Michigan

Shall Issue: Yes
Must Inform Officer Immediately: Yes
(See Must Inform Section)

Note: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia have “Permitless Carry.” Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry concealed in these states without a Permit/License. Check each states page for more information and any restrictions that may apply.

North Dakota and Wyoming have “Permitless Carry” for their Residents only.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Michigan honors all other states Resident Permits/Licenses to carry concealed firearms.

Michigan Does Not Honor Non-Resident Permits/Licenses. You must be a resident of the state that issued your Permit/License for that Permit/License to be valid in Michigan.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

28.422 License to Purchase, Carry, Possess, or Transport Pistol; Issuance; Qualifications; Applications; Sale of Pistol; Exemptions; Nonresidents; Basic Pistol Safety Brochure; Forging Application; Implementation During Business Hours.

(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).

www.handgunlaw.us
How to Apply for a Permit

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. Each applicant shall pay an application and licensing fee for Initial or Renewal of $115.00.

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

1. A concealed pistol license application form provided by the director of the department of state police.
2. The fingerprint cards under section 5b(10), if required.
3. Written information regarding the procedures involved in obtaining a license to carry a concealed pistol.
4. Written information identifying entities that offer the training required under section 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.

Am. 2015, Act 3, Eff. Dec. 1,

28.425k (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.....


28.425b (7) (b) .....If the individual 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 residency requirement 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 individual 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 individual is lawfully registered to vote in this state.
(iii) The individual is on active duty status with the United States armed forces and is stationed outside of this state, but the individual’s home of record is in this state.
(iv) The individual 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.

28.425a (4) A county clerk shall issue an emergency license to carry a concealed pistol to an individual if the individual has obtained a personal protection order issued under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised
judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, or to that individual if a county sheriff determines that there is clear and convincing evidence to believe the safety of the individual or the safety of a member of the individual’s family or household is endangered by the individual’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 individual or member of the individual’s family or household.

28.425  (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.

28.425b  (1) The State has 45 days to issue a permit.

Note: All the forms and information you should need to apply should be in the “Permit Application Kit” given out by the County Clerk. They “should” have a listing of Certified Trainers in the Area. For additional Information on all the forms go Here

Genesee Co. Clerk  Eaton Co. Clerk  Ingham Co. Clerk  Wayne Co. Clerk

Renewal

Renewal Applicants can apply up to six months in advance of their expiration date. You can renew in-person to the county clerk, by first-class mail to MSP or online through the CPL renewal Online with MSP.

Those eligible to submit their CPL renewal application online will receive a renewal notice through the U.S. mail from the county clerk that issued their CPL containing a PIN. Once in receipt of the PIN, CPL applicants may proceed to www.michigan.gov/cplrenewal to submit their renewal application. CPL holders who receive renewal notices not containing a PIN are not eligible to renew online. However, you may submit a completed CPL renewal application, with payment, to the MSP CPL Unit, or renew in person at their county clerk’s office.

Non-Resident Permits

28.425b  (7) (b) …..If the individual 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 residency requirement 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 individual 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 individual is lawfully registered to vote in this state.

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

(iv) The individual 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.

Note: Check with the County Clerk if moving into Michigan with a permit from another state or military
with permanent duty station in Michigan. They should have all the information you need.

**Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License**

**Notice** – The Michigan Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling on July 27, 2018 with the media and RBKAs Orgs reporting that by them upholding the previous court ruling that K-12 schools can ban firearms from their schools. Michigan Open Carry who was a party in the suit is saying “hold on a minute!” You can read what Michigan Open Carry is putting out on the ruling Here. You can read the court opinion Here. The courts have given schools the right to make policy to ban the open carrying of firearms from their premises. State Law already makes Concealed Carry illegal on K-12 Property. The legislature should settle any debate on this issue by passing legislation making the Preemption Law clear on this issue.

**750.222** As used in this chapter:

(c) “Brandish” means to point, wave about, or display in a threatening manner with the intent to induce fear in another person. 2015, Act 28, Eff. Aug. 10, 2015

**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.

Sec. 5o.

(1) Subject to subsection (5), an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol, or who is exempt from licensure under section 12a(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 section, "school" and "school property" mean those terms as defined in section 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.

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

(2) Subject to subsection (5), an individual shall not carry a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology on any of the premises described in subsection (1).

(3) An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol, or who is exempt from licensure under section 12a(h), shall not carry a concealed pistol in violation of R 432.1212 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).


R 432.1212 Weapons in Casino.

(1) An individual may not carry a firearm or other weapon in a casino, except for the following entities:

   (a) State, county, city, township, or village law enforcement officers, as defined in section 2(e) of Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, being § 28.601 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

   (b) Federal law enforcement officers, as defined in 5 U.S.C. § 8331.

   (c) Armored car personnel picking up or delivering currency at secured areas.

(2) Law enforcement officers conducting official duties within a casino shall, to the extent practicable, advise the Michigan state police gaming section of their presence.

(3) Private casino security personnel may carry handcuffs while on duty in a casino. History: 1998-2000 AACS.

Administrative Order 2001-1 of the Michigan Supreme Court: "Weapons are not permitted in any courtroom, office, or other space used for official court business or by judicial employees unless the chief judge or other person designated by the chief judge has given prior approval consistent with the court’s written policy."

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.

(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. 2008, Act 537, Eff. Mar. 31, 2009

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the USA Page.

Note: See AG Opinions/Ct Case Section on Ruling that University of MI can ban Firearms. All
Colleges/Universities besides the three listed may have the authority to ban firearms on their campus. Under
Michigan law there are many different opinions on what schools have this authority and what ones don’t and
even if some do/don’t have authority. It has to do with how the schools were established. As you can see in
the Places Off Limits Section above the MI State Police state no firearms in Dorms or Classrooms. This is
state law but the Colleges/Universities have made rules/regs that do have the force of law that can go beyond
what state law states. From all Handgunlaw.us is hearing for this to be settled one way or the other will require a court case. Until that time check with the College/University to find their rules/regs on firearms.

MSU, UM and WSU have special status in the MI Constitution and elect their Board of Regents. Since they are elected the state preemption law does not apply to Michigan State University, University of Michigan and Wayne State University. They can pass Ordinances that ban the carry of firearms anywhere on their campus. Ordinances are below.

You can’t carry on any property of the University of Michigan or Wayne State University even with a valid permit/license to carry in the state of Michigan. Michigan State University follows state law and you can have a firearm on you and in your vehicle as long as you do not go into any building on campus if you have a valid permit/license to carry in Michigan.

If Major Streets or Roads travel through the Univ. of MI or Wayne State Univ. you can drive using these streets roads in your travels if you do not stop on Campus. That is the understanding I have received. Do use caution when traveling through Univ. of MI and Wayne State Univ. Property. They have the legal authority to pass ordinances that ban the carrying of firearms on their property.

**Michigan State University**

18.00 Firearms or Weapons
18.01 Possession prohibited; exceptions
18.02 Use of chemicals prohibited
18.03 Use prohibited; exceptions
18.04 Not applicable to police officers
18.05 Relationship to University policy

.01 **Except as permitted by state law regulating firearms**, no person shall possess any firearm or weapon anywhere upon property governed by the Board. Persons residing on property governed by the Board shall store any and all firearms and weapons with the Department of Police and Public Safety.

.02 No person shall possess any chemical, biological, radioactive, or other dangerous substance or compound, with the intent of using the same to injure, molest, or coerce another, anywhere upon property governed by the Board.

.03 The use of any firearm or weapon is prohibited upon property governed by the Board except those areas specifically set aside and supervised at range facilities, or as part of the regular education process, or as outlined in Ordinance 37.02 and its subsections.

.04 This ordinance shall not apply to Police Officers and other legally established law enforcement officers.

.05 This ordinance does not alter the terms of any University policies that regulate the use or possession of firearms.  

**University of Michigan**

**Article X: Weapons**

**Section 1. Scope of Article X**

Article X applies to all property owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the Regents of the University of Michigan and applies regardless of whether the Individual has a concealed weapons permit or is otherwise
authorized by law to possess, discharge, or use any device referenced below.

