

New Gun Laws: Storage Mandates

- Firearms being stored or left unattended must be unloaded and locked with a locking device or stored in a locked box or container if it is reasonably known that a person under 18 is or is likely to be present on the premises.
- If the minor possesses or exhibits the firearm in a public place or possesses or exhibits the firearm in the presence of another person in a careless, reckless, or threatening manner: a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 93 days or a fine of up to \$500, or both.
- If the minor discharges the firearm and injures themselves or another individual: a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to \$5,000, or both.
- If the minor discharges the firearm and inflicts serious impairment of a body function on themselves or another individual: a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years or a fine of up to \$7,500, or both.
- If the minor discharges the firearm and inflicts death on themselves or another individual: a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years or a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.
- Exemption: A minor obtains a firearm with the permission of their parent or guardian and uses or possesses the firearm under the direct supervision of their parent or guardian, or any individual at least 18 years old who is authorized by the minor's parent or guardian, during the minor's employment, ranching or farming, target practice or instruction in the safe use of a firearm.
- Exemption: A minor obtains a firearm with the permission of their parent or guardian and uses or possesses the firearm for the purposes of hunting, if the minor is in compliance with all applicable hunting laws.
- Exemption: A minor obtains a firearm through their unlawful entry of premises or the motor vehicle where the firearm has been stored.
- Exemption: A minor obtains a firearm while lawfully acting in self-defense or defense of another.
- Firearms safety devices are exempted from Michigan's sales tax and use tax beginning 90 days after February 13, 2024 through December 31, 2024.

New Gun Laws: Long Gun Transfers

	NON-FFL Seller Private Buyer Buyer HAS a CPL	NON-FFL Seller Private Buyer Buyer does NOT have a CPL	FFL Seller Private Buyer Buyer HAS a CPL	FFL Seller Private Buyer Buyer does NOT have a CPL
PISTOL	Only change is the SELLER is responsible to submit the completed RI-060. Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception STILL APPLIES	Only change is the SELLER is responsible to submit the completed LTP (RI-010). Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception STILL APPLIES	Only change is the SELLER is responsible to submit the completed RI-060. FFL STILL must run a NICS background check. Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception STILL APPLIES	BUYER must first obtain a LTP (RI-010). FFL does not have to run a NICS background check (but is not prohibited from doing so), but CANNOT complete the sale until the buyer first has a LTP (RI-010). Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception STILL APPLIES.
LONG GUNS (NOT INCLUDING NFA ITEMS)	RI-060 (or possible new MSP form TBD) must be completed by seller, including buyer's CPL number. No paperwork submission required after the sale. Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception APPLIES	BUYER must first obtain a LTP (RI-010). No paperwork submission required after the sale. Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception APPLIES	FFL STILL must run a NICS background check (unless buyer has first obtained a LTP which is NOT required for long guns). RI-060 (or possible new MSP form TBD) must be completed by FFL, but is NOT required to be submitted after the sale. Out-of-State Carry Permit Exception APPLIES	

New Gun Laws: Red Flag

Michigan's Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) Act, commonly called "Red Flag" will:

- Allow specified individuals, such as a spouse or family member, to file an action with a circuit court requesting the court to enter an ERPO for an individual.
- Require an action to state facts that showed that the issuance of an ERPO was necessary because the respondent posed a significant risk of personal injury to the respondent or others by possessing a firearm.
- Require the petitioner to provide specified information in a filed action, such as the knowledge that the respondent owned or possessed firearms.
- Require the court in which the action was filed to expedite a hearing on the issuance of an ERPO.
- Require the court to issue an ERPO if it determined that the respondent posed a significant risk of personal injury to the respondent or others by possessing a firearm and require the court to consider specified information in that determination, such as a respondent's previous convictions.
- Specify timelines for a hearing on an ERPO, its issuance, and its service on a restrained individual.
- Require an ERPO to include specified provisions, such as a provision specifying that the restrained individual could not purchase or possess a firearm.
- Prescribe the actions a restrained individual could take in response to an ERPO.
- Prescribe the process for serving an ERPO on a restrained individual.
- Specify the process that a designated law enforcement agency would have to follow when seizing and returning a firearm under an ERPO.
- Prescribe penalties for failing to comply with an ERPO and for knowingly and intentionally making a false statement to the court in a complaint.
- Prohibit an individual who was subject to an ERPO from qualifying for a purchase permit or a CPL.

New Gun Laws: Domestic Violence

A person convicted of a misdemeanor that involved domestic violence is generally prohibited from possessing or using a firearm or ammunition in the state until the person completed the terms of imprisonment and probation, paid all fines, and eight years had passed. The recent changes add specific misdemeanors and fines for current crimes, such as breaking and entering and vulnerable adult abuse, if the violator were the victim's spouse or former spouse, had a dating relationship with the victim, had a child in common with the victim, or was a resident or former resident of the victim's household. These additional misdemeanors will be considered misdemeanors involving domestic violence.

"Misdemeanor involving domestic violence" will mean a violation of any of the following offenses committed by an individual who is 1) the spouse of; 2) the former spouse of; 3) the current or previous dating partner of; 4) the current or former resident of a household with; or 5) had a child in common with, the victim:

- Assault and battery, or repeated assault and battery.
- Assault without a weapon that inflicts serious or aggravated injury.
- Breaking and entering into any dwelling without first obtaining permission.
- Vulnerable adult abuse, provided the caregiver or other person with authority was guilty of a reckless act or reckless failure to act of the caregiver or other person with authority over a vulnerable adult caused physical harm to the vulnerable adult, or the caregiver or other person with authority over the vulnerable adult knowingly or intentionally committed an act that, under the circumstances, posed an unreasonable risk of harm or injury to a vulnerable adult, regardless of whether physical harm resulted.
- Willful and malicious destruction of personal property of less than \$1,000, or repeated offense involving willful and malicious destruction of personal property of less than \$1,000.
- Willful and malicious destruction of another person's house, barn, or other building or its appurtenances of less than \$1,000, or a repeated offense involving willful and malicious destruction of another person's house, barn, or other building or its appurtenances of less than \$1,000.
- Stalking.
- Malicious use of any service provided by a telecommunications service provider with intent to terrorize, frighten, intimidate, threaten, harass, molest, