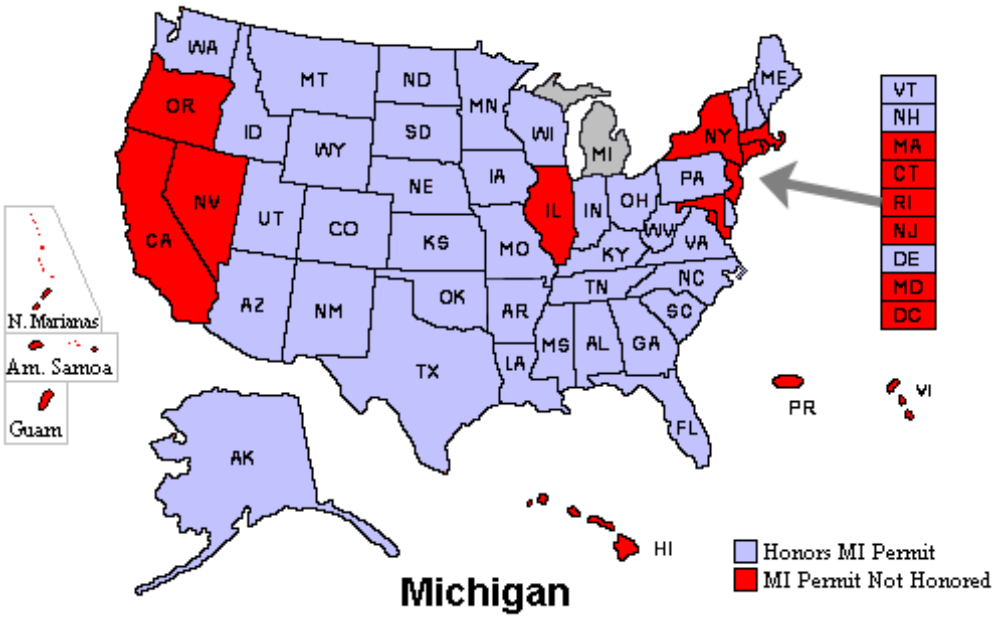
Michigan

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: YES
(See Must Inform Section)



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

Michigan CCW Links√

- State CCW Site
- CCW App/Process Requirements
- Renewal App & Info
- Renew Online
- Forms
- State Statutes
- State Admin Rules
- State Reciprocity Info
- State Attorney General
- MI Firearm Laws
  April 2025
- MSP Legal Update
  On CPL's 12/15
- All MSP Legal Updates
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States
- Last Updated: 9/5/2026

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 or to purchase a firearm; Issuance; Qualifications; Applications; Sale of firearm; 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 the individuals's state of residence to urchase, 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 the individual 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. Am. 2023, Act 37, Eff .Feb. 13, 2024

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

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. 2023, Act 37, Eff.

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.

Am. 2017, Act 95, Eff. Oct. 11, 2017

28.425l **(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. 2017, Act 95, Eff. Oct. 11, 2017

28.425b **(1)** The State has 45 days to issue a permit. Am. 2023, Act 37

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

Links to all Michigan County Clerks CPL Information

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. Renewal Info from the Michigan State Police

Non-Resident Permits

28.425b **(7) (b)** …..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 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, an individual 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. 2023, Act 37, Eff. Feb. 13, 2024

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

From the Michigan State Police

Individuals licensed to carry a concealed pistol by Michigan or another state are prohibited from carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology on the following premises:
Please refer to MCL 28.425o for the complete statutory text

1. Schools or school property but may carry while in a vehicle on school property while dropping off or picking up if a parent or legal guardian
2. Public or private day care center, public or private child caring agency, or public or private child placing agency.
3. Sports arena or stadium
4. A tavern where the primary source of income is the sale of alcoholic liquor by the glass consumed on the premises
5. Any property or facility owned or operated by a church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship, unless the presiding official or officials allow concealed weapons
6. An entertainment facility that the individual knows or should know has a seating capacity of 2,500 or more
7. A hospital
8. A dormitory or classroom of a community college, college, or university "Premises" does not include the parking areas of the places listed above.
9. A Casino