Section 2. Possession of Firearms, Dangerous Weapons and Knives

Except as otherwise provided in Section 4, no person shall, while on any property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the Regents of the University of Michigan:

(1) possess any firearm or any other dangerous weapon as defined in or interpreted under Michigan law or
(2) wear on his or her person or carry in his or her clothing any knife, sword or machete having a blade
    longer than four (4) inches, or, in the case of a knife with a mechanism to lock the blade in place
    when open, longer than three (3) inches.

Section 3. Discharge or Use of Firearms, Dangerous Weapons and Knives

Except as otherwise provided in Section 4, no person shall discharge or otherwise use any device listed in the preceding section on any property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the Regents of the University of Michigan.

Section 4. Exceptions

(1) Except to the extent regulated under Subparagraph (2), the prohibitions in this Article X do not apply:
   (a) to University employees who are authorized to possess and/or use such a device pursuant to
       Standard Practice Guide 201.94;
   (b) to non-University law enforcement officers of legally established law enforcement agencies or to
       Other non-University employees who, in either situation, are authorized by their employer to
       possess or use such a device during the time the employee is engaged In work requiring such a
       device;
   (c) when someone possess or uses such a device as part of a military or similar uniform or costume In
       connection with a public ceremony or parade or theatrical performance;
   (d) when someone possesses or uses such a device in connection with a regularly scheduled
       educational recreational or training program authorized by the University;
   (e) when someone possess or uses such a device for recreational hunting on property which has been
       designated for such activity by the University provided such possession and use is in strict
       compliance with applicable law; or
   (f) when the Director of the University's Department of Public Safety has waived the prohibition based
       on extraordinary circumstances. Any such waiver must be in writing and must define its scope and
       duration.

(2) The Director of the Department of Public Safety may impose restrictions upon individuals who are
    otherwise authorized to possess or use such a device pursuant to Subsection (1) when the Director
    determines that such restrictions are appropriate under the circumstances.

Section 5. Violation Penalty

A person who violates this Article X is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, punishable by
imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days and no more than sixty (60) days, or by a fine of not more than
fifty dollars ($50.00) or both.

Wayne State University

9.6 Workplace Violence

Policy

Wayne State University is committed to providing a work and educational environment which is free from
threats, assaults or acts of violence. No person will be allowed to harass or assault any other person by
exhibiting violent behavior including, but not limited to, the following:
The University prohibits certain items from being brought onto University property. Those prohibited items include: all types of firearms, switchblade knives, knives with a blade length of more than 3 inches, explosives and any other object carried for the purpose of injuring or intimidating.

Do “No Gun Signs” Have the Force of Law?

“No ???
There is not a law specifically stating that No Gun Signs have the force of law in Michigan. Handgunlaw.us is getting conflicting information from sources in Michigan. Some are stating you could be charged with Trespass if you go by a sign. Others say they have to ask you to leave first. If you don’t leave immediately then you are trespassing. Below are two sources of information. Use caution.

Frequently Asked Question From MCRGO
Michigan Coalition For Responsible Gun Owners.

Q: Is there a specific design for the no gun allowed sign? Does the law say where it has to be placed at a business, such as on the door or adjacent window leading into the business?

A: There are no specifications for "No Guns" or "No Weapons" signs in Michigan law. Under the law, there are two ways for a CPL holder to know that guns are not allowed in a specific location. The first is the list of "Pistol Free Zones" (often colloquially referred to as violent criminal empowerment zones) that we must all memorize, which is part of the CPL statute (Pistol Free Areas).

The second is when the owner or lessor of any real property communicates to us that our guns are not welcome there. That communication must be reasonable in order to be effective. By reasonable, I don't mean polite. I mean that there is an effective means of communicating to us that we are not welcome so long as we are carrying our guns. This can be done with a sign, verbally, or in some kind of printed material.

For instance, if there is a reasonably-sized and located sign in a retail establishment indicating that guns or weapons are not allowed, that would constitute reasonable notice. If an employee of the same establishment actually tells you that you may not carry on the premises, that would constitute reasonable notice. If your employer has an employee handbook or some kind of printed guidelines, and includes a prohibition on guns and/or weapons, that would constitute reasonable notice.

