for a state civil infraction and shall be fined \$100.

(5) An individual who violates subsection (3) is responsible for a state civil infraction and shall be fined as follows:

(a) For a first offense, by a fine of \$500 and by the individual's license to carry a concealed pistol being suspended for 6 months.

(b) For a subsequent offense within 3 years of a prior offense, by a fine of \$1,000 and by the individual's license to carry a concealed pistol being revoked.

(6) If an individual is found responsible for a state civil infraction under subsection (5), the peace officer shall notify the department of state police of that civil infraction. The department of state police shall notify the county clerk who issued the license, who shall suspend or revoke that license. The county clerk shall send notice by first-class mail of that suspension or revocation to the individual's last known address as indicated in the records of the county clerk. The department of state police shall immediately enter that suspension or revocation into the law enforcement information network.

(8) As used in this section, "peace officer" includes a motor carrier officer appointed under § 6d of 1935 PA 59, MCL 28.6d, and security personnel employed by the state under § 6c of 1935 PA 59, MCL 28.6c.

§ 28.425h. Expiration of license issued under former law; renewal license.

(1) An individual who is licensed to carry a concealed pistol on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section may carry a concealed pistol under that license until the license expires or the individual's authority to carry a concealed pistol under that license is otherwise terminated, whichever occurs first.

(2) An individual who is licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section may apply for a renewal license upon the expiration of that license as provided in § 5l.

§ 28.425j. Pistol training or safety program; conditions.

(1) A pistol training or safety program described in § 5b(7)(c) meets the requirements for knowledge or training in the safe use and handling of a pistol only if the training was provided within 5 years preceding the date of application and consisted of not less than 8 hours of instruction and all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The program is certified by this state or a national or state firearms training organization and provides 5 hours of instruction in, but is not limited to providing instruction in, all of the following:

(i) The safe storage, use, and handling of a pistol including, but not limited to, safe storage, use, and handling to protect child safety.

(ii) Ammunition knowledge, and the fundamentals of pistol shooting.

(iii) Pistol shooting positions.

(iv) Firearms and the law, including civil liability issues and the use of deadly force. This portion shall be taught by an attorney or an individual trained in the use of deadly force.

(v) Avoiding criminal attack and controlling a violent confrontation.

(vi) All laws that apply to carrying a concealed pistol in this state.

(b) The program provides at least 3 hours of instruction on a firing range and requires firing at least 30 rounds of ammunition.

(c) The program provides a certificate of completion that states the program complies with the requirements of this section and that the individual successfully completed the course, and that contains the printed name and signature of the course instructor. The certificate of completion shall contain the statement, "This course complies with § 5j of 1927 PA 372." For certificates issued on or after December 1, 2015, each certificate shall also contain both of the following, which shall be printed on the face of the certificate or attached in a separate document:

(i) The instructor's name and telephone number.

(ii) The name and telephone number of the state agency or a state or national firearms training organization that has certified the individual as an instructor for purposes of this section, his or her instructor certification number, if any, and the expiration date of that certification.

(d) The instructor of the course is certified by this state or a state or national firearms training organization to teach the pistol safety training courses described in this section. The county clerk shall not require any other certification or require an instructor to register with the county or county clerk.

(2) A training certificate that does not meet the requirements under state law applicable at the time the certification was issued may otherwise meet the requirements of subsection (1)(c) if the applicant provides information that reasonably demonstrates that the certificate or the training meets the applicable requirements.

(3) A person shall not do either of the following:

(a) Grant a certificate of completion described under subsection (1)(c) to an individual knowing the individual did not satisfactorily complete the course.

(b) Present a certificate of completion described under subsection (1)(c) to a county clerk knowing that the individual did not satisfactorily complete the course.

(4) A person who violates subsection (3) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

(5) A county clerk shall not require that a specific form, color, wording, or other content appear on a certificate of completion, except as otherwise required under this act.

§ 28.425k. Acceptance of license as implied consent to submit to chemical analysis of breath, blood, or urine; definitions.

(1) Acceptance of a license issued under this act to carry a concealed pistol constitutes implied consent to submit to a chemical analysis under this section. This section also applies to individuals listed in § 12a.

(2) An individual shall not carry a concealed pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology while he or she is under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance or while having a bodily alcohol content prohibited under this section. An individual who violates this section is responsible for a state civil infraction or guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) If the person was under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance or a combination of alcoholic liquor and a controlled substance, or had a bodily alcohol content of .10 or more grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or \$100, or both. The court shall order the county clerk in the county in which the individual was issued a license to carry a concealed pistol to revoke the license. The county clerk shall notify the department of state police of the revocation in a manner prescribed by the department of state police. The department of state police shall immediately enter that revocation into the law enforcement information network.

(b) If the person had a bodily alcohol content of .08 or more but less than .10 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or \$100, or both. The court shall order the county clerk in the county in which the individual was issued a license to carry a concealed pistol to suspend the license for 3 years. The county clerk shall notify the department of state police of that suspension in a manner prescribed by the department of state police. The department of state police shall immediately enter that suspension into the law enforcement information network.

(c) If the person had a bodily alcohol content of .02 or more but less than .08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, the individual is responsible for a state civil infraction and shall be fined \$100. The peace officer shall notify the department of state police of a civil infraction under this subdivision. The department of state police shall notify the county clerk in the county in which the individual was issued the license, who shall suspend the license for 1 year. The department of state police shall immediately enter that suspension into the law enforcement information network.

(3) This section does not prohibit an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol who has any bodily alcohol content from doing any of the following:

(a) Transporting that pistol in the locked trunk of his or her motor vehicle or another motor vehicle in which he or she is a passenger or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, from transporting that pistol unloaded in a locked compartment or container that is separated from the ammunition for that pistol.

(b) Transporting that pistol on a vessel if the pistol is transported unloaded in a locked compartment or container that is separated from the ammunition for that pistol.

(c) Transporting a portable device using electro-muscular disruption technology in the locked trunk of his or her motor vehicle or another motor vehicle in which he or she is a passenger, or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, from transporting that portable device in a locked compartment or container.

(d) Transporting a portable device using electro-muscular disruption technology on a vessel if the portable device is transported in a locked compartment or container.

(4) A peace officer who has probable cause to believe an individual is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device using electro-muscular disruption technology in violation of this section may require the individual to submit to a chemical analysis of his or her breath, blood, or urine.

(7) If a person refuses to take a chemical test authorized under this section, the person is responsible for a state civil infraction and shall be fined \$100. A peace officer shall promptly report the refusal in writing to the department of state police. The department of state police shall notify the county clerk in the county in which the license was issued, who shall suspend the license for 6 months. The department of state police shall immediately enter that suspension into the law enforcement information network.

(8) As used in this section:

(a) "Alcoholic liquor" means that term as defined in § 105 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1105.

(b) "Controlled substance" means that term as defined in § 7104 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7104.

(c) "Under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance" means that the individual's ability to properly handle a pistol or to exercise clear judgment regarding the use of that pistol was substantially and materially affected by the consumption of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance.

§ 28.425I. License; validity; duration; renewal; waiver of educational requirements; fingerprints.

(1) A license to carry a concealed pistol, including a renewal license, is valid until the applicant's date of birth that falls not less than 4 years or more than 5 years after the license is issued or renewed, as applicable. Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall notify the licensee that his or her license is about to expire and may be renewed as provided in this section. The notification shall be sent by the county clerk to the last known address of the licensee as shown on the records of the county clerk. The notification shall be sent in a sealed envelope by first-class mail not less than 3 months or more than 6 months before the expiration date of the current license. Except as provided in this section, a renewal of a license under § 5b shall, be issued in the same manner as an original license issued under § 5b. Beginning December 1, 2015, an applicant is eligible for a renewal of a license under this section if his or her license is not expired, or expired within a 1-year period before the date of application under this section. Beginning December 1, 2015, each applicant who submits an application for a renewal license to a county clerk under this section shall pay an application and licensing fee of \$115 by any method of payment accepted by that county for payments of other fees and penalties. No other charge, fee, cost, or assessment, including any local charge, fee, cost, or assessment, is required of the applicant except as specifically authorized in this act. The application and licensing fee shall be payable to the county.

(2) Subject to subsections (8) and (9), an application to renew a license to carry a concealed pistol may be submitted not more than 6 months before the expiration of the current license. No later than December 1, 2018, the department of state police shall provide a system for an applicant to submit his or her application to renew a license to carry a concealed pistol online or by first-class mail and shall accept those applications on behalf of the county clerk as required under this act at no additional charge. Each applicant who submits a renewal license online or by first-class mail to the department of state police under this section shall pay an application and licensing fee of \$115 by any method of payment accepted by the department of state police. No other charge, fee, cost, or assessment is required of the applicant except as specifically authorized in this act. The application and licensing fee shall be payable to the state. The state treasurer shall forward \$36 of each fee collected under this subsection to the county treasurer who shall deposit the \$36 in the concealed pistol licensing fund of that county created in § 5x. ... Beginning December 1, 2015, if the county clerk issues a renewal license under this section, the county clerk shall send the license to the licensee by first-class mail in a sealed envelope. If the concealed weapon licensing board approves or county clerk issues the renewal, the effective date of the renewal license is the date of expiration of the current license or the date of approval or issue of the renewal, whichever is later, and the date of expiration is the applicant's date of birth which is not less than 4 years or more than 5 years from the effective date of the license.

(3) Beginning December 1, 2015, the department of state police shall complete the verification required under § 5b(6) and the county clerk shall issue a renewal license or a notice of statutory disqualification within 30 days after the date the renewal application was received. Beginning on the date the department of state police establishes a system under subsection (2), the department of state police shall provide an applicant a digital receipt, or a receipt by first-class mail if requested, for his or her renewal application submitted online at the time the application is received by the department of state police. Beginning on the date the department of state police establishes a system under subsection (2), the department of state police shall mail an applicant a receipt by first-class mail for his or her renewal application submitted by first-class mail at the time the application is received by the department of state police. The receipt issued under this subsection shall contain all of the following:

- (a) The name of the applicant.
- (b) The date and time the receipt is issued.
- (c) The amount paid.
- (d) Beginning December 1, 2015, the applicant's state-issued driver license or personal identification card number.
- (e) Beginning December 1, 2015, the statement "This receipt was issued for the purpose of renewal of a concealed pistol license. As provided in § 5I of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425I, this receipt shall serve as a concealed pistol license for the individual named in the receipt when carried with the expired license and is valid until a license or notice of statutory disqualification is issued by the county clerk. This receipt does not exempt the individual named in the receipt from complying with all applicable laws for the purchase of firearms."
- (g) The name of the county in which the receipt is issued, if applicable.
- (h) An impression of the county seal, if applicable.

(4) Until November 30, 2018, a member of the United States armed forces, the United States armed forces reserve, or the Michigan National Guard who is on orders to a duty station outside of this state may submit his or her application to renew a license to carry a concealed pistol by first-class mail, containing the required fee, a notarized application, the licensee's address of record within the state, the licensee's orders to report to a duty station outside of this state, and if the licensee desires to have his or her application receipt, renewal license, or any other notices mailed to his or her address of assignment or deployment, a letter requesting that action including the address of assignment or deployment. If the concealed weapon licensing board approves or a county clerk issues a renewal license under this section, the county clerk shall send the license to the licensee by first-class mail in a sealed envelope. If the licensee is a member of the United States armed forces, the United States armed forces reserve, or the Michigan National Guard who is on orders to a duty station outside of this state and requests that his or her license be sent to the address of assignment or

deployment, the county clerk shall mail the license to the licensee at the address of assignment or deployment provided in the renewal application. Until November 30, 2018, if a renewal application is submitted by a member of the United States armed forces, the United States armed forces reserve, or the Michigan National Guard who is on orders to a duty station outside of this state, the county clerk shall mail a receipt to the licensee by first-class mail.

(5) Beginning December 1, 2015, the county clerk shall notify the department of state police in a manner prescribed by the department of state police after he or she receives an application for renewal. Beginning December 1, 2015, the department of state police shall immediately enter into the law enforcement information network the date that application for renewal was submitted and that the renewal application is pending.

(6) A person carrying a concealed pistol after the expiration date of his or her license under an extension under subsection (5) shall keep the receipt issued by the county clerk under subsection (3) and his or her expired license in his or her possession at all times that he or she is carrying the pistol. For the purposes of this act, the receipt is considered to be part of the license to carry a concealed pistol until a renewal license is issued or denied or a notice of statutory disqualification is issued.

(7) The educational requirements under § 5b(7)(c) are waived for an applicant who is a retired police officer or retired law enforcement officer.

(8) The educational requirements under § 5b(7)(c) for an applicant who is applying for a renewal of a license under this act are waived except that the applicant shall certify that he or she has completed at least 3 hours' review of the training described under § 5b(7)(c) and has had at least 1 hour of firing range time in the 6 months immediately preceding the subsequent application. Beginning December 1, 2015, the educational and firing range requirements of this subsection are met if the applicant certifies on the renewal application form that he or she has complied with the requirements of this subsection. Beginning December 1, 2015, an applicant is not required to verify the statements made under this subsection and is not required to obtain a certificate or undergo training other than as required by this subsection.

(9) An applicant who is applying for a renewal of a license issued under § 5b is not required to have fingerprints taken again under § 5b(9) if all of the following conditions have been met:

(a) There has been established a system for the department of state police to save and maintain in its automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database all fingerprints that are submitted to the department of state police under § 5b.

(b) The applicant's fingerprints have been submitted to and maintained by the department of state police as described in subdivision (a) for ongoing comparison with the automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database.

§ 28.425n. Other license or permit; limitations by employer prohibited.