A pistol is subject to immediate seizure if the CPL holder is carrying a pistol in a prohibited area. The pistol is only subject to seizure if the holder is carrying it concealed, except in casinos. In a casino the pistol is subject to seizure whether carried concealed or exposed. The following penalties may also be imposed:

1. First offense: State Civil Infraction, $500 fine, CPL permit suspended 6 months
2. Second offense: 90-day misdemeanor, $1000 fine, CPL permit revoked
3. Third and subsequent offenses: 4-year felony, $5000 fine, CPL permit revoked
4. Furthermore, effective March 29, 2001, per 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."

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.

Legal Update No. 169 (04/2026) (Michigan State Police)

Carrying Concealed Weapons - Observation of a bulge resembling a pistol supports a Terry stop.

General Summary: Previous court decisions generally held that when a police officer had reasonable suspicion that a person was carrying a pistol in apparent violation of MCL 750.227, Michigan's Carrying a Concealed Weapon (CCW) statute, that police officer was able to conduct a Terry stop to confirm or dispel their suspicions that crime was afoot.

Capitol Building

Notice: 8/16/2023 the Capitol has installed Metal Detectors at its five entrances and there will be a total ban on carrying in the Capitol Building with few exceptions. **Capitol Security Procedures**.

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 the individual 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.

(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). Am. 2017, Act 95, Eff. Oct. 11, 2017

Section R. 432.1212 - Weapons in casino

Rule 212.

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

(a) State, county, city, township, or village law enforcement officers, as that term is defined in section 2(f) of the Michigan commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.602.

(b) Federal law enforcement officers, as that term is defined in 5 USC 8331.

(c) Armored car personnel picking up or delivering currency in any area of the casino.

(d) Retired police officers, law enforcement officers, or federal law enforcement officers who hold a license to carry a concealed pistol under 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.421 to 28.435, as referenced in section 5o(5)(a) of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425o.

(e) Retired law enforcement officers who are certified to carry a concealed firearm under the Michigan retired law enforcement officer's firearm carry act, 2008 PA 537, MCL 28.511 to 28.527.

(f) Casino security personnel licensed to carry a concealed pistol under 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.421 to 28.435, while on duty and only as permitted by the casino licensee.

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

(3) Private casino security personnel may carry handcuffs while on duty in a casino.

2026 MR 8, Eff. April 27, 2026.

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 the individual 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

MCL 750.234d Possession of Firearm 0n Certain Premises Prohibited; Applicability; Violation as Misdemeanor; Penalty. (New Section to 750.234d)

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a person shall not do any of the following:

(a) While the polls are open on an election day, possess a firearm in a polling place or within 100 feet from any entrance to a building in which a polling place is located.

(b) On any day early voting is conducted at an early voting site as described in section 4(1)(m) of article II of the state constitution of 1963, possess a firearm at an early voting site or within 100 feet from any entrance to a building in which an early voting site is located.

(c) For 40 days before an election, possess a firearm within 100 feet from any absent voter ballot drop box.

(d) For the 40 days before an election when an absent voter can vote an absent voter ballot in person with the city or township clerk, possess a firearm in a city or township clerk's office, or an official satellite office of a city or township clerk that is staffed by employees of the city or township clerk, or within 100 feet from any entrance to a city or township clerk's office or satellite office.

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

(c) A person carrying a **concealed pistol** if that person is licensed by this state or another state to carry a concealed pistol.

(5) Subsection (3) does not apply to a person who is lawfully transporting or possessing a firearm in a vehicle. **Note:** (Only bans Open Carry) 2024, Act 158,s 1, eff. 4/2/2025

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

MI St University - University of MI - Wayne St. University – All Other Col./Univ.

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.

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

Michigan State University

Note: 9/8/2023 MSU now bans firearms on their property. You can only have one in your vehicle when driving through the campus. Board of Trustees Resolution.

18.00 Firearms or Weapons

18.01 Possession and use prohibited;

18.02 Firearms Exceptions

18.03 Use of chemicals prohibited

18.04 Relationship to University policy

.01 The possession or use of any firearm or weapon is prohibited 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 The prohibition in Section 18.01 does not apply

.021 to police officers and other legally established law enforcement officers;

.022 at the discretion of the Chief of Police and Executive Director of Public Safety to individuals authorized by their employer and licensed to possess and use such device while engaged in performing work requiring such device;

.02 to individuals fully qualified to carry a concealed weapon under Michigan law, while such individual is operating a motor vehicle on a road owned by the Board and such individual remains in the vehicle;

.024 to those areas specifically set aside and supervised at range facilities;

.025 to unloaded firearms used as part of regular educational or ceremonial process;

.026 to those areas where firearms are permitted under 37.02

.03 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.

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

Enacted: September 15, 1964, Amended: Sept. 6, 2024

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 5, no person shall, while on any property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the Regents of the University of Michigan, possess any firearm, dagger, dirk, stiletto, knife with a blade over 3 inches in length, pocket knife opened by a mechanical device, iron bar, or brass knuckles. Adopted January 1995. Revised April 2001, July 2016, September 2019 and July 2020.

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. √1/20/2026

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**.

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 the individual 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. 2015, Act 3, Eff. Dec. 1, 2015

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 the individual 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 the individual 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: **YES** **Act 451 of 1994** **324.504** **(8)**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES**

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

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

You can not a 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. Am. 1986, Act 8, Eff. July 1, 1986

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.

(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 $100.00, or both. Am. 2015, Act 26, Eff. July 1, 2015

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. 2012, Act 427, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2012

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.

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. 2015, Act 29, Eff. Aug. 10, 2015

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 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. (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.

2012, Act 122, Eff. Aug. 6, 2012

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 or threatens to use a self-defense spray or foam device during the commission of a crime to temporarily or permanently disable another person, the judge who imposes sentence upon a conviction for that crime shall consider the defendant's use or threatened use of the self-defense spray or foam device as a reason for enhancing the sentence.

(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.

2018, Act 98, Imd. Eff. Apr. 2, 2018

Note: Although Michigan law prohibits the sale of a SDSFD (**S**elf **D**efense **S**pray or **F**oam **D**evice) to a minor, there is nothing that prohibits the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transport, or use of a SDSFD by a minor. MI St Police Legal Update. 3/2026. (Scroll down at link.)

LEOSA State Information

- **MCOLES LEOSA FAQs**
- **Michigan LEOSA Info**.
- **Michigan MCOLES LEOSA Information Apply/Renew**
- **LEOSA Application**
- **Michigan Statutes – 28.511 through 28.527** Process for Retired Law Enforcement Officers

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** (7/20)
- **MI AG Opinion – MI Residents Must Have MI CPL to Legally Carry In MI.** (7/20)
- **MI Appeals CT – Officer With Reasonable Suspicion May Ask for proof of CPL** (4/24)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

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 Firearm Laws: **Act 372 of 1927 28-421 thru 28-435**

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: **MCL 28.435 2023 Per SB 79**

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

Red Flag Statute: **MCL - Section 691.1801 through 1821**

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.
These rules may not apply to a pistol carried under authority of a CPL or properly carried under authority of a specific exception from the requirement of a concealed pistol license.

Motor vehicles (including snowmobiles) At all times:

- 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.

Off road vehicle (ORV) At all times:

- 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.

Boat or sailboat At all times:

- Rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading and other firearms must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine.
- Firearms may not be loaded.
- Exception: See the Waterfowl Hunting Digest, under the Joint State-Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations section.

Additional information

- 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 MANAGEMENT ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 390 of 1976

30.405 Additional Powers of Governor; Prohibition; Disobeying or Interfering With Rule, Order, or Directive as Misdemeanor.

Sec. 5.

(1) In addition to the general authority granted to the governor by this act, the governor may, upon the declaration of a state of disaster or a state of emergency do 1 or more of the following:

(a) Suspend a regulatory statute, order, or rule prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, when strict compliance with the statute, order, or rule would prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster or emergency. This power does not extend to the suspension of criminal process and procedures.

