

CPL LAW CHANGES EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 11, 2017

It is highly recommended that you read the amended Firearms Laws and consult your corporate counsels to ensure that you are in compliance.

- “Nonrefundable” was added to clarify that CPL application fees are nonrefundable.
- Removes the restriction limiting only one application for a CPL to be submitted in a calendar year to allow multiple applications.
- A completed application and all receipts issued expire 1 year from the date of application. The renewal receipt verbiage will differ depending on whether or not the license was expired.
- Requires a county sheriff to notify the county clerk if the sheriff determines that an individual is ineligible for an emergency CPL under the same list of disqualifying circumstances that make a person ineligible for a CPL (e.g., felony conviction or pending felony charges, certain misdemeanor convictions, currently the subject of a PPO for domestic violence or stalking, legal incapacity, was found guilty but mentally ill of any crime, or had been involuntarily committed due to mental illness, among other specified circumstances).
- If an individual does not complete a pistol training course and apply for a standard CPL within 10 business days of applying for an emergency license, the emergency license would no longer be valid.
- Requires a county clerk's determination whether there are certain statutory disqualifiers pertaining to issuing or denying an application for a CPL or emergency CPL to be based solely on the report received from the Department of State Police (MSP). [The MSP is required to conduct a criminal background check and issue a report to the county clerk on each applicant for an emergency CPL or CPL using the state Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which is used by authorized persons to determine whether a prospective buyer is eligible to buy firearms.].
- The county clerk cannot issue a CPL unless the MSP or the county sheriff has determined through the federal NICS that the applicant is not prohibited under federal law from possessing or transporting a firearm and, if the applicant is not a U.S. citizen, the MSP has verified through the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) databases that the applicant is not an illegal alien or a nonimmigrant alien.
- Requires a county clerk to suspend, revoke, or reinstate a CPL if ordered by a court or notified of a change of the licensee's eligibility to carry a concealed pistol. The notification may be by a law enforcement agency, prosecuting official, or a court.
- Provides for the surrender and replacement of a CPL for a licensee who had been exempt from the no-carry zone prohibition because he or she was a member of a sheriff's posse, an auxiliary officer, or a reserve officer once the individual no longer holds that status.
- The county clerk may distribute copies of the compilation of firearm laws compiled by the MSP to applicants for a CPL, as well as forms to appeal statutory disqualifications or license suspensions or revocations, in an electronic format.
- Requires a name index for the record of a CPL application to be maintained in the database created by the MSP. The clerk shall keep the application for one year after expiration of the CPL.

- The county clerk may deliver a replacement license by first-class mail if the individual submits a written request and a copy of his or her Michigan driver license or personal ID card (as well as the \$10 replacement fee).
- A peace officer who holds a CPL is added to the list of individuals exempted from the prohibition on carrying a concealed pistol in a no-carry zone and allow the officer's employee identification as acceptable proof of qualifying for the exemption.
- Allow not more than one petition to restore the right to possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, or carry a firearm or ammunition to be submitted in any 12-month period (rather than one per calendar year).
- Require the original handwritten signature of the course instructor to be on the certificate of completion issued by a pistol training or safety program.
- Revise the definition of "retired police officer" or "retired law enforcement officer" to include maintaining an equivalent state certification or license from another state for at least 10 consecutive years when establishing if an officer retired in good standing.
- After November 30, 2018 a member of the United States Armed Forces may renew a CPL in person at the county clerk's office where they reside or to the MSP via U.S. mail or the online renewal process, (no longer can mail a renewal application to the clerk).

For your copy of the Amended Firearms Act 372 of 1927 go to:

<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-Act-372-of-1927.pdf>