(1) This state or a local unit of government of this state shall not prohibit an individual from doing either of the following as a condition for receiving or maintaining any other license or permit authorized by law:

(a) Applying for or receiving a license to carry a concealed pistol under this act.

(b) Carrying a concealed pistol in compliance with a license issued under this act.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), an employer shall not prohibit an employee from doing either of the following:

(a) Applying for or receiving a license to carry a concealed pistol under this act.

(b) Carrying a concealed pistol in compliance with a license issued under this act. This subdivision does not prohibit an employer from prohibiting an employee from carrying a concealed pistol in the course of his or her employment with that employer.

(3) A police agency may prohibit an employee of that police agency from carrying a concealed pistol if carrying a concealed pistol would result in increased insurance premiums or a loss or reduction of insurance coverage for that employer.

§ 28.425o. Premises on which carrying concealed weapon or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology prohibited; "premises" defined; exceptions to subsections (1) and (2); violation; penalties.

(1) Subject to subsection (5), an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol, or who is exempt from licensure under § 12a(1)(h), shall not carry a concealed pistol on the premises of any of the following:

(a) A school or school property except that a parent or legal guardian of a student of the school is not precluded from carrying a concealed pistol while in a vehicle on school property, if he or she is dropping the student off at the school or picking up the student from the school. As used in this §, "school" and "school property" mean those terms as defined in § 237a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.237a.

(b) A public or private child care center or day care center, public or private child caring institution, or public or private child placing agency.

(c) A sports arena or stadium.

(d) A bar or tavern licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, where the primary source of income of the business is the sale of alcoholic liquor by the glass and consumed on the premises. This subdivision does not apply to an owner or employee of the business. The Michigan liquor control commission shall develop and make available to holders of licenses under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, an appropriate sign stating that "This establishment prohibits patrons from carrying concealed weapons". The owner or operator of an establishment licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, may post the sign developed under this subdivision.

(e) Any property or facility owned or operated by a church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship, unless the presiding official or officials of the church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship permit the carrying of concealed pistol on that property or facility.

(f) An entertainment facility with a seating capacity of 2,500 or more individuals that the individual knows or should know has a seating capacity of 2,500 or more individuals or that has a sign above each public entrance stating in letters not less than 1-inch high a seating capacity of 2,500 or more individuals.

(g) A hospital.

(h) A dormitory or classroom of a community college, college, or university.

(3) An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol, or who is exempt from licensure under § 12a(1)(h), shall not carry a concealed pistol in violation of R 432.1212 or a successor rule of the Michigan administrative code promulgated under the Michigan gaming control and revenue act, 1996 IL 1, MCL 432.201 to 432.226.

(4) As used in subsection (1), "premises" does not include parking areas of the places identified under subsection (1).

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to any of the following:

(a) An individual licensed under this act who is a retired police officer, retired law enforcement officer, or retired federal law enforcement officer.

(b) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is employed or contracted by an entity described under subsection (1) to provide security services and is required by his or her employer or the terms of a contract to carry a concealed firearm on the premises of the employing or contracting entity.

(c) An individual who is licensed as a private investigator or private detective under the professional investigator licensure act, 1965 PA 285, MCL 338.821 to 338.851.

(d) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a corrections officer of a county sheriff's department or who is licensed under this act and is a retired corrections officer of a county sheriff's department, if that individual has received county sheriff approved weapons training.

(e) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a motor carrier officer or capitol security officer of the department of state police.

(f) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a member of a sheriff's posse.

(g) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is an auxiliary officer or reserve officer of a police or sheriff's department.

(h) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is any of the following:

(i) A parole, probation, or corrections officer, or absconder recovery unit member, of the department of corrections, if that individual has obtained a Michigan department of corrections weapons permit.

(ii) A retired parole, probation, or corrections officer, or retired absconder recovery unit member, of the department of corrections, if that individual has obtained a Michigan department of corrections weapons permit.

(i) A state court judge or state court retired judge who is licensed under this act.

(j) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a court officer.

(6) An individual who violates this section is responsible for a state civil infraction or guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), the individual is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be fined not more than \$500. The court shall order the individual's license to carry a concealed pistol suspended for 6 months.

(b) For a second violation, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000. The court shall order the individual's license to carry a concealed pistol revoked.

(c) For a third or subsequent violation, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both. The court shall order the individual's license to carry a concealed pistol revoked.

§ 28.426. Issuance of license; conditions. A license shall not be issued to an applicant under § 2 or 5b unless both of the following apply:

(a) The issuing agency has determined through the federal national instant criminal background check system (NICS) that the applicant is not prohibited under federal law from possessing or transporting a firearm.

(b) If the applicant is not a United States citizen, the issuing agency has verified through the United States immigration and customs enforcement databases that the applicant is not an illegal alien or a nonimmigrant alien.

§ 28.428. Revocation of licenses; grounds; hearing; suspension; order; notice.

(1) The county clerk in the county in which a license was issued to an individual to carry a concealed pistol shall suspend, revoke, or reinstate a license as required under this act if ordered by a court or if the county clerk is notified of a change in the licensee's eligibility to carry a concealed pistol under this act.

(2) If a county clerk is notified by a law enforcement agency, prosecuting official, or court that an individual licensed to carry a concealed pistol is charged with a felony or misdemeanor as defined in this act, the county clerk shall immediately suspend the individual's license until there is a final disposition of the charge for that offense. The county clerk shall send notice by first-class mail in a sealed envelope of that suspension to the individual's last known address as indicated in the records of the county clerk. The notice shall include the statutory reason for the suspension, the source of the record supporting that suspension, the length of the suspension, and whom to contact for reinstating the license on expiration of the suspension, correcting errors in the record, or appealing the suspension. If a county clerk suspended a license under

this subsection and the individual is acquitted of the charge or the charge is dismissed, the individual shall notify the county clerk who shall automatically reinstate the license if the license is not expired and the individual is otherwise qualified to receive a license to carry a concealed pistol, as verified by the department of state police. A county clerk shall not charge a fee for the reinstatement of a license under this subsection.

(3) The department of state police shall notify the county clerk in the county in which a license was issued to an individual to carry a concealed pistol if the department of state police determines that there has been a change in the individual's eligibility under this act to receive a license to carry a concealed pistol. The county clerk shall suspend, revoke, or reinstate the license as required under this act and immediately send notice of the suspension, revocation, or reinstatement under this subsection by first-class mail in a sealed envelope to the individual's last known address as indicated on the records of the county clerk. The notice shall include the statutory reason for the suspension, revocation, or reinstatement, the source of the record supporting the suspension, revocation, or reinstatement, the length of the suspension or revocation, and whom to contact for correcting errors in the record, appealing the suspension or revocation, and reapplying for that individual's license. The department of state police shall immediately enter that suspension, revocation, or reinstatement into the law enforcement information network.

(4) If a suspension is imposed under this section, the suspension shall be for a period stated in years, months, or days, or until the final disposition of the charge, and shall state the date the suspension will end, if applicable. The licensee shall promptly surrender his or her license to the county clerk after being notified that his or her license has been revoked or suspended. An individual who fails to surrender a license as required under this subsection after he or she was notified that his or her license was suspended or revoked is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (6), if a license is suspended under this section and that license was surrendered by the licensee, upon expiration of the suspension period, the applicant may apply for a renewal license in the same manner as provided under § 5l. The county clerk or department of state police, as applicable, shall issue the applicant a receipt for his or her application at the time the application is submitted. The receipt shall contain all of the following:

- (a)** The name of the applicant.
- (b)** The date and time the receipt is issued.
- (c)** The amount paid.
- (d)** The applicant's state-issued driver license or personal identification card number.
- (e)** The statement, "This receipt was issued for the purpose of applying for a renewal of a concealed pistol license following a period of suspension or revocation. This receipt does not authorize an individual to carry a concealed pistol in this state."
- (f)** The name of the county in which the receipt is issued, if applicable.
- (g)** An impression of the county seal, if applicable.

(6) If a license is suspended because of an order under § 5b(7)(d)(iii) and that license was surrendered by the licensee, upon expiration of the order and notification to the county clerk, the county clerk shall automatically reinstate the license if the license is not expired and the department of state police has completed the verification required under § 5b(6). The county clerk shall not charge a fee for the reinstatement of a license under this subsection.

(7) If the court orders a county clerk to suspend, revoke, or reinstate a license under this section or amends a suspension, revocation, or reinstatement order, the county clerk shall immediately notify the department of state police in a manner prescribed by the department of state police. The department of state police shall enter the order or amended order into the law enforcement information network.

(8) A suspension or revocation order or amended order issued under this section is immediately effective. However, an individual is not criminally liable for violating the order or amended order unless he or she has received notice of the order or amended order.

(9) If an individual is carrying a pistol in violation of a suspension or revocation order or amended order issued under this section but has not previously received notice of the order or amended order, the individual shall be informed of the order or amended order and be given an opportunity to properly store the pistol or otherwise comply with the order or amended order before an arrest is made for carrying the pistol in violation of this act.

(10) If a law enforcement agency or officer notifies an individual of a suspension or revocation order or amended order issued under this section who has not previously received notice of the order or amended order, the law enforcement agency or officer shall enter a statement into the law enforcement information network that the individual has received notice of the order or amended order under this section.

§ 28.430. Theft of firearm; report required; failure to report theft as civil violation; penalty.

(1) A person who owns a firearm shall, within 5 days after he or she knows his or her firearm is stolen, report the theft to a police agency having jurisdiction over that theft.

(2) A person who fails to report the theft of a firearm as required under subsection (1) is responsible for a civil violation and may be fined not more than \$500.

§ 28.432. Inapplicability of MCL 28.422; amendatory act as "Janet Kukuk act".

(1) Section 2 does not apply to any of the following:

- (a)** A police or correctional agency of the United States or of this state or any subdivision of this state.

- (b) The United States army, air force, navy, or marine corps.
 - (c) An organization authorized by law to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state.
 - (d) The national guard, armed forces reserves, or other duly authorized military organization.
 - (e) A member of an entity or organization described in subdivisions (a) through (d) for a pistol while engaged in the course of his or her duties with that entity or while going to or returning from those duties.
 - (f) A United States citizen holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by another state.
 - (g) The regular and ordinary possession and transportation of a pistol as merchandise by an authorized agent of a person licensed to manufacture firearms or a licensed dealer.
 - (h) Purchasing, owning, carrying, possessing, using, or transporting an antique firearm. As used in this subdivision, "antique firearm" means that term as defined in § 231a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.231a.
 - (i) An individual carrying, possessing, using, or transporting a pistol belonging to another individual, if the other individual's possession of the pistol is authorized by law and the individual carrying, possessing, using, or transporting the pistol has obtained a license under § 5b to carry a concealed pistol or is exempt from licensure as provided in § 12a.
- (2) The amendatory act that added subsection (1)(h) shall be known and may be cited as the "Janet Kukuk act".

§ 28.432a. Persons to whom requirements inapplicable; "local corrections officer" defined. The requirements of this act for obtaining a license to carry a concealed pistol do not apply to any of the following:

- (a) A peace officer of a duly authorized police agency of the United States or of this state or a political subdivision of this state, who is regularly employed and paid by the United States or this state or a subdivision of this state, except a township constable.
- (b) A constable who is trained and certified under the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616, while engaged in his or her official duties or going to or coming from his or her official duties, and who is regularly employed and paid by a political subdivision of this state.
- (c) An individual regularly employed by the department of corrections and authorized in writing by the director of the department of corrections to carry a concealed pistol during the performance of his or her duties or while going to or returning from his or her duties.
- (d) An individual regularly employed as a local corrections officer by a county sheriff, who is trained in the use of force and is authorized in writing by the county sheriff to carry a concealed pistol during the performance of his or her duties.
- (e) An individual regularly employed in a city jail or lockup who has custody of individuals detained or incarcerated in the jail or lockup, is trained in the use of force, and is authorized in writing by the chief of police or the county sheriff to carry a concealed pistol during the performance of his or her duties.
- (f) A member of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, or Marine Corps while carrying a concealed pistol in the line of duty.
- (g) A member of the National Guard, armed forces reserves, or other duly authorized military organization while on duty or drill or while going to or returning from his or her place of assembly or practice or while carrying a concealed pistol for purposes of that military organization.
- (h) A resident of another state who is licensed by that state to carry a concealed pistol.
- (i) The regular and ordinary transportation of a pistol as merchandise by an authorized agent of a person licensed to manufacture firearms.
- (j) An individual while carrying a pistol unloaded in a wrapper or container in the trunk of his or her vehicle or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, from transporting that pistol unloaded in a locked compartment or container that is separated from the ammunition for that pistol from the place of purchase to his or her home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his or her home or place of business, or in moving goods from 1 place of abode or business to another place of abode or business.
- (k) A peace officer or law enforcement officer from Canada.

§ 28.433. Unlawful possession of weapon; complaint, search warrant, seizure. When complaint shall be made on oath to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases that any pistol or other weapon or device mentioned in this act is unlawfully possessed or carried by any person, such magistrate shall, if he be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe the matters in said complaint be true, issue his warrant directed to any peace officer, commanding him to search the person or place described in such complaint, and if such pistol, weapon or device be there found, to seize and hold the same as evidence of a violation of this act.

§ 28.434. Unlawful possession; weapon forfeited to state; disposal; immunity.

(1) Subject to §§ 5g and 14a, all pistols, weapons, or devices carried or possessed contrary to this act are declared forfeited to the state, and shall be turned over to the director of the department of state police or his or her designated representative, for disposal under this section.