(b) Utilize the available resources of the state and its political subdivisions, and those of the federal government made available to the state, as are reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster or emergency.

(c) Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments, agencies, or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management.

(d) Subject to appropriate compensation, as authorized by the legislature, commandeer or utilize private property necessary to cope with the disaster or emergency.

(e) Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within the state if necessary for the preservation of life or other mitigation, response, or recovery activities.

(f) Prescribe routes, modes, and destination of transportation in connection with an evacuation.

(g) Control ingress and egress to and from a stricken or threatened area, removal of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises within the area.

(h) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles.

(i) Provide for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing.

(j) Direct all other actions which are necessary and appropriate under the circumstances.

(2*) Subsection (1) does not authorize the seizure, taking, or confiscation of lawfully possessed firearms or ammunition.*

(3) A person who willfully disobeys or interferes with the implementation of a rule, order, or directive issued by the governor pursuant to this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Am. 2006, Act 545, Imd. Eff. Dec. 29, 2006

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.

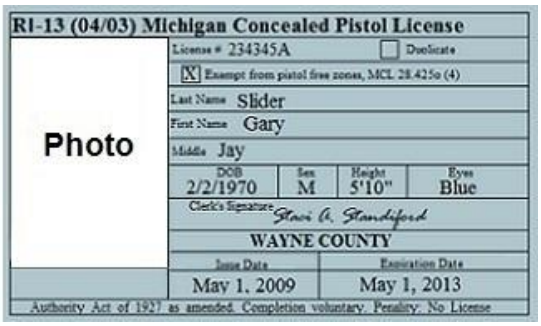
Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

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.

Permit/License Image

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.


RI-13 (06/01) Michigan Concealed Pistols License
LICENSE # 10850
NAME AND ADDRESS
Gary J. Slider
455 Maple Ave
Allen Park MI 48101
Photo
DOB 11/16/1968 | HEIGHT 5'10" | EYES BLU | SEX M
Staci A. Standiford
CLERK'S SIGNATURE
Wayne COUNTY
11/17/10 ISSUE DATE | 11/16/15 EXPIRATION DATE
Authority: 2000 PA 381 Completion: Voluntary, but no license without information.


RI-13 (04/03) Michigan Concealed Pistol License
License # 234345A Duplicate
[X] Exempt from pistol free zones, MCL 28.425o (4)
Last Name Slider
First Name Gary
Middle Jay
Photo
DOB 2/2/1970 | Sex M | Height 5'10" | Eyes Blue
Clerk's Signature Staci A. Standiford
WAYNE COUNTY
Issue Date May 1, 2009 | Expiration Date May 1, 2013
Authority Act of 1927 as amended. Completion voluntary. Penalty: No License

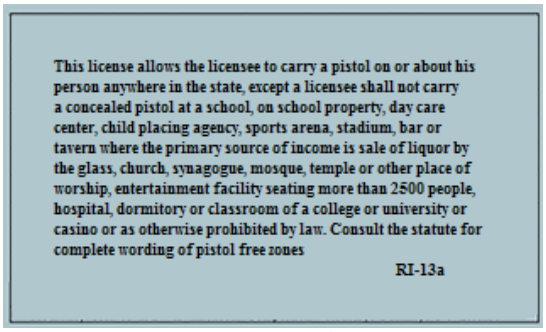


Image above left is a sample image. Image on right has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License. I have been told that the back of both sample fronts is the same.

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 2

9/6/2024 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
10/1/2024 - State Red Flag Statute Added to Airport Carry/Misc. Information Section.
1/1/2025 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.
3/7/2025 – All Links Checked.
3/21/2025 - MCL 750.234d Added to Places Off Limits.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
10/24/2025 – Nevada No Longer Honors the Michigan Permit to Carry.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
4/1/2026 – Note on Chem Sprays Possession by Minors Added to Chem Sprays/Sun Guns/Higher Cap Mags Section.
4/15/2026 - Legal Update No. 169 (04/2026) Bulge Resembling a Pistol Supports Terry Stop Added to Places Off Limits Section.
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.