If you choose to ignore any such reasonable notice, then you become a trespasser rather than a business invitee. Trespass can be punished as a crime and/or in civil court, and could affect your CPL licensing status.

Steve Dulan (www.StevenWDulan.com) is a member of the Board of Directors of the MCRGO and the MCRGO Foundation, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the MCRGO Foundation. He is an attorney in private practice in East Lansing and Adjunct Professor of firearms law at The Thomas M. Cooley Law School. as well as an Endowment Member of the NRA.

Also see Question #7 at Michigan Open Carry for their take on No Gun Signs.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a business that is posted that you not just walk away. That business needs to know that they lost your business because of their “No Gun” sign. Giving them a “No Firearms = No Money” card would do just that. You can print free “No Firearms = No Money” cards by going Here.

www.handgunlaw.us
**Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?**

"YES"

28.425f (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.


From MCRGO  (Michigan Coalition for Responsible Gun Owners)

Q: If I am a passenger in a car that is pulled over and I am carrying my pistol, do I have to disclose to the officer who comes up to the driver's window that I am carrying?

A: Yes. MCL 28.425f states: "(3) An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol and who is stopped by a peace officer shall immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a pistol concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle." If the vehicle you are riding in has stopped, you have been stopped, and must disclose immediately to the officer that you are armed. Obviously, you want to state this fact in a businesslike and calm manner. Have some sympathy for the position of the law enforcement officer, and let him or her know that you are disclosing as required by law. Some officers recommend that you hand over your CPL and Driver's License together as your method of disclosing. Remember that you must carry your CPL at all times that you are carrying a concealed pistol, as well as your Driver's License or state-issued ID card.

Q: If I get pulled over by the police while I am lawfully carrying a concealed pistol, is it considered sufficient notice to hand over my Concealed Pistol License (CPL) with my Driver's License?

A: Maybe not.

MCL 28.425f(3) states: "An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol and who is stopped by a peace officer shall immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a pistol concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle." The penalty for a first offense includes a $100 fine, and a CPL suspension of up to six months.

In one recent case, the driver handed his CPL over to the officer who stopped him. He did this because he had been told by a reliable source (an experienced police officer from another jurisdiction) that it is considered dangerous to use the word "gun" when talking to an officer on the road side since officers yell, "Gun!" to one another when a dangerous person displays a firearm. The driver was ticketed for the non-disclosure. In subsequent trial, the dashboard video camera record showed that it was approximately 40 seconds after the officer arrived at the driver's window that the driver verbally disclosed his concealed pistol.

The court found that the simple act of handing over the CPL was not adequate disclosure and that the 40-second delay before verbally disclosing was not "immediate disclosure."

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

**Carry Allowed in these Areas:**

**State Parks:** YES  Act 451 of 1994  324.504 (8)

**State/National Forests:** YES  Act 451 of 1994  324.504 (8)

**State WMA’s:** YES  Act 451 of 1994  324.504 (8)
Road Side Rest Areas:  YES

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

You can not carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a Valid Permit/License to Carry from your state of residence.

750.227  Concealed Weapons; Carrying; Penalty.

(1) A person shall not carry a dagger, dirk, stiletto, a double-edged nonfolding stabbing instrument of any length, or any other dangerous weapon, except a hunting knife adapted and carried as such, concealed on or about his or her person, or whether concealed or otherwise in any 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.

(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 $2,500.00.

750.231a  Exceptions to MCL 750.227(2); Definitions.

(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 section 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 section 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.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal with restrictions. You must have a valid permit/license to carry a loaded handgun in a vehicle in Michigan. For Residents of Michigan without a CPL you must carry a firearm registered to you. For Non Residents if you do not have a permit/license from your state of residents Concealed and/or Open Carry is not an option for you. Places as listed in the “Places Off Limits” above may not apply to those who open carry. (See state orgs for more information on places off limits when open carrying) Those who Open Carry without a valid Permit/License to Carry “Can’t” carry on the property of businesses that sell Alcohol and this includes Grocery Stores that sell alcohol. Open Carry is common in Michigan more so in the rural areas. See the “RV/Car Carry Without a Permit” section for carrying in a vehicle.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can’t have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 18. Check here for carry laws for Michigan from the Michigan State Police. The Michigan State police also put out a Legal Update on Open Carry.