(2) The director of the department of state police shall dispose of firearms under this section by 1 of the following methods:

- (a) By conducting a public auction in which firearms received under this section may be purchased at a sale conducted in compliance with § 4708 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4708, by individuals authorized by law to possess those firearms.
- (b) By destroying them.

(c) By any other lawful manner prescribed by the director of the department of state police.

(3) Before disposing of a firearm under this section, the director of the department of state police shall do both of the following:

(a) Determine through the law enforcement information network whether the firearm has been reported lost or stolen. If the firearm has been reported lost or stolen and the name and address of the owner can be determined, the director of the department of state police shall provide 30 days' written notice of his or her intent to dispose of the firearm under this section to the owner, and allow the owner to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm.

(b) Provide 30 days' notice to the public on the department of state police website of his or her intent to dispose of the firearm under this section. The notice shall include a description of the firearm and shall state the firearm's serial number, if the serial number can be determined. The department of state police shall allow the owner of the firearm to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm. The 30-day period required under this subdivision is in addition to the 30-day period required under subdivision (a).

(4) The department of state police is immune from civil liability for disposing of a firearm in compliance with this section.

§ 28.434a. Disposition of firearm; immunity from civil liability; "law enforcement agency" defined.

(1) A law enforcement agency that seizes or otherwise comes into possession of a firearm or a part of a firearm subject to disposal under § 14 may, instead of forwarding the firearm or part of a firearm to the director of the department of state police or his or her designated representative for disposal under that section, retain that firearm or part of a firearm for the following purposes:

(a) For legal sale or trade to a federally licensed firearm dealer. The proceeds from any sale or trade under this subdivision shall be used by the law enforcement agency only for law enforcement purposes. The law enforcement agency shall not sell or trade a firearm or part of a firearm under this subdivision to any individual who is a member of that law enforcement agency unless the individual is a federally licensed firearms dealer and the sale is made pursuant to a public auction.

(b) For official use by members of the seizing law enforcement agency who are employed as peace officers. A firearm or part of a firearm shall not be sold under this subdivision.

(2) A law enforcement agency that sells or trades any pistol to a licensed dealer under subsection (1)(a) or retains any pistol under subsection (1)(b) shall complete a record of the transaction under § 2 or § 2a, as applicable.

(3) A law enforcement agency that sells or trades a firearm or part of a firearm under this section shall retain a receipt of the sale or trade for a period of not less than 7 years. The law enforcement agency shall make all receipts retained under this subsection available for inspection by the department of state police upon demand and for auditing purposes by the state and the local unit of government of which the agency is a part.

(4) Before disposing of a firearm under this section, the law enforcement agency shall do both of the following:

(a) Determine through the law enforcement information network whether the firearm has been reported lost or stolen. If the firearm has been reported lost or stolen and the name and address of the owner can be determined, the law enforcement agency shall provide 30 days' written notice of its intent to dispose of the firearm under this section to the owner, and allow the owner to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm. If the police agency determines that a serial number has been altered or has been removed or obliterated from the firearm, the police agency shall submit the firearm to the department of state police or a forensic laboratory for serial number verification or restoration to determine legal ownership.

(b) Provide 30 days' notice to the public on a website maintained by the law enforcement agency of its intent to dispose of the firearm under this section. The notice shall include a description of the firearm and shall state the firearm's serial number, if the serial number can be determined. The law enforcement agency shall allow the owner of the firearm to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm. The 30-day period required under this subdivision is in addition to the 30-day period required under subdivision (a).

(5) The law enforcement agency is immune from civil liability for disposing of a firearm in compliance with this section.

(6) As used in this section, "law enforcement agency" means any agency that employs peace officers.

§ 28.435. Sale of firearms by federally licensed firearms dealer; sale of trigger lock or secured container; exceptions; brochure or pamphlet; statement of compliance; notice of liability; action by political subdivision against firearm or ammunition producer prohibited; rights of state attorney general; exceptions; effect of subsections (9) through (11); violation; penalties; definitions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a federally licensed firearms dealer shall not sell a firearm in this state unless the sale includes 1 of the following:

(a) A commercially available trigger lock or other device designed to disable the firearm and prevent the discharge of the firearm.

(b) A commercially available gun case or storage container that can be secured to prevent unauthorized access to the firearm.

(2) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) The sale of a firearm to a police officer or a police agency.

(b) The sale of a firearm to a person who presents to the federally licensed firearms dealer 1 of the following:

- (i)** A trigger lock or other device designed to disable the firearm and prevent the discharge of the firearm together with a copy of the purchase receipt for the federally licensed firearms dealer to keep. A separate trigger lock or device and a separate purchase receipt shall be required for each firearm purchased.
- (ii)** A gun case or storage container that can be secured to prevent unauthorized access to the firearm together with a copy of the purchase receipt for the federally licensed firearms dealer to keep. A separate gun case or storage container and a separate purchase receipt shall be required for each firearm purchased.
- (c)** The sale of an antique firearm. As used in this subdivision, "antique firearm" means that term as defined in § 231a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.231a.
- (d)** The sale or transfer of a firearm if the seller is not a federally licensed firearms dealer.
- (3)** A federally licensed firearms dealer shall not sell a firearm in this state unless the firearm is accompanied with, free of charge, a brochure or pamphlet that includes safety information on the use and storage of the firearm in a home environment.
- (4)** Upon the sale of a firearm, a federally licensed firearms dealer shall sign a statement and require the purchaser to sign a statement stating that the sale is in compliance with subsections (1), (2), and (3).
- (5)** A federally licensed firearms dealer shall retain a copy of the signed statements prescribed in subsection (4) and, if applicable, a copy of the receipt prescribed in subsection (2)(b), for at least 6 years.
- (6)** A federally licensed firearms dealer in this state shall post in a conspicuous manner at the entrances, exits, and all points of sale on the premises where firearms are sold a notice that says the following: "You may be criminally and civilly liable for any harm caused by a person less than 18 years of age who lawfully gains unsupervised access to your firearm if unlawfully stored."
- (7)** A federally licensed firearms dealer is not liable for damages arising from the use or misuse of a firearm if the sale complies with this section, any other applicable law of this state, and applicable federal law.
- (8)** This section does not create a civil action or liability for damages arising from the use or misuse of a firearm or ammunition for a person, other than a federally licensed firearms dealer, who produces a firearm or ammunition.
- (9)** Subject to subsections (10) to (12), a political subdivision shall not bring a civil action against any person who produces a firearm or ammunition. The authority to bring a civil action under this section is reserved exclusively to the state and can be brought only by the attorney general. The court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to each defendant named in a civil action filed in violation of this subsection.
- (10)** Subject to subsection (11), subsection (9) does not prohibit a civil action by a political subdivision based on 1 or more of the following, which the court shall narrowly construe:
- (a)** A breach of contract, other contract issue, or an action based on a provision of the uniform commercial code, 1962 PA 174, MCL 440.1101 to 440.11102, in which the political subdivision is the purchaser and owner of the firearm or ammunition.
- (b)** Expressed or implied warranties arising from the purchase of a firearm or ammunition by the political subdivision or the use of a firearm or ammunition by an employee or agent of the political subdivision.
- (c)** A product liability, personal injury, or wrongful death action when an employee or agent or property of the political subdivision has been injured or damaged as a result of a defect in the design or manufacture of the firearm or ammunition purchased and owned by the political subdivision.
- (11)** Subsection (10) does not allow an action based on any of the following:
- (a)** A firearm's or ammunition's inherent potential to cause injury, damage, or death.
- (b)** Failure to warn the purchaser, transferee, or user of the firearm's or ammunition's inherent potential to cause injury, damage, or death.
- (c)** Failure to sell with or incorporate into the product a device or mechanism to prevent a firearm or ammunition from being discharged by an unauthorized person unless specifically provided for by contract.
- (12)** Subsections (9) through (11) do not create a civil action.
- (13)** Subsections (9) through (11) are intended only to clarify the current status of the law in this state, are remedial in nature, and, therefore, apply to a civil action pending on the effective date of this act.
- (14)** Beginning September 1, 2000, a person who violates this section is guilty of a crime as follows:
- (a)** Except as provided in subdivision (b) or (c), the person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.
- (b)** For a second conviction, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.
- (c)** For a third or subsequent conviction, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.
- (15)** As used in this section:
- (a)** "Federally licensed firearms dealer" means a person licensed under § 923 of title 18 of the United States Code, 18 U.S.C. 923.
- (b)** "Firearm or ammunition" includes a component of a firearm or ammunition.
- (c)** "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity.
- (d)** "Political subdivision" means a county, city, village, township, charter township, school district, community college, or public university or college.

(e) "Produce" means to manufacture, construct, design, formulate, develop standards for, prepare, process, assemble, inspect, test, list, certify, give a warning or instructions regarding, market, sell, advertise, package, label, distribute, or transfer.

Act 537 of 2008 Michigan Retired Law Enforcement Officer's Firearm Carry Act

§ 28.513. Certification of qualified retired law enforcement officer to carry concealed firearm; establishment of requirements and procedures by commission; rules. The commission shall establish requirements and procedures through which a qualified retired law enforcement officer may be certified to carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC 926C and this act. The commission shall establish requirements and procedures through which certification under 18 USC 926C and this act may be denied or revoked. The commission may promulgate rules to implement this act in accordance with the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

§ 28.514. Eligibility to carry concealed firearm.

(1) In order to be eligible to carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC 926C and this act, a qualified retired law enforcement officer must meet the requirements of 18 USC 926C and be a legal resident of this state.

(2) A retired law enforcement officer is not eligible for certification by the commission under 18 USC 926C and this act if he or she is prohibited under federal law from being certified under 18 USC 926C.

§ 28.515 Application requirements and procedures to verify identity; conduct criminal history, and conduct background investigation; establishment by commission.

(1) The commission shall establish application requirements and procedures in order to verify the identity of an applicant, to conduct a complete criminal history, and to conduct a background investigation into an applicant's fitness to carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC 926C and this act.

(2) The commission shall request the department of state police to conduct a criminal records check through the state of Michigan and the federal bureau of investigation. The commission shall require the individual to submit his or her fingerprints to the department of state police in a manner prescribed by the department of state police for that purpose. The department of state police may charge a fee for conducting the criminal records check. If a criminal arrest fingerprint card is subsequently submitted to the department of state police and matches against a fingerprint that was submitted under this section and stored in the AFIS database, the department of state police shall notify the commission. Once the department of state police has a set of fingerprints on file as a result of being fingerprinted for purposes of this act, the individual is not required to have fingerprints taken for subsequent renewal applications.

§ 28.516 Application form; signature; providing false or misleading information as felony; penalty.

(1) The commission shall create an application form for certification under this act. The applicant shall sign the application acknowledging that all information contained in the application is true and accurate.

(2) An applicant who knowingly provides false or misleading information on the application, in whole or in part, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

§ 28.517 Issuance of certificate; carrying certificate and driver license or Michigan personal identification card; disclosure to peace officer; forfeiture upon notice of revocation; violation; penalties.

(1) The commission or its agent shall issue a certificate to a qualified retired law enforcement officer who has complied with the active duty firearms standard and is eligible to carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC 926C and this act.

(2) A certificate holder shall carry the certificate and a valid driver license or Michigan personal identification card on his or her person at all times while in possession of a concealed firearm and shall produce the documents upon demand by a peace officer.

(3) A certificate holder who is carrying a concealed firearm and who is stopped by a peace officer shall immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a concealed firearm on his or her person or is transporting a firearm in his or her vehicle.

(4) Upon notice of revocation, a certificate holder is required to forfeit his or her certificate to the commission by returning the certificate in person to the commission or returning the certificate by certified mail.

(5) A violation of this section subjects the certificate holder to the penalties provided in § 5f of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425f, including forfeiture of the firearm.

§ 28.518 Circumstances requiring report to commission; failure to file report as misdemeanor; penalty.

(1) A certificate holder shall immediately report to the commission in writing the circumstances of any of the following:

(a) An arrest or a conviction for a violation of any state or federal criminal law.

(b) Becoming the subject of an order or disposition in any jurisdiction that does 1 or more of the following:

(i) Restrains the certificate holder from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of the person or a child of the intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child.

(ii) Prohibits or limits the transport, possession, carrying, or use of firearms or ammunition.

(iii) Involves an adjudication of mental illness, a finding of insanity, a finding of legal incapacity, or an order for involuntary commitment in an inpatient or outpatient setting.

(c) A laboratory result reflecting the unauthorized presence of controlled substances following a drug test administered to the certificate holder.

(2) A certificate holder who fails to file a written report as required under subsection (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

§ 28.519 Implied consent to submit to chemical analysis; certificate holder under influence of alcoholic liquor or controlled substance; violation; penalty; exception; collection and testing of breath, blood, and urine specimens; refusal to take chemical test; report of violation to commission.

(1) Acceptance of a certificate issued under this act constitutes implied consent to submit to a chemical analysis under this section.

(2) A certificate holder shall not carry a concealed firearm while he or she is under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance or while having a bodily alcohol content prohibited under this section. A person who violates this section is responsible for a state civil infraction or is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) If the person was under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance or a combination of alcoholic liquor and a controlled substance, or had a bodily alcohol content of .10 or more grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both. The court shall order the commission to permanently revoke the certificate. The commission shall permanently revoke the certificate as ordered by the court.

(b) If the person had a bodily alcohol content of .08 or more but less than .10 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, the individual is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both. The court may order the commission to revoke the certificate for not more than 3 years. The commission shall revoke the certificate as ordered by the court.

(c) If the person had a bodily alcohol content of .02 or more, but less than .08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine, the individual is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be fined not more than \$100. The court may order the commission to revoke the certificate for 1 year. The commission shall revoke certification if an individual is found responsible for a subsequent violation of this subdivision.

(3) This section does not prohibit an individual certified under this act to carry a concealed firearm who has any bodily alcohol content from transporting that firearm in the locked trunk of his or her motor vehicle or another motor vehicle in which he or she is a passenger or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, from transporting that firearm unloaded in a locked compartment or container that is separated from the ammunition for that firearm or on a vessel if the firearm is transported unloaded in a locked compartment or container that is separated from the ammunition for that firearm.

(4) A peace officer who has probable cause to believe a certificate holder is carrying a concealed firearm in violation of this section may require the certificate holder to submit to a chemical analysis of his or her breath, blood, or urine.

(5) Before a certificate holder is required to submit to a chemical analysis under subsection (4), the peace officer shall inform the certificate holder of all of the following:

(a) The certificate holder may refuse to submit to the chemical analysis, but if he or she chooses to do so, all of the following apply:

(i) The officer may obtain a court order requiring the certificate holder to submit to a chemical analysis.

(ii) The refusal may result in his or her certificate being revoked.

(b) If the certificate holder submits to the chemical analysis, he or she may obtain a chemical analysis described in subsection (4) from a person of his or her own choosing.

(6) The collection and testing of breath, blood, and urine specimens under this section shall be conducted in the same manner that breath, blood, and urine specimens are collected and tested for alcohol-related and controlled-substance-related motor vehicle operation violations under the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923.

(7) If a certificate holder refuses to take a chemical test authorized under this section, the peace officer shall promptly report the refusal in writing to the commission.

(8) If a certificate holder takes a chemical test authorized under this section and the test results indicate that the individual had any bodily alcohol content while carrying a concealed firearm, the peace officer shall promptly report the violation in writing to the commission.

§ 28.520 Computerized database; creation and maintenance by commission; information to be contained; deletion; dissemination; confidentiality.

(1) The commission shall create and maintain a computerized database of individuals who apply for a certificate under this act. The database shall contain only the following information as to each individual:

(a) The individual's name, date of birth, address, and county of residence.

(b) If the individual is issued a certificate, the certificate number and date of expiration.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (2), if the individual was denied a certificate, a statement of the reasons for that denial.

(d) A statement of all criminal charges pending and criminal convictions obtained against the individual during the certificate period.

(e) A statement of all determinations of responsibility for civil infractions of this act pending or obtained against the individual during the certificate period.

(2) If an individual who was denied a certificate is subsequently issued a certificate, the commission shall delete from the computerized database the previous reasons for the denial.

(3) The commission shall provide the information described in subsection (1)(a) and (b) to the department of state police in a manner prescribed by the department of state police for dissemination through the law enforcement information network.

(4) Information in the database, compiled under subsections (1) through (3), is confidential, is not subject to disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246, and shall not be disclosed to any person except for purposes of this act or for law enforcement purposes.

§ 28.522 Firearm subject to seizure and forfeiture. A firearm that is carried in violation of this act is subject to seizure and forfeiture in the same manner that property is subject to seizure and forfeiture under §§ 4701 to 4709 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4701 to 600.4709. This section does not apply if the violation is a state civil infraction under § 5f of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425f, unless the individual fails to present his or her certificate within the 45-day period described in that section.

§ 28.526 Preemption. This act does not preempt any existing state or federal statute, regulation, or other authority governing the use, possession, carrying, or receiving of firearms or ammunition in this state, including application by a qualified retired law enforcement officer to carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC 926C.

Chapter 123 Local Government Act 319 of 1990 Firearms and Ammunition

§ 123.1101. Definitions. As used in this act:

(a) "**Firearm**" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive.

(b) "**Local unit of government**" means a city, village, township, or county.

(c) "**Pistol**" means that term as defined in § 222 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.222.

(d) "**Pneumatic gun**" means any implement, designed as a gun, that will expel a BB or pellet by spring, gas, or air. Pneumatic gun includes a paintball gun that expels by pneumatic pressure plastic balls filled with paint for the purpose of marking the point of impact.

§ 123.1102. Regulation of pistols or other firearms. A local unit of government shall not impose special taxation on, enact or enforce any ordinance or regulation pertaining to, or regulate in any other manner the ownership, registration, purchase, sale, transfer, transportation, or possession of pistols, other firearms, or pneumatic guns, ammunition for pistols or other firearms, or components of pistols or other firearms, except as otherwise provided by federal law or a law of this state.

§ 123.1103. Permissible prohibitions or regulation. This act does not prohibit a local unit of government from doing any of the following:

(a) Prohibiting or regulating conduct with a pistol, other firearm, or pneumatic gun that is a criminal offense under state law.

(b) Prohibiting or regulating the transportation, carrying, or possession of pistols, other firearms, or pneumatic guns by employees of that local unit of government in the course of their employment with that local unit of government.

(c) Regulating the possession of pneumatic guns within the local unit of government by requiring that an individual below the age of 16 who is in possession of a pneumatic gun be under the supervision of a parent, a guardian, or an individual 18 years of age or older, except that an ordinance shall not regulate possession of a pneumatic gun on or within private property if the individual below the age of 16 is authorized by a parent or guardian and the property owner or legal possessor to possess the pneumatic gun.

(d) Prohibiting an individual from pointing, waving about, or displaying a pneumatic gun in a threatening manner with the intent to induce fear in another individual.

§ 123.1104. Prohibiting discharge of pistol or other firearm. This act does not prohibit a city or a charter township from doing any of the following:

(a) Prohibiting the discharge of a pistol or other firearm within the jurisdiction of that city or charter township.

(b) Prohibiting the discharge of pneumatic guns in any area within the jurisdiction of the city or charter township that is so heavily populated as to make that conduct dangerous to the inhabitants of that area, except that an ordinance shall not prohibit the discharge of pneumatic guns at authorized target ranges, on other property where firearms may be discharged, or on or within private property with the permission of the owner or possessor of that property if conducted with reasonable care to prevent a projectile from crossing the bounds of the property.

Chapter 259 Aviation Act 327 of 1945 Aeronautics Code of Michigan

§ 259.80f Possessing, carrying, or attempting to possess certain items in sterile area of airport; prohibitions; violations; penalties; exceptions; other violations; consecutive terms of imprisonment; definitions.

(1) An individual shall not possess, carry, or attempt to possess or carry any of the following in a sterile area of a commercial airport:

(a) Firearm.

(4) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A peace officer of a duly authorized police agency of this state, a political subdivision of this state, another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the United States.

(b) An individual regularly employed by the department of corrections and authorized in writing by the director of the department of corrections to possess or carry an item listed in subsection (1) during the performance of his or her duties or while going to or returning from his or her duties.

(c) A member of the United States army, air force, navy, marine corps, or coast guard while possessing or carrying an item listed in subsection (1) in the line of duty.

(d) A member of the national guard, armed forces reserves, or other duly authorized military organization while on duty or drill or while possessing or carrying an item listed in subsection (1) for purposes of that military organization.

(e) Security personnel employed to enforce federal regulations for access to a sterile area.

(f) A court officer while engaged in his or her duties as a court officer as authorized by a court.

(g) An airline or airport employee as authorized by his or her employer.

Chapter 324 Natural Resources And Environmental Protection

Article III, Chapter 2, Subchapter 2, Part 435 Hunting And Fishing Licensing

§ 324.40102 Definitions; A to F.

(12) "Firearm" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive. A pneumatic gun, as defined in § 1 of 1990 PA 319, MCL 123.1101, other than a paintball gun that expels by pneumatic pressure plastic balls filled with paint for the purpose of marking the point of impact, is also considered a firearm for the purpose of this act.

§ 324.40111 Taking animal from in or upon vehicle; transporting or possessing firearm in or upon vehicle; person with disability; transporting or possessing unloaded firearm in or upon vehicle on sporting clays range; transporting or possessing bow in or upon vehicle; written permission to hunt or discharge firearm; definitions.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), (4), or (5), this part, or in a department order authorized under § 40107, an individual shall not transport or possess a firearm in or upon a vehicle, unless the firearm is unloaded and enclosed in a case, unloaded and carried in the trunk of a vehicle, or unloaded in a motorized boat.

(3) A person with a disability may transport or possess a firearm in or upon a vehicle, except for a car or truck, on a state licensed game bird hunting preserve if the firearm is unloaded and the vehicle is operated at a speed of not greater than 10 miles per hour. A person with a disability may possess a loaded firearm and may discharge that firearm to take an animal from in or upon a vehicle, except for a car or truck, on a state licensed game bird hunting preserve if the vehicle is not moving. The department may demand proof of eligibility under this subsection. An individual shall possess proof of his or her eligibility under this subsection and furnish the proof upon the request of a peace officer.

(4) An individual may transport or possess an unloaded firearm in or upon a vehicle on a sporting clays range.

(5) An individual holding a valid permit to hunt from a standing vehicle under § 40114 may transport or possess an uncased firearm with a loaded magazine on a personal assistive mobility device if the action is open. An individual holding a valid permit to hunt from a standing vehicle under § 40114 may possess a loaded firearm and may discharge that firearm to take game from a personal assistive mobility device if each of the following applies:

(a) The personal assistive mobility device is not moving.

(b) The individual holds a valid base license under § 43523a, holds any other necessary license under part 435, and complies with all other laws and rules for the taking of game.

(7) An individual shall not hunt with a firearm within 150 yards of an occupied building, dwelling, house, residence, or cabin, or any barn or other building used in connection with a farm operation, without obtaining the written permission of the owner, renter, or occupant of the property.

(8) As used in this section:

(a) "Person with a disability" means a disabled person as that term is defined in § 19a of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.19a, and who is in possession of 1 of the following:

(i) A certificate of identification or windshield placard issued to a disabled person under § 675 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.675.

(ii) A special registration plate issued to a disabled person under § 803d of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.803d.

(b) "Personal assistive mobility device" means any device, including, but not limited to, one that is battery-powered, that is designed solely for use by an individual with mobility impairment for locomotion and is considered an extension of the individual.

(c) "Unloaded" means that the firearm does not have ammunition in the barrel, chamber, cylinder, clip, or magazine when the barrel, chamber, cylinder, clip, or magazine is part of or attached to the firearm.

§ 324.40111c Use of tranquilizer propelled from bow or firearm prohibited.

(1) A person other than the department shall not take game using a tranquilizer propelled from a bow or firearm.

§ 324.42102 Training dogs; conditions; rules; prohibitions. Hunting or the carrying or possession of firearms other than a pistol or revolver with blank cartridges at any time of year on lands described in § 42101 is unlawful.

§ 324.40113 Artificial light.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in a department order authorized under § 40107 for a specified animal, a person shall not use an artificial light in taking game or in an area frequented by animals; throw or cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light in a field, woodland, or forest while having a bow or firearm or other weapon capable of shooting a projectile in the person's possession or under the person's control unless otherwise permitted by law. A licensed hunter may use an artificial light 1 hour before and 1 hour after shooting hours while in possession of any unloaded firearm or bow and traveling afoot to and from the licensed hunter's hunting location.

§ 324.43503 Definitions; F.

(3) "Firearm" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive. A pneumatic gun, as defined in § 1 of 1990 PA 319, MCL 123.1101, other than a paintball gun that expels by pneumatic pressure plastic balls filled with paint for the purpose of marking the point of impact, is also considered a firearm for the purpose of this act.

(4) "Firearm deer season" means any period in which deer may be lawfully hunted with a firearm.

§ 324.43510. Carrying or transporting firearm, slingshot, bow and arrow, crossbow, or trap; license required; exception; applicability to taking of wild animal.

(1) Subject to subsection (2), except as provided in § 43513, and except for an individual hunting on a game bird hunting preserve licensed under part 417, an individual shall not carry or transport a firearm, slingshot, bow and arrow, crossbow, or a trap while in any area frequented by wild animals unless that individual has in his or her possession a license as required under this part.

(2) This act or a rule promulgated or order issued by the department or the commission under this act shall not be construed to prohibit an individual from transporting a pistol or carrying a loaded pistol, whether concealed or not, if either of the following applies:

(a) The individual has in his or her possession a license to carry a concealed pistol under 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.421 to 28.435.

(b) The individual is authorized under the circumstances to carry a concealed pistol without obtaining a license to carry a concealed pistol under 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.421 to 28.435, as provided for under any of the following:

(i) Section 12a of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.432a.

(ii) Section 227, 227a, 231, or 231a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.227, 750.227a, 750.231, and 750.231a.

(3) Subsection (2) does not authorize an individual to take or attempt to take a wild animal except as provided by law.

§ 324.43511 Deer or elk season; transporting or possessing shotgun or rifle; license required; exception.

(1) Subject to subsection (2), and except as provided in § 43513, during the open season for the taking of deer or elk with a firearm, a person shall not transport or possess a shotgun with buckshot, slug load, ball load, or cut shell or a rifle other than a .22 caliber rim fire, unless the person has in his or her possession a license to hunt deer or elk with a firearm.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply during muzzle-loading deer season.

§ 324.43513. Carrying, transporting, or possessing firearm, slingshot, bow and arrow, or crossbow; hunting license not required; hunting on game bird hunting preserve; carrying or possessing unloaded weapon.

(1) An individual may carry, transport, or possess a firearm without a hunting license if the firearm is unloaded in both barrel and magazine and either enclosed in a case or carried in a vehicle in a location that is not readily accessible to any occupant of the vehicle. An individual may carry, transport, or possess a slingshot, bow and arrow, or crossbow without a hunting license if the slingshot, bow, or crossbow is unstrung, enclosed in a case, or carried in a vehicle in a location that is not readily accessible to any occupant of the vehicle.

(2) Regardless of whether the individual has a license or it is open season for the taking of game, an individual may carry, transport, possess or discharge a firearm, a bow and arrow, or a crossbow if all of the following apply:

(a) The individual is not taking or attempting to take game but is engaged in 1 or more of the following activities:

(i) Target practice using an identifiable, artificially constructed target or targets.

(ii) Practice with silhouettes, plinking, skeet, or trap.

(iii) Sighting-in the firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow.

(b) The individual is, or is accompanied by or has the permission of, either of the following:

(i) The owner of the property on which the activity under subdivision (a) is taking place.

(ii) The lessee of that property for a term of not less than 1 year.

(c) The owner or lessee of the property does not receive remuneration for the activity under subdivision (a).

(3) An individual may carry, transport, or possess a firearm, slingshot, bow and arrow, or crossbow without a hunting license if the individual is hunting on a game bird hunting preserve licensed under part 417.

(4) An individual may carry or possess an unloaded weapon at any time if the individual is traveling to or from or participating in a historical reenactment.

§ 324.43516 Hunting, fur harvester, or fishing license; carrying license; exhibiting license on demand; deer license with unused kill tag; exhibiting tag on request; electronic copy of license; tribal conservation officer; uniform; display of credentials; on official duty within ceded territory; “tribal conservation officer” defined.

(1) Until March 1, 2018, an individual who has been issued a hunting, fur harvester's, or fishing license shall carry the license and shall exhibit the license upon the demand of a conservation officer, a law enforcement officer, a tribal conservation officer who complies with subsection (6), or the owner or occupant of the land if either or both of the following apply:

(a) The individual is hunting, trapping, or fishing.

(b) Subject to § 43510(2) and except as provided in § 43513, the individual is in possession of a firearm or other hunting or trapping apparatus or fishing apparatus in an area frequented by wild animals or fish, respectively.

(2) Subject to § 43510(2) and except as provided in § 43513, an individual shall not carry or possess afield a shotgun with buckshot, slug loads, or ball loads; a bow and arrow; a muzzle-loading rifle or black powder handgun; or a centerfire handgun or centerfire rifle during firearm deer season unless that individual has a valid deer license, with an unused kill tag, if issued, issued in his or her name. The individual shall exhibit an unused kill tag, if issued, upon the request of a conservation officer, a law enforcement officer, or the owner or occupant of the land.

(3) Beginning March 1, 2018, an individual who has been issued a hunting, fur harvester's or fishing license shall carry the license or, if applicable, an electronic copy of the license and shall exhibit the license or, if applicable, an electronic copy of the license and upon demand of a conservation officer, a law enforcement officer, a tribal conservation officer who complies with subsection (6), or the owner or occupant of the land if either or both of the following apply:

(a) The individual is hunting, trapping, or fishing.

(b) Subject to § 43510(2) and except as provided in § 43513, the individual is in possession of a firearm or other hunting or trapping apparatus or fishing apparatus in an area frequented by wild animals or fish, respectively.

§ 324.43558 Prohibited conduct; misdemeanor; penalties; carrying firearm under influence of controlled substance or alcohol; effect of prior conviction; violation of subsection (1)(d) as misdemeanor.

(3) A person licensed to carry a firearm under this part is prohibited from doing so while under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol or a combination of a controlled substance and alcohol. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for 90 days, or a fine of \$500, or both.

§ 324.73103 Discharging firearm within right-of-way of public highway abutting certain property; consent; “public highway” defined.

(1) A person shall not discharge a firearm within the right-of-way of a public highway adjoining or abutting any platted property, fenced, enclosed, or posted property, farm property, or a wooded area connected to farm property without the consent of the owner of the abutting property or his or her lessee or agent.

(2) As used in this section, “public highway” means a road or highway under the jurisdiction of the state transportation department, the road commission of a county, or of a local unit of government.

§ 324.74105 Volunteers; appointment; immunity from civil liability; carrying of firearm prohibited. The department may appoint persons to serve as volunteers for the purpose of facilitating the responsibilities of the department as provided in this part. A volunteer shall not carry a firearm while functioning as a volunteer.

§ 324.83105 Forest recreation activities; volunteers.

(1) The department may appoint persons to function as volunteers for the purpose of facilitating forest recreation activities.

(2) A volunteer under subsection (1) shall not carry a firearm when functioning as a volunteer.

Chapter 338 Professions and Occupations Act 330 of 1968 Private Security Business and Security Alarm Act

§ 338.1079 Licensure of private security police; rules; applicability of act to private security guards and police; use of pistols.

(1) The licensure of private security police and private college security forces shall be administered by the department of state police.

(2) When a private security police employer or private college security force employer as described in this section provides the employee with a pistol for the purpose of protecting the property of the employer, the pistol shall be considered the property of the employer and the employer shall retain custody of the pistol, except during the actual working hours of the employee. All such private security people shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 17(1) and 19(1).

Chapter 750 Michigan Penal Code Act 328 of 1931 the Michigan Penal Code Chapter XXXVII Firearms

§ 750.82 Felonious assault; violation of subsection (1) in weapon free school zone; definitions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person who assaults another person with a gun, revolver, pistol, ...or other dangerous weapon without intending to commit murder or to inflict great bodily harm less than murder is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) in a weapon free school zone is guilty of a felony punishable by 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Imprisonment for not more than 4 years.
- (b) Community service for not more than 150 hours.
- (c) A fine of not more than \$6,000.

(3) As used in this section:

(c) "Weapon free school zone" means school property and a vehicle used by a school to transport students to or from school property.

§ 750.167a Person hunting with firearms while drunk or intoxicated; confiscation and disposition of weapons; application for or possession of hunting license for period of 3 years prohibited. Any person who shall be drunk or intoxicated while hunting with a firearm or other weapon under a valid hunting license shall be deemed to be a disorderly person. Upon conviction of such person, the weapon shall be confiscated and shall be delivered to the department of natural resources for disposition in the same manner as weapons confiscated for other violations of the game laws. Upon conviction under this section, the person so convicted, in addition to any punishment imposed pursuant to § 168, and as a part of any sentence imposed, shall be forbidden to apply for or possess a hunting license for a period of 3 years following the date of conviction. A violation of the conditions of such sentence shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor.

§ 750.222. Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(a) "**Alcoholic liquor**" means that term as defined in § 105 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1105.

(b) "**Barrel length**" means the internal length of a firearm as measured from the face of the closed breech of the firearm when it is unloaded, to the forward face of the end of the barrel.

(c) "**Brandish**" means to point, wave about, or display in a threatening manner with the intent to induce fear in another person.

(d) "**Controlled substance**" means a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue as those terms are defined in § 7104 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7104.

(e) "**Firearm**" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive.

(f) "**Pistol**" means a loaded or unloaded firearm that is 26 inches or less in length, or a loaded or unloaded firearm that by its construction and appearance conceals itself as a firearm.

(g) "**Pneumatic gun**" means that term as defined in § 1 of 1990 PA 319, MCL 123.1101.

(h) "**Purchaser**" means a person who receives a pistol from another person by purchase, gift, or loan.

(i) "**Rifle**" means a firearm designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(j) "**Seller**" means a person who sells, furnishes, loans, or gives a pistol to another person.

(k) "**Short-barreled rifle**" means a rifle having 1 or more barrels less than 16 inches in length or a weapon made from a rifle, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if the weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

(l) "**Short-barreled shotgun**" means a shotgun having 1 or more barrels less than 18 inches in length or a weapon made from a shotgun, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if the weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

(m) "**Shotgun**" means a firearm designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single function of the trigger.

§ 750.223. Selling firearms and ammunition; violations; penalties; "licensed dealer" defined.

(1) A person who knowingly sells a pistol without complying with § 2 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

(2) A person who knowingly sells a firearm more than 26 inches in length to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not more than \$500, or both. A second or subsequent violation of this subsection is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this subsection that the person who sold the firearm asked to see and was shown a driver's license or identification card issued by a state that identified the purchaser as being 18 years of age or older.

(3) A seller shall not sell a firearm or ammunition to a person if the seller knows that either of the following circumstances exists:

(a) The person is under indictment for a felony. As used in this subdivision, "felony" means a violation of a law of this state, or of another state, or of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for 4 years or more.

(b) The person is prohibited under § 224f from possessing, using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm.

(4) A person who violates subsection (3) is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

(5) As used in this section, "licensed dealer" means a person licensed under 18 USC 923 who regularly buys and sells firearms as a commercial activity with the principal objective of livelihood and profit.

§ 750.224. Weapons; manufacture, sale, or possession as felony; violation as felony; penalty; exceptions; "muffler" or "silencer" defined.

(1) A person shall not manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or possess any of the following:

(a) A machine gun or firearm that shoots or is designed to shoot automatically more than 1 shot without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

(b) A muffler or silencer.

(c) A bomb or bombshell.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following:

(b) A person manufacturing firearms, explosives, or munitions of war by virtue of a contract with a department of the government of the United States.

(c) A person licensed by the secretary of the treasury of the United States or the secretary's delegate to manufacture, sell, or possess a machine gun, or a device, weapon, cartridge, container, or contrivance described in subsection (1).

(4) As used in this chapter, "muffler" or "silencer" means 1 or more of the following:

(a) A device for muffling, silencing, or deadening the report of a firearm.

(b) A combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a muffler or silencer.

(c) A part, designed or redesigned, and intended only for use in assembling or fabricating a muffler or silencer.

§ 750.224b. Short-barreled shotgun or rifle; making, manufacturing, transferring, or possessing as felony; penalty; exceptions; short-barreled shotgun or rifle 26 inches or less; short-barreled shotgun or rifle greater than 26 inches; violation of subsection (5) as civil infraction; seizure and forfeiture; applicability of MCL 776.20 to subsection (3).

(1) A person shall not make, manufacture, transfer, or possess a short-barreled shotgun or a short-barreled rifle.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle that is lawfully made, manufactured, transferred, or possessed under federal law.

(4) A person, excluding a manufacturer, lawfully making, transferring, or possessing a short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle that is 26 inches or less in length under this section shall comply with § 2 or 2a of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422 and 28.422a.

(5) A person who possesses a short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle that is greater than 26 inches in length under this section shall possess a copy of the federal registration of that short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle while transporting or using that short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle and shall present that federal registration to a peace officer upon request by that peace officer.

(6) A person who violates subsection (5) is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be fined not more than \$100. A short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle carried in violation of subsection (5) is subject to immediate seizure by a peace officer. If a peace officer seizes a short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle under this subsection, the person has 45 days in which to display the federal registration to an authorized employee of the law enforcement entity that employs the peace officer. If the person displays the federal registration to an authorized employee of the law enforcement entity that employs the peace officer within the 45-day period, the authorized employee of that law enforcement entity shall return the short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle to the person unless the person is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm. If the person does not display the federal registration within the 45-day period, the short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle is subject to seizure and forfeiture in the same manner that property is subject to seizure and forfeiture under §§ 4701 to 4709 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4701 to 600.4709.

(7) Section 20 of chapter XVI of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 776.20, applies to subsection (3).

§ 750.224c. Armor piercing ammunition; manufacture, distribution, sale, or use prohibited; exceptions; violation as felony; penalty; definitions; exemption of projectile or projectile core; rule.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person shall not manufacture, distribute, sell, or use armor piercing ammunition in this state. A person who willfully violates this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

(2) This section does not apply to either of the following:

(a) A person who manufactures, distributes, sells, or uses armor piercing ammunition in this state, if that manufacture, distribution, sale, or use is not in violation of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code.

(b) A licensed dealer who sells or distributes armor piercing ammunition in violation of this section if the licensed dealer is subject to license revocation under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code for that sale or distribution.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Armor piercing ammunition" means a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a pistol and which is constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, or beryllium copper. Armor piercing ammunition does not include any of the following:

(i) Shotgun shot that is required by federal law or by a law of this state to be used for hunting purposes.

(ii) A frangible projectile designed for target shooting.

(iii) A projectile that the director of the department of state police finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes.

(iv) A projectile or projectile core that the director of the department of state police finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes.

(b) "Licensed dealer" means a person licensed under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to deal in firearms or ammunition.

(4) The director of the department of state police shall exempt a projectile or projectile core under subsection (3)(a)(iii) or (iv) if that projectile or projectile core is exempted under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code. The director of state police shall exempt a projectile or projectile core under subsection (3)(a)(iii) or (iv) only by a rule promulgated in compliance with the administrative procedures act of 1969, Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, being §§ 24.201 to 24.328 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

§ 750.224e. Conversion of semiautomatic firearm to fully automatic firearm; prohibited acts; penalty; applicability; "fully automatic firearm", "licensed collector", and "semiautomatic firearm" defined.

(1) A person shall not knowingly do any of the following:

(a) Manufacture, sell, distribute, or possess or attempt to manufacture, sell, distribute, or possess a device that is designed or intended to be used to convert a semiautomatic firearm into a fully automatic firearm.

(b) Demonstrate to another person or attempt to demonstrate to another person how to manufacture or install a device to convert a semiautomatic firearm into a fully automatic firearm.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

(3) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A police agency of this state, or of a local unit of government of this state, or of the United States.

(b) An employee of an agency described in subdivision (a), if the manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession or attempted manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession or demonstration or attempted demonstration is in the course of his or her official duties as an employee of that agency.

(c) The armed forces.

(d) A member or employee of the armed forces, if the manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession or attempted manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession or demonstration or attempted demonstration is in the course of his or her official duties as a member or employee of the armed forces.

(e) A licensed collector who possesses a device that is designed or intended to be used to convert a semiautomatic firearm into a fully automatic firearm that was lawfully owned by that licensed collector before the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section. This subdivision does not permit a licensed collector who lawfully owned a device that is designed or intended to be used to convert a semiautomatic firearm into a fully automatic firearm before the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section to sell or distribute or attempt to sell or distribute that device to another person after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section.

(4) As used in this section

(a) "Fully automatic firearm" means a firearm employing gas pressure or force of recoil to mechanically eject an empty cartridge from the firearm after a shot, and to load the next cartridge from the magazine, without renewed pressure on the trigger for each successive shot.

(b) "Licensed collector" means a person who is licensed under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to acquire, hold, or dispose of firearms as curios or relics.

(c) "Semiautomatic firearm" means a firearm employing gas pressure or force of recoil to mechanically eject an empty cartridge from the firearm after a shot, and to load the next cartridge from the magazine, but requiring renewed pressure on the trigger for each successive shot.

§ 750.224f. Possession of firearm or distribution of ammunition by person convicted of felony; circumstances; penalty; applicability of section to expunged or set aside conviction; definitions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person convicted of a felony shall not possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, carry, ship, receive, or distribute a firearm in this state until the expiration of 3 years after all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The person has paid all fines imposed for the violation.

(b) The person has served all terms of imprisonment imposed for the violation.

(c) The person has successfully completed all conditions of probation or parole imposed for the violation.

(2) A person convicted of a specified felony shall not possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, carry, ship, receive, or distribute a firearm in this state until all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The expiration of 5 years after all of the following circumstances exist:

- (i) The person has paid all fines imposed for the violation.
- (ii) The person has served all terms of imprisonment imposed for the violation.
- (iii) The person has successfully completed all conditions of probation or parole imposed for the violation.
- (b) The person's right to possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, carry, ship, receive, or distribute a firearm has been restored under § 4 of 1927 PA 372, 28.424.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a person convicted of a felony shall not possess, use, transport, sell, carry, ship, or distribute ammunition in this state until the expiration of 3 years after all of the following circumstances exist:
 - (a) The person has paid all fines imposed for the violation.
 - (b) The person has served all terms of imprisonment imposed for the violation.
 - (c) The person has successfully completed all conditions of probation or parole imposed for the violation.
- (4) A person convicted of a specified felony shall not possess, use, transport, sell, carry, ship, or distribute ammunition in this state until all of the following circumstances exist:
 - (a) The expiration of 5 years after all of the following circumstances exist:
 - (i) The person has paid all fines imposed for the violation.
 - (ii) The person has served all terms of imprisonment imposed for the violation.
 - (iii) The person has successfully completed all conditions of probation or parole imposed for the violation.
 - (b) The person's right to possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, carry, ship, receive, or distribute ammunition has been restored under § 4 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.424.
- (5) A person who possesses, uses, transports, sells, purchases, carries, ships, receives, or distributes a firearm in violation of this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.
- (6) A person who possesses, uses, transports, sells, carries, ships, or distributes ammunition in violation of this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.
- (7) Any single criminal transaction where a person possesses, uses, transports, sells, carries, ships, or distributes ammunition in violation of this section, regardless of the amount of ammunition involved, constitutes 1 offense.
- (8) This section does not apply to a conviction that has been expunged or set aside, or for which the person has been pardoned, unless the expunction, order, or pardon expressly provides that the person shall not possess a firearm or ammunition.
- (9) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Ammunition" means any projectile that, in its current state, may be expelled from a firearm by an explosive.
 - (b) "Felony" means a violation of a law of this state, or of another state, or of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for 4 years or more, or an attempt to violate such a law.
- (10) As used in subsections (2) and (4), "specified felony" means a felony in which 1 or more of the following circumstances exist:
 - (a) An element of that felony is the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.
 - (b) An element of that felony is the unlawful manufacture, possession, importation, exportation, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance.
 - (c) An element of that felony is the unlawful possession or distribution of a firearm.
 - (d) An element of that felony is the unlawful use of an explosive.
 - (e) The felony is burglary of an occupied dwelling, or breaking and entering an occupied dwelling, or arson.

§ 750.226. Firearm or dangerous weapon; carrying with unlawful intent.

- (1) A person shall not, with intent to use the same unlawfully against the person of another, go armed with a pistol or other firearm, or a pneumatic gun, ...or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument.
- (2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500.

§ 750.227. Concealed weapons; carrying; penalty.

- (2) A person shall not carry a pistol concealed on or about his or her person, or, whether concealed or otherwise, in a vehicle operated or occupied by the person, except in his or her dwelling house, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person, without a license to carry the pistol as provided by law and if licensed, shall not carry the pistol in a place or manner inconsistent with any restrictions upon such license.
- (3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,500.

§ 750.227a. Pistols; unlawful possession by licensee. Any person licensed in accordance with law to carry a pistol because he is engaged in the business of protecting the person or property of another, except peace officers of the United States, the state or any subdivision of the state railroad policemen appointed and commissioned under the provisions of Act No. 114 of the Public Acts of 1941, being §§ 470.51 to 470.61 of the Compiled Laws of 1948 or those in the military service of the United States, who shall have a pistol in his possession while not actually engaged in the business of protecting the person or property of another, except in his dwelling house or on other land possessed by him, is guilty of a

felony. This section shall not be construed to prohibit such person from carrying an unloaded pistol to or from his place of employment by the most direct route.

§ 750.227b. Carrying or possessing firearm when committing or attempting to commit felony; "law enforcement officer" defined.

(1) A person who carries or has in his or her possession a firearm when he or she commits or attempts to commit a felony, except a violation of § 223, 227, 227a, or 230, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for 2 years. Upon a second conviction under this subsection, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for 5 years. Upon a third or subsequent conviction under this subsection, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) A person who carries or has in his or her possession a pneumatic gun and uses that pneumatic gun in furtherance of committing or attempting to commit a felony, except a violation of § 223, 227, 227a, or 230, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for 2 years. Upon a second conviction under this subsection, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for 5 years. Upon a third or subsequent conviction under this subsection, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) A term of imprisonment prescribed by this section is in addition to the sentence imposed for the conviction of the felony or the attempt to commit the felony and shall be served consecutively with and preceding any term of imprisonment imposed for the conviction of the felony or attempt to commit the felony.

(4) A term of imprisonment imposed under this section shall not be suspended. The person subject to the sentence mandated by this section is not eligible for parole or probation during the mandatory term imposed under subsection (1) or (2).

(5) This section does not apply to a law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a firearm while in the official performance of his or her duties and who is in the performance of those duties. As used in this subsection, "law enforcement officer" means a person who is regularly employed as a member of a duly authorized police agency or other organization of the United States, this state, or a city, county, township, or village of this state and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of this state.

§ 750.227c. Transporting or possessing loaded firearm in or upon vehicle; violation as misdemeanor; penalty; applicability to person violating § 312.10(1)(g).

(1) Except as otherwise permitted by law, a person shall not transport or possess in or upon a sailboat or a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, or any other vehicle propelled by mechanical means either of the following:

(a) A firearm, other than a pistol, that is loaded.

(b) A pneumatic gun that is loaded and expels a metallic BB or metallic pellet greater than .177 caliber.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

§ 750.227d. Transporting or possessing firearm in or upon motor vehicle or self-propelled vehicle designed for land travel; conditions; violation as misdemeanor; penalty.

(1) Except as otherwise permitted by law, a person shall not transport or possess in or upon a motor vehicle or any self-propelled vehicle designed for land travel either of the following:

(A) A firearm, other than a pistol, unless the firearm is unloaded and is 1 or more of the following:

(i) Taken down.

(ii) Enclosed in a case.

(iii) Carried in the trunk of the vehicle.

(iv) Inaccessible from the interior of the vehicle.

(B) A pneumatic gun that expels a metallic BB or metallic pellet greater than .177 caliber unless the pneumatic gun is unloaded and is 1 or more of the following:

(i) Taken down.

(ii) Enclosed in a case.

(iii) Carried in the trunk of the vehicle.

(iv) Inaccessible from the interior of the vehicle.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

§ 750.228. Ownership of pistol greater than 26 inches in length; conditions; election to have firearm not considered as pistol.

(1) A person may lawfully own, possess, carry, or transport as a pistol a firearm greater than 26 inches in length if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The person registered the firearm as a pistol under § 2 or 2a of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422 and 28.422a, before January 1, 2013.

(b) The person who registered the firearm as described in subdivision (a) has maintained registration of the firearm since January 1, 2013 without lapse.

(c) The person possesses a copy of the license or record issued to him or her under § 2 or 2a of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422 and 28.422a.

(2) A person who satisfies all of the conditions listed under subsection (1) nevertheless may elect to have the firearm not

be considered to be a pistol. A person who makes the election under this subsection shall notify the department of state police of the election in a manner prescribed by that department.

§ 750.229. Pistols accepted in pawn, by second-hand dealer or junk dealer. Any pawnbroker who shall accept a pistol in pawn, or any second-hand or junk dealer, as defined in Act No. 350 of the Public Acts of 1917, who shall accept a pistol and offer or display the same for resale, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 750.230. Firearms; altering, removing, or obliterating marks of identity; presumption. A person who shall wilfully alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark of identity of a pistol or other firearm, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or fine of not more than \$1,000. Possession of a firearm upon which the number shall have been altered, removed, or obliterated, other than an antique firearm as defined by § 231a(2)(a) or (b), shall be presumptive evidence that the possessor has altered, removed, or obliterated the same.

§ 750.231a. Exceptions to MCL 750.227(2); "antique firearm" defined.

(1) Subsection (2) of § 227 does not apply to any of the following:

(a) To a person holding a valid license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by his or her state of residence except where the pistol is carried in nonconformance with a restriction appearing on the license.

(b) To the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols as merchandise by an authorized agent of a person licensed to manufacture firearms.

(c) To a person carrying an antique firearm, completely unloaded in a closed case or container designed for the storage of firearms in the trunk of a vehicle.

(d) To a person while transporting a pistol for a lawful purpose that is licensed by the owner or occupant of the motor vehicle in compliance with § 2 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422, and the pistol is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in the trunk of the vehicle.

(e) To a person while transporting a pistol for a lawful purpose that is licensed by the owner or occupant of the motor vehicle in compliance with § 2 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422, and the pistol is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in a vehicle that does not have a trunk and is not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle.

(2) As used in this section, "antique firearm" means either of the following:

(i) A firearm not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, including a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system or replica of such a firearm, whether actually manufactured before or after 1898.

(ii) A firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

§ 750.231b. Sale and safety inspection; persons exempt. Sections 223 and 228 do not apply to a duly authorized police or correctional agency of the United States or of the state or any subdivision thereof, nor to the army, air force, navy or marine corps of the United States, nor to organizations authorized by law to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, nor to the national guard, armed forces reserves or other duly authorized military organizations, nor to a member of such agencies or organizations for weapons used by him for the purposes of such agencies or organizations, nor to a person holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state, nor to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols as merchandise by an authorized agent of a person licensed to manufacture firearms.

§ 750.232. Purchasers of firearms; registration. Registration of purchasers of pistols, etc. Any person engaged in any way or to any extent in the business of selling at retail, guns, pistols, other fire-arms or silencers for fire-arms who shall fail or neglect to keep a register in which shall be entered the name, age, occupation and residence (if residing in the city with the street number of such residence) of each and every purchaser of such guns, pistols, other fire-arms or silencers for fire-arms together with the number or other mark of identification, if any, on such gun, pistol, other fire-arms or silencer for fire-arms, which said register shall be open to the inspection of all peace officers at all times, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 750.232a. Obtaining pistol in violation of § 28.422; intentionally making material false statement on application for license to purchase pistol; using or attempting to use false identification or identification of another person to purchase firearm; penalties.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person who obtains a pistol in violation of § 2 of Act No. 372 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, being § 28.422 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who obtained a pistol in violation of § 2 of Act No. 372 of the Public Acts of 1927 before the effective date of the 1990 amendatory act that added this subsection, who has not been convicted of that violation, and who obtains a license as required under § 2 of Act No. 372 of the Public Acts of 1927 within 90 days after the effective date of the 1990 amendatory act that added this subsection.

(3) A person who intentionally makes a material false statement on an application for a license to purchase a pistol under § 2 of Act No. 372 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

(4) A person who uses or attempts to use false identification or the identification of another person to purchase a firearm is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

§ 750.233. Pointing or aiming firearm at another person; misdemeanor; penalty; exception; "peace officer defined."

(1) A person who intentionally but without malice points or aims a firearm at or toward another person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(2) This section does not apply to a peace officer of this state or another state, or of a local unit of government of this state or another state, or of the United States, performing his or her duties as a peace officer. As used in this section, "peace officer" means that term as defined in § 215.

§ 750.234. Firearm; discharge; intentionally aimed without malice; misdemeanor; penalty; exception; "peace officer" defined.

(1) A person who discharges a firearm while it is intentionally but without malice aimed at or toward another person, without injuring another person, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(2) This section does not apply to a peace officer of this state or another state, or of a local unit of government of this state or another state, or of the United States, performing his or her duties as a peace officer. As used in this section, "peace officer" means that term as defined in § 215.

§ 750.234a. Intentionally discharging firearm from motor vehicle, snowmobile, or off-road as crime; penalty; exceptions; other violation; consecutive terms; self-defense "peace officer" defined.

(1) An individual who intentionally discharges a firearm from a motor vehicle, a snowmobile, or an off-road vehicle is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) If the violation endangers the safety of another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(b) If the violation causes any physical injury to another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000, or both.

(c) If the violation causes the serious impairment of a body function of another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both.

(d) If the violation causes the death of another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A peace officer of this state or another state, or of a local unit of government of this state or another state, or of the United States, performing his or her duties as a peace officer while on or off a scheduled work shift as a peace officer.

(b) An individual who discharges a firearm in self-defense or the defense of another individual.

(3) This section does not prohibit an individual from being charged with, convicted of, or punished for any other violation of law that is committed by that individual while violating this section.

(4) A term of imprisonment imposed for a violation of this section may run consecutively to any term of imprisonment imposed for another violation arising from the same transaction.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Peace officer" means that term as defined in § 215.

(b) "Serious impairment of a body function" means that term as defined in § 58c of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.58c.

§ 750.234b. Intentionally discharging firearm at dwelling or potentially occupied structure as felony; penalty; exceptions; other violation; consecutive terms; definitions.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an individual who intentionally discharges a firearm at a facility that he or she knows or has reason to believe is a dwelling or a potentially occupied structure, whether or not the dwelling or structure is actually occupied at the time the firearm is discharged, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(2) An individual who intentionally discharges a firearm in a facility that he or she knows or has reason to believe is a dwelling or a potentially occupied structure, in reckless disregard for the safety of any individual and whether or not the dwelling or structure is actually occupied at the time the firearm is discharged, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(3) If an individual violates subsection (1) or (2) and causes any physical injury to another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000, or both.

(4) If an individual violates subsection (1) or (2) and causes the serious impairment of a body function of another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both.

(5) If an individual violates subsection (1) or (2) and causes the death of another individual, the individual is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years.

(6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a peace officer of this state or another state, or of a local unit of government of

this state or another state, or of the United States, performing his or her duties as a peace officer.

(7) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to an individual who discharges a firearm in self-defense or the defense of another individual.

(8) This section does not prohibit an individual from being charged with, convicted of, or punished for any other violation of law that is committed by that individual while violating this section.

(9) A term of imprisonment imposed for a violation of this section may run consecutively to any term of imprisonment imposed for another violation arising from the same transaction.

(10) As used in this section:

(a) "Dwelling" means a facility habitually used by 1 or more individuals as a place of abode, whether or not an individual is present in the facility.

(b) "Peace officer" means that term as defined in § 215.

(c) "Potentially occupied structure" means a structure that a reasonable person knows or should know is likely to be occupied by 1 or more individuals due to its nature, function, or location.

(d) "Serious impairment of a body function" means that term as defined in § 58c of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.58c.

§ 750.234c. Intentionally discharging firearm at emergency or law enforcement vehicle as felony; penalty; "emergency or law enforcement vehicle" defined.

(1) An individual who intentionally discharges a firearm at a motor vehicle that he or she knows or has reason to believe is an emergency or law enforcement vehicle is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

(2) As used in this section, "emergency or law enforcement vehicle" means 1 or more of the following:

(a) A motor vehicle owned or operated by a fire department of a local unit of government of this state.

(b) A motor vehicle owned or operated by a police agency of the United States, of this state, or of a local unit of government of this state.

(c) A motor vehicle owned or operated by the department of natural resources that is used for law enforcement purposes.

(d) A motor vehicle owned or operated by an entity licensed to provide emergency medical services under part 192 of article 17 of the public health code, Act No. 368 of the Public Acts of 1978, being §§ 333.20901 to 333.20979 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and that is used to provide emergency medical assistance to individuals.

(e) A motor vehicle owned or operated by a volunteer employee or paid employee of an entity described in subdivisions (a) to (c) while the motor vehicle is being used to perform emergency or law enforcement duties for that entity.

§ 750.234d. Possession of firearm on certain premises prohibited; applicability; violation as misdemeanor; penalty.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person shall not possess a firearm on the premises of any of the following:

(a) A depository financial institution or a subsidiary or affiliate of a depository financial institution.

(b) A church or other house of religious worship.

(c) A court.

(d) A theatre.

(e) A sports arena.

(f) A day care center.

(g) A hospital

(h) An establishment licensed under the Michigan liquor control act, Act No. 8 of the Public Acts of the Extra Session of 1933, being §§ 436.1 to 436.58 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(2) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A person who owns, or is employed by or contracted by, an entity described in subsection (1) if the possession of that firearm is to provide security services for that entity.

(b) A peace officer.

(c) A person licensed by this state or another state to carry a concealed weapon.

(d) A person who possesses a firearm on the premises of an entity described in subsection (1) if that possession is with the permission of the owner or an agent of the owner of that entity.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

§ 750.234e. Brandishing firearm in public; applicability; violation as misdemeanor; penalty.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person shall not willfully and knowingly brandish a firearm in public.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to either of the following:

(a) A peace officer lawfully performing his or her duties as a peace officer.

(b) A person lawfully acting in self-defense or defense of another under the self-defense act, 2006 PA 309, MCL 780.971 to 780.974.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

§ 750.234f. Possession of firearm by person less than 18 years of age; exceptions; violation as misdemeanor; penalty.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an individual less than 18 years of age shall not possess a firearm in public except under the direct supervision of an individual 18 years of age or older.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual less than 18 years of age who possesses a firearm in accordance with part 401 (wildlife conservation) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1994, being §§ 324.40101 to 324.40119 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or part 435 (hunting and fishing licensing) of Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1994, being §§ 324.43501 to 324.43561 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. However, an individual less than 18 years of age may possess a firearm without a hunting license while at, or going to or from, a recognized target range or trap or skeet shooting ground if, while going to or from the range or ground, the firearm is enclosed and securely fastened in a case or locked in the trunk of a motor vehicle.

(3) An individual who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not more than \$100, or both.

§ 750.235. Maiming or injuring person by discharging firearm; intentionally aimed without malice; exception; "peace officer defined.

(1) A person who maims or injures another person by discharging a firearm pointed or aimed intentionally but without malice at another person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(2) This section does not apply to a peace officer of this state or another state, or of a local unit of government of this state or another state, or of the United States, performing his or her duties as a peace officer. As used in this section, "peace officer" means that term as defined in § 215.

§ 750.235a. Parent of minor guilty of misdemeanor; conditions; penalty; defense; definitions.

(1) The parent of a minor is guilty of a misdemeanor if all of the following apply:

(a) The parent has custody of the minor.

(b) The minor violates this chapter in a weapon free school zone.

(c) The parent knows that the minor would violate this chapter or the parent acts to further the violation.

(2) An individual convicted under subsection (1) may be punished by 1 or more of the following:

(a) A fine of not more than \$2,000.

(b) Community service for not more than 100 hours.

(c) Probation.

(3) It is a complete defense to a prosecution under this section if the defendant promptly notifies the local law enforcement agency or the school administration that the minor is violating or will violate this chapter in a weapon free school zone.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.

(b) "School" means a public, private, denominational, or parochial school offering developmental kindergarten, kindergarten, or any grade from 1 through 12.

(c) "School property" means a building, playing field, or property used for school purposes to impart instruction to children or used for functions and events sponsored by a school, except a building used primarily for adult education or college extension courses.

(d) "Weapon free school zone" means school property and a vehicle used by a school to transport students to or from school property.

§ 750.236. Spring gun, trap or device; setting. Any person who shall set any spring or other gun, or any trap or device operating by the firing or explosion of gunpowder or any other explosive, and shall leave or permit the same to be left, except in the immediate presence of some competent person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 1 year, or by a fine of not more than \$500, and the killing of any person by the firing of a gun or device so set shall be manslaughter.

§ 750.236a. Computer-assisted shooting; prohibited acts; definitions.

(1) A person in this state shall not do any of the following:

(a) Engage in computer-assisted shooting.

(b) Provide or operate, with or without remuneration, facilities for computer-assisted shooting.

(c) Provide or offer to provide, with or without remuneration, equipment specially adapted for computer-assisted shooting. This subdivision does not prohibit providing or offering to provide any of the following:

(i) General-purpose equipment, including a computer, a camera, fencing, building materials, or a firearm.

(ii) General-purpose computer software, including an operating system and communications programs

(iii) General telecommunications hardware or networking services for computers, including adapters, modems, servers, routers, and other facilities associated with internet access.

(d) Provide or offer to provide, with or without remuneration, an animal for computer-assisted shooting.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Computer-assisted shooting" means the use of a computer or any other device, equipment, or software to remotely control the aiming and discharge of a firearm to kill an animal, whether or not the animal is located in this state.

(b) "Facilities for computer-assisted remote shooting" includes real property and improvements on the property associated with computer-assisted shooting, such as hunting blinds, offices, and rooms equipped to facilitate computer-assisted shooting.

§ 750.236b. Computer-assisted shooting; prohibited conduct; definitions.

(1) A person in this state shall not do any of the following:

- (a) Engage in computer-assisted shooting.
- (b) Provide or operate, with or without remuneration, facilities for computer-assisted shooting.
- (c) Provide or offer to provide, with or without remuneration, equipment specially adapted for computer-assisted shooting. This subdivision does not prohibit providing or offering to provide any of the following:
 - (i) General-purpose equipment, including a computer, a camera, fencing, building materials, or a bow or crossbow.
 - (ii) General-purpose computer software, including an operating system and communications programs.
 - (iii) General telecommunications hardware or networking services for computers, including adapters, modems, servers, routers, and other facilities associated with internet access.
- (d) Provide or offer to provide, with or without remuneration, an animal for computer-assisted shooting.

(2) As used in this section:

- (a) "Computer-assisted shooting" means the use of a computer or any other device, equipment, or software to remotely control the aiming and discharge of a bow or crossbow to kill an animal, whether or not the animal is located in this state.
- (b) "Facilities for computer-assisted remote shooting" includes real property and improvements on the property associated with computer-assisted shooting, such as hunting blinds, offices, and rooms equipped to facilitate computer-assisted shooting.

§ 750.236c. Violation of MCL 750.236a or 750.236b; penalty; forfeiture.

- (1) A person who violates § 236a or 236b is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.
- (2) A person who has been convicted of violating § 236a or 236b and subsequently violates either of those sections is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. In addition, the instrumentalities of the crime are subject to forfeiture in the same manner as provided in part 47 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4701 to 600.4709.

§ 750.237. Liquor or controlled substance; possession or use of firearm by person under influence; violation; penalty; chemical analysis.

(1) An individual shall not carry, have in possession or under control, or use in any manner or discharge a firearm under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The individual is under the influence of alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or a combination of alcoholic liquor and a controlled substance.

(b) The individual has an alcohol content of 0.08 or more grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine.

(c) Because of the consumption of alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or a combination of alcoholic liquor and a controlled substance, the individual's ability to use a firearm is visibly impaired.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4), an individual who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100 for carrying or possessing a firearm, or both, and not more than \$500 for using or discharging a firearm, or both.

(3) An individual who violates subsection (1) and causes a serious impairment of a body function of another individual by the discharge or use in any manner of the firearm is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$5,000, or both. ...

(4) An individual who violates subsection (1) and causes the death of another individual by the discharge or use in any manner of a firearm is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not less than \$2,500 or more than \$10,000, or both.

(5) A peace officer who has probable cause to believe an individual violated subsection (1) may require the individual to submit to a chemical analysis of his or her breath, blood, or urine. However, an individual who is afflicted with hemophilia, diabetes, or a condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant under the direction of a physician is not required to submit to a chemical analysis of his or her blood.

(6) Before an individual is required to submit to a chemical analysis under subsection (5), the peace officer shall inform the individual of all of the following:

(a) The individual may refuse to submit to the chemical analysis, but if he or she refuses, the officer may obtain a court order requiring the individual to submit to a chemical analysis.

(b) If the individual submits to the chemical analysis, he or she may obtain a chemical analysis from a person of his or her own choosing.

(7) The failure of a peace officer to comply with the requirements of subsection (6) does not render the results of a chemical analysis inadmissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for violating this section, in a civil action arising out of a violation of this section, or in any administrative proceeding arising out of a violation of this section.

(9) This section does not prohibit the individual from being charged with, convicted of, or sentenced for any other violation

of law arising out of the same transaction as the violation of this section in lieu of being charged with, convicted of, or sentenced for the violation of this section.

§ 750.237a. Individuals engaging in proscribed conduct; violation; penalties; definitions.

(1) An individual who engages in conduct proscribed under § 224, 224a, 224b, 224c, 224e, 226, 227, 227a, 227f, 234a, 234b, or 234c, or who engages in conduct proscribed under § 223(2) for a second or subsequent time, in a weapon free school zone is guilty of a felony punishable by 1 or more of the following:

(a) Imprisonment for not more than the maximum term of imprisonment authorized for the section violated.

(b) Community service for not more than 150 hours.

(c) A fine of not more than 3 times the maximum fine authorized for the section violated.

(2) An individual who engages in conduct proscribed under § 223(1), 224d, 226a, 227c, 227d, 231c, 232a(1) or (4), 233, 234, 234e, 234f, 235, 236, or 237, or who engages in conduct proscribed under § 223(2) for the first time, in a weapon free school zone is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by 1 or more of the following:

(a) Imprisonment for not more than the maximum term of imprisonment authorized for the section violated or 93 days, whichever is greater.

(b) Community service for not more than 100 hours.

(c) A fine of not more than \$2,000 or the maximum fine authorized for the section violated, whichever is greater.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to conduct proscribed under a section enumerated in those subsections to the extent that the proscribed conduct is otherwise exempted or authorized under this chapter.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), an individual who possesses a weapon in a weapon free school zone is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by 1 or more of the following:

(a) Imprisonment for not more than 93 days.

(b) Community service for not more than 100 hours.

(c) A fine of not more than \$2,000.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An individual employed by or contracted by a school if the possession of that weapon is to provide security services for the school.

(b) A peace officer.

(c) An individual licensed by this state or another state to carry a concealed weapon.

(d) An individual who possesses a weapon provided by a school or a school's instructor on school property for purposes of providing or receiving instruction in the use of that weapon.

(e) An individual who possesses a firearm on school property if that possession is with the permission of the school's principal or an agent of the school designated by the school's principal or the school board.

(f) An individual who is 18 years of age or older who is not a student at the school and who possesses a firearm on school property while transporting a student to or from the school if any of the following apply:

(i) The individual is carrying an antique firearm, completely unloaded, in a wrapper or container in the trunk of a vehicle while en route to or from a hunting or target shooting area or function involving the exhibition, demonstration or sale of antique firearms.

(ii) The individual is carrying a firearm unloaded in a wrapper or container in the trunk of the person's vehicle, while in possession of a valid Michigan hunting license or proof of valid membership in an organization having shooting range facilities, and while en route to or from a hunting or target shooting area.

(iii) The person is carrying a firearm unloaded in a wrapper or container in the trunk of the person's vehicle from the place of purchase to his or her home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his or her home or place of business, or in moving goods from one place of abode or business to another place of abode or business.

(iv) The person is carrying an unloaded firearm in the passenger compartment of a vehicle that does not have a trunk, if the person is otherwise complying with the requirements of subparagraph (ii) or (iii) and the wrapper or container is not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Antique firearm" means either of the following:

(i) A firearm not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, including a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system or a replica of such a firearm, whether actually manufactured before or after the year 1898.

(ii) A firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(b) "School" means a public, private, denominational, or parochial school offering developmental kindergarten, kindergarten, or any grade from 1 through 12.

(c) "School property" means a building, playing field, or property used for school purposes to impart instruction to children or used for functions and events sponsored by a school, except a building used primarily for adult education or college extension courses.

(d) "Weapon" includes, but is not limited to, a pneumatic gun.

(e) "Weapon free school zone" means school property and a vehicle used by a school to transport students to or from school property.

§ 750.238. Search warrant. When complaint shall be made on oath to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases that any pistol or other weapon or device mentioned in this chapter is unlawfully possessed or carried by any person, such magistrate shall, if he be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe the matters in said complaint be true, issue his warrant directed to any peace officer, commanding him to search the person or place described in such complaint, and if such pistol, weapon or device be there found, to seize and hold the same as evidence of a violation of this chapter.

§ 750.239. Forfeiture of weapons; disposal; immunity from civil liability.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) and subject to § 239a, all pistols, weapons, or devices carried, possessed, or used contrary to this chapter are forfeited to the state and shall be turned over to the department of state police for disposition as determined appropriate by the director of the department of state police or his or her designated representative.

(2) The director of the department of state police shall dispose of firearms under this section by 1 of the following methods:

(a) By conducting a public auction in which firearms received under this section may be purchased at a sale conducted in compliance with § 4708 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4708, by individuals authorized by law to possess those firearms.

(b) By destroying them.

(c) By any other lawful manner prescribed by the director of the department of state police.

(3) Before disposing of a firearm under this section, the director of the department of state police shall do both of the following:

(a) Determine through the law enforcement information network whether the firearm has been reported lost or stolen. If the firearm has been reported lost or stolen and the name and address of the owner can be determined, the director of the department of state police shall provide 30 days' written notice of his or her intent to dispose of the firearm under this section to the owner, and allow the owner to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm.

(b) Provide 30 days' notice to the public on the department of state police website of his or her intent to dispose of the firearm under this section. The notice shall include a description of the firearm and shall state the firearm's serial number, if the serial number can be determined. The department of state police shall allow the owner of the firearm to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm. The 30-day period required under this subdivision is in addition to the 30-day period required under subdivision (a).

§ 750.239a. Disposition of seized weapon; immunity from civil liability; "law enforcement agency" defined.

(1) A law enforcement agency that seizes or otherwise comes into possession of a firearm or a part of a firearm subject to disposal under § 239 may, instead of forwarding the firearm or part of a firearm to the director of the department of state police or his or her designated representative for disposal under that section, retain that firearm or part of a firearm for the following purposes:

(a) For legal sale or trade to a federally licensed firearm dealer. The proceeds from any sale or trade under this subdivision shall be used by the law enforcement agency only for law enforcement purposes. The law enforcement agency shall not sell or trade a firearm or part of a firearm under this subdivision to any individual who is a member of that law enforcement agency unless the individual is a federally licensed firearms dealer and the sale is made pursuant to a public auction.

(b) For official use by members of the seizing law enforcement agency who are employed as peace officers. A firearm or part of a firearm shall not be sold under this subdivision.

(2) A law enforcement agency that sells or trades any pistol to a licensed dealer under subsection (1)(a) or retains any pistol under subsection (1)(b) shall complete a record of the transaction under § 2 or § 2a, as applicable.

(3) A law enforcement agency that sells or trades a firearm or part of a firearm under this section shall retain a receipt of the sale or trade for a period of not less than 7 years. The law enforcement agency shall make all receipts retained under this subsection available for inspection by the department of state police upon demand and for auditing purposes by the state and the local unit of government of which the agency is a part.

(4) Before disposing of a firearm under this section, the law enforcement agency shall do both of the following:

(a) Determine through the law enforcement information network whether the firearm has been reported lost or stolen. If the firearm has been reported lost or stolen and the name and address of the owner can be determined, the law enforcement agency shall provide 30 days' written notice of its intent to dispose of the firearm under this section to the owner, and allow the owner to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm. If the police agency determines that a serial number has been altered or has been removed or obliterated from the firearm, the police agency shall submit the firearm to the department of state police or a forensic laboratory for serial number verification or restoration to determine legal ownership.

(b) Provide 30 days' notice to the public on a website maintained by the law enforcement agency of its intent to dispose of the firearm under this section. The notice shall include a description of the firearm and shall state the firearm's serial number, if the serial number can be determined. The law enforcement agency shall allow the owner of the firearm to claim the firearm within that 30-day period if he or she is authorized to possess the firearm. The 30-day period required under this subdivision is in addition to the 30-day period required under subdivision (a).

(5) The law enforcement agency is immune from civil liability for disposing of a firearm in compliance with this section.

(6) As used in this section, "law enforcement agency" means any agency that employs peace officers.

§ 750.329 Discharging firearm pointed or aimed at another person resulting in death; manslaughter; exception; "peace officer" defined.

(1) A person who wounds, maims, or injures another person by discharging a firearm that is pointed or aimed intentionally but without malice at another person is guilty of manslaughter if the wounds, maiming, or injuries result in death.

(2) This section does not apply to a peace officer of this state or another state, or of a local unit of government of this state or another state, or of the United States, performing his or her duties as a peace officer. As used in this section, "peace officer" means that term as defined in § 215.

§ 750.357b Committing larceny by stealing firearm of another person as felony; penalty. A person who commits larceny by stealing the firearm of another person is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both.

§ 750.479b Taking of firearm or other weapon from peace officer or corrections officer; penalty; commission of other violation; consecutive terms of imprisonment; definitions.

(1) An individual who takes a weapon other than a firearm from the lawful possession of a peace officer or a corrections officer is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500, or both, if all of the following circumstances exist at the time the weapon is taken:

(a) The individual knows or has reason to believe the person from whom the weapon is taken is a peace officer or a corrections officer.

(b) The peace officer or corrections officer is performing his or her duties as a peace officer or a corrections officer.

(c) The individual takes the weapon without consent of the peace officer or corrections officer.

(d) The peace officer or corrections officer is authorized by his or her employer to carry the weapon in the line of duty.

(2) An individual who takes a firearm from the lawful possession of a peace officer or a corrections officer is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, if all of the following circumstances exist at the time the firearm is taken:

(a) The individual knows or has reason to believe the person from whom the firearm is taken is a peace officer or a corrections officer.

(b) The peace officer or corrections officer is performing his or her duties as a peace officer or a corrections officer.

(c) The individual takes the firearm without the consent of the peace officer or corrections officer.

(d) The peace officer or corrections officer is authorized by his or her employer to carry the firearm in the line of duty.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Corrections officer" means a prison or jail guard or other employee of a jail or a state or federal correctional facility, who performs duties involving the transportation, care, custody, or supervision of prisoners.

(b) "Peace officer" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A police officer of this state or a political subdivision of this state.

(ii) A police officer of any entity of the United States.

(iii) The sheriff of a county of this state or the sheriff's deputy.

(iv) A public safety officer of a college or university who is authorized by the governing board of that college or university to enforce state law and the rules and ordinances of that college or university.

(v) A conservation officer of the department of natural resources.

(vi) A conservation officer of the United States department of interior.

§ 750.528a. Firearm or explosive or incendiary device; teaching or demonstrating use, application, or construction in furtherance of civil disorder; unlawful assembly; applicability of section; violation as felony.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Civil disorder" means any public disturbance involving the use of any firearm, explosive, or incendiary device by 3 or more assembled persons that causes an immediate danger to, or that results in damage or injury to, any property or person.

(c) "Firearm" means any weapon that will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive.

(2) A person shall not teach or demonstrate to another person the use, application, or construction of any firearm, or any explosive or incendiary device, if that person knows, has reason to know, or intends that what is taught or demonstrated will be used in, or in furtherance of, a civil disorder.

(3) A person shall not assemble with 1 or more persons for the purpose of training with, practicing with, or being instructed in the use of any firearm, or any explosive or incendiary device, if that person intends to use that firearm or device in, or in furtherance of, a civil disorder.

(4) This section does not apply to any act of a law enforcement officer that is performed in the lawful performance of his or her official duties as a law enforcement officer, or any activity of any hunting club, rifle club, rifle range, pistol range, shooting range, or other program or individual instruction intended to teach the safe handling or use of firearms, archery equipment, or other weapons or techniques employed in connection with lawful sports, self-defense, or other lawful activities.

(5) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony.

§ 750.535b Transporting or shipping stolen firearm or stolen ammunition as felony; receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, disposing of, pledging, or accepting as security for a loan a stolen firearm as felony; penalties.

(1) A person who transports or ships a stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, knowing that the firearm or ammunition was stolen, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

(2) A person who receives, conceals, stores, barter, sells, disposes of, pledges, or accepts as security for a loan a stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, knowing that the firearm or ammunition was stolen, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

**Chapter 752 Crimes and Offenses
Act 10 of 1952 Death or Injuries from Firearms**

§ 752.842 Firearms; discharging; injuries. Any person who discharges a firearm and thereby injures or fatally wounds another person, or has reason to believe he has injured or fatally wounded another person, shall immediately stop at the scene and shall give his name and address to the injured person, or any member of his party, and shall render to the person so injured immediate assistance and reasonable assistance in securing medical and hospital care and transportation for such injured person.

§ 752.843 Firearms; report of injury or death. Every person who shall have caused or been involved in an accident in which a human being was killed or injured by means of a firearm, shall, in addition to complying with the provisions of § 2 of this act, immediately thereafter report such injury or death to the nearest office of the state police, or to the sheriff of the county wherein the death or injury occurred, unless such person be physically incapable of making the required report, in which event it shall be the duty of such person or persons to designate an agent to file the report. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, upon receipt of the report herein required, to transmit the same forthwith to the nearest office of the state police.

§ 752.845 Firearms; injury to person, penalty, suspension of hunting privileges. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$100 and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. In addition to any fine or imprisonment, the court may suspend the hunting privileges of such person for a period of not to exceed 3 years from the date of conviction.

§ 752.861 Careless, reckless or negligent use of firearms; penalty. Any person who, because of carelessness, recklessness or negligence, but not wilfully or wantonly, shall cause or allow any firearm under his immediate control, to be discharged so as to kill or injure another person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 2 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, in the discretion of the court.

§ 752.862 Careless, reckless or negligent use of firearms; injury of property; penalty. Any person who, because of carelessness, recklessness or negligence, but not wilfully or wantonly, shall cause or allow any firearm under his control to be discharged so as to destroy or injure the property of another, real or personal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days or by a fine of not more than \$100, if the injury to such property shall not exceed the sum of \$50, but in the event that such injury shall exceed the sum of \$50, then said offense shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

§ 752.863a Reckless, wanton use or negligent discharge of firearm; penalty. Any person who shall recklessly or heedlessly or wilfully or wantonly use, carry, handle or discharge any firearm without due caution and circumspection for the rights, safety or property of others shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Chapters 760-777 Code of Criminal Procedure
Act 175 of 1927 Code of Criminal Procedure**

§ 765.6b Release of defendant subject to protective conditions; contents of order; purchase or possession of firearm; entering or removing order from LEIN; order to wear electronic monitoring device; other orders; definitions; authority to impose other conditions not limited; "LEIN" defined.

(1) A judge or district court magistrate may release a defendant under this subsection subject to conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of 1 or more named persons. If a judge or district court magistrate releases a defendant under this subsection subject to protective conditions, the judge or district court magistrate shall make a finding of the need for protective conditions and inform the defendant on the record, either orally or by a writing that is personally delivered to the defendant, of the specific conditions imposed and that if the defendant violates a condition of release, he or she will be subject to arrest without a warrant and may have his or her bail forfeited or revoked and new conditions of release imposed, in addition to the penalty provided under § 3f of chapter XI and any other penalties that may be imposed if the defendant is found in contempt of court.

(3) An order or amended order issued under this subsection and subsection (1) may impose a condition that the defendant not purchase or possess a firearm. However, if the court orders the defendant to carry or wear an electronic monitoring device as a condition of release as described in subsection (6), the court shall also impose a condition that the defendant not purchase or possess a firearm.