This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Check at www.opencarry.org or go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the State's RKBA Organization/s. Michigan has very active RKBA Orgs which have a lot of www.handgunlaw.us
information. Also see “Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases” Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

Note: Handgunlaw.us advises you to check out MI Open Carry and MCRGO for more detailed information. You will also find info on Open Carry from the CMDA Attorneys & Counselors at Law Here. Also See AG Opinions/Court Case Section Below for AG opinion on Open Carry.

State Preemption

Firearms and Ammunition (Excerpt) Act 319 of 1990
123.1102 Regulation of Pistols or Other Firearms.

Sec. 2. 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.

Also see Capital Area District Library v. Michigan Open Carry, Inc.,

Deadly Force Laws

600.2922b Use of deadly force or other than deadly force by individual in self-defense; immunity from civil liability.
600.2922c Individual sued for using deadly force or force other than deadly force; award of attorney fees and costs; conditions
750.200i Unlawful acts; penalties.
750.200j Additional unlawful acts; penalties.
750.200k Applicability of § 750.200h to 750.200j; exceptions.
768.21c Use of deadly force by individual in own dwelling; "dwelling" defined.
780.951 Individual using deadly force or force other than deadly force; presumption; definitions
780.971 Short title.
780.972 Use of deadly force by individual not engaged in commission of crime; conditions.
780.973 Duty to retreat; effect of act on common law.
780.974 Right to use deadly force; effect of act on common law.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click “Here”

 Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES 28.425o.

Note: A “YES” above means you can carry into places like described below. “NO” means you can’t. Handgunlaw.us definition of “Restaurant Carry” is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday’s or Red Lobster unless posted with “No Gun Signs.” This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol www.handgunlaw.us
and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons

750.224a –Portable Device or Weapon Directing Electrical Current, Impulse, Wave, or Beam; Sale or Possession Prohibited; Exceptions; Use of Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology; Violation; Penalty; Definitions.

Sec. 224a. (Edited for Space Considerations)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, or possess in this state a portable device or weapon from which an electrical current, impulse, wave, or beam may be directed, which current, impulse, wave, or beam is designed to incapacitate temporarily, injure, or kill.

(2) This section does not prohibit any of the following:
   (b) The possession and reasonable use of a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology by an individual who holds a valid license to carry a concealed pistol under section 5b of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425, and who has been trained under subsection (5) in the use, effects, and risks of the device.

(5) An authorized dealer or other person who sells a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology to an individual described in subsection (2)(b) shall verify the individual’s identity and verify that the individual holds a valid concealed pistol license issued under section 5b of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425b, and shall provide to the individual purchasing the device, at the time of the sale, training on the use, effects, and risks of the device. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or a fine of not more than $500.00, or both.

(6) An individual described in subsection (2) shall not use a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology against another person except under circumstances that would justify the individual’s lawful use of physical force. An individual who violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both.

(7) As used in this section:
   (a) “A device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology” means a device to which both of the following apply:
      (i) The device is capable of creating an electro-muscular disruption and is used or intended to be used as a defensive device capable of temporarily incapacitating or immobilizing a person by the direction or emission of conducted energy.
      (ii) The device contains an identification and tracking system that, when the device is initially used, dispenses coded material traceable to the purchaser through records kept by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer of the device has a policy of providing that identification and tracking information to a police agency upon written request by that agency. However, this subdivision does not apply to a launchable device that is used only by law enforcement agencies.

Note: The seller will give you the training. From the way I understand the law the seller is responsible for giving the training so resale by a non dealer may not be legal.

**Chemical Sprays:**

**750.224d**

(1) As used in this section and section 224, “self-defense spray or foam device” means a device to which all of the following apply:

(a) The device is capable of carrying, and ejects, releases, or emits 1 of the following:

   (i) Not more than 35 grams of any combination of orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile and inert ingredients.

   (ii) A solution containing not more than 18% oleoresin capsicum.

   (iii) A solution containing an ultraviolet dye and not more than 18% Oleoresin Capsicum.

(b) The device does not eject, release, or emit any gas or substance that will temporarily or permanently disable, incapacitate, injure, or harm a person with whom the gas or substance comes in contact, other than the substance described in subdivision (a)(i) or (iii).

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who uses a self-defense spray or foam device to eject, release, or emit orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile or oleoresin capsicum at another person is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both.

(3) If a person uses a self-defense spray or foam device during the commission of a crime to eject, release, or emit orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile or oleoresin capsicum at another person is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both.

(4) A person shall not sell a self-defense spray or foam device to a minor. A person 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 $500.00, or both.

(5) Subsection (2) does not prohibit either of the following:

(a) The reasonable use of a self-defense spray or foam device containing not more than 18% oleoresin capsicum by a person who is employed by a county sheriff or a chief of police and who is authorized in writing by the county sheriff or chief of police to carry and use a self-defense spray or foam device and has been trained in the use, effects, and risks of the device, while in performance of his or her official duties.

(b) The reasonable use of either of the following by a person in the protection of a person or property under circumstances that would justify the person’s use of physical force:

   (i) A self-defense spray or foam device containing not more than 18% oleoresin capsicum.

   (ii) A self-defense spray or foam device containing an Ultraviolet dye and not more than 18% oleoresin capsicum.


**LEOSA State Information**

- [Michigan LEOSA Info.](#)
- [Michigan LEOSA Info from the State Police](#)
- [Michigan Commission On Law Enforcement Standards FAQs](#)

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Michigan MCOLES LEOSA Information
Application For Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Certification (MCOLES)

See the LEOSA Section on the USA Page at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- Michigan AG - Park Carry
- Michigan AG - Handgun in Vehicles
- Michigan Appeals Ct on State Preemption
- Michigan AG – Short Barrel Firearms that shoot Shotgun Shells
- Michigan AG – CCW Ammo Restrictions While Hunting
- Michigan AG - AG Opinion on Suppressors
- Michigan Appeals Court Ruling on Stun Guns
- Michigan Appeals Ct on Carry in District Libraries (MI Supreme Ct Refused to hear appeal to this case so this ruling stands)
- Michigan Appeals Ct That Schools Can Ban Carry (12/16)
- Michigan Appeals Ct University of Michigan Can Ban Firearms (6/17)
- Michigan Supreme Ct. – K-12 Schools Banning Firearms (7/18 See Places Off Limits For More Info)
- MI AG Opinion – St. Capitol Comm. Can Ban Firearms from Capitol Building (Added 7/20)
- MI AG Opinion – MI Residents Must Have MI CPL to Legally Carry In MI. (Added 7/20)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry:     YES Parking Lot and Terminal 259.80f
Training Valid for: 5 Years
Time Period to Establish Residency: 6 Months. Waived with permit from another state. 28.425b (7)(b)
Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21
Permit/License Info Public Information: NO
State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: 28.422
State Deadly Force Laws: Act 328 of 1931 750-200h thru 750-200k
State Knife Laws: Act 328 of 1931 750-226 thru 750-226a
Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 750-224a (Chem.) 750--224d (Elect)
Body Armor Laws: 750.227g

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? YES Firearms & Stun Guns. MCL 750.224a
State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: No Statute Found

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES DNR Hunting & Trapping Digest

Notes

What Does MI Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Transporting Firearms, Crossbows, and Bows and Arrows (DNR Regulations)

These rules apply whether your vehicle is parked, stopped, moving or is on private or public property. Firearms must be unloaded in the barrel, and all arrows must be in a quiver when a hunter is afield outside the legal hunting hours.

At all times when carried in or on a motor vehicle, including snowmobiles:

- Rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading and other firearms must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine and enclosed in a case or carried in the trunk of a vehicle.
- Crossbows, slingshots, and bows and arrows must be enclosed in a case or unstrung or carried in the trunk of a vehicle.

At all times, when carried in or on an ORV:

- Rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading and other firearms must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine and enclosed in a case or equipped with and made inoperative by a manufactured keylocked trigger-housing mechanism.
- Crossbows, slingshots, and bows and arrows must be enclosed in a case or unstrung.

At all times, when carried in or on a motor-propelled boat or sailboat:

- Rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading and other firearms must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine when the motor is operating or the boat is under sail.
- Firearms may not be loaded until the forward momentum of the boat has ceased.

Exception: These rules do not apply to a pistol carried under authority of a concealed pistol license or properly carried under authority of a specific exception from the requirement of a concealed pistol license. See Statewide Handgun Regulations.

A percussion cap muzzleloading longarm is considered unloaded if the percussion cap is removed. A flintlock muzzleloading longarm is considered unloaded if the cock is left down and the pan is open. Black powder handguns must be transported as stated above. A muzzleloading firearm that has an electric ignition system is considered unloaded if the battery is removed.

State Emergency Powers

Emergency Powers of Governor (Excerpt)
Act 302 of 1945
AN ACT authorizing the governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the governor with respect thereto; and to prescribe penalties.
The People of the State of Michigan enact:
10.31 Proclamation of state of emergency; promulgation of orders, rules, and regulations; seizure of firearms, ammunition, or other weapons.

Sec. 1. (1) During times of great public crisis, disaster, rioting, catastrophe, or similar public emergency within the state, or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger of a public emergency of that kind, when public safety is imperiled, either upon application of the mayor of a city, sheriff of a county, or the commissioner of the Michigan state police or upon his or her own volition, the governor may proclaim a state of emergency and designate the area involved. After making the proclamation or declaration, the governor may promulgate reasonable orders, rules, and regulations as he or she considers necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation within the affected area under control. Those orders, rules, and regulations may include, but are not limited to, providing for the control of traffic, including public and private transportation, within the area or any section of the area; designation of specific zones within the area in which occupancy and use of buildings and ingress and egress of persons and vehicles may be prohibited or regulated; control of places of amusement and assembly and of persons on public streets and thoroughfares; establishment of a curfew; control of the sale, transportation, and use of alcoholic beverages and liquors; and control of the storage, use, and transportation of explosives or inflammable materials or liquids deemed to be dangerous to public safety.

(2) The orders, rules, and regulations promulgated under subsection (1) are effective from the date and in the manner prescribed in the orders, rules, and regulations and shall be made public as provided in the orders, rules, and regulations. The orders, rules, and regulations may be amended, modified, or rescinded, in the manner in which they were promulgated, from time to time by the governor during the pendency of the emergency, but shall cease to be in effect upon declaration by the governor that the emergency no longer exists.


Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See US Code 42-5207 for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

**Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.**

**Michigan** 18 Y/O 750.234f

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

Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

**Note:** In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See “RV/Car Carry” Section Above for more information.
Michigan does not have a standard Permit/License. It can be a plastic card or paper. I do not know if there is any information on the reverse of these Licenses.

Image above left is a sample image. Image on right has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License. I have been told that the back of both sample fronts is the same.

Updates to this Page

- Reciprocity Link In Links Section Updated. 2nd CCW Source Link to State Removed. No Longer Available.
- All Links Checked.
- Kentucky and South Dakota added to Note under map at top of page as Permitless Carry states.
- Link to All Michigan State Police Legal Updates Added to Links Section.
- Oklahoma added to Note under map at top of page as Permitless Carry state.
- All Quoted MI Statutes in Document Checked Against Current MI Statutes for Accuracy.
- All Links Checked.
- All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed
- Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s Added to Airport Carry/Misc Info Section if Applicable.
- 750.227 Added to RV/Car Carry to Replace 750.227d for much better clarity.
- Idaho moved in Listing Under Map as they allow Permitless Carry for Non-Residents also.
- LEOSA Section Updated.
- 2 Attorney General Opinions Added to AG Opinions/Ct. Case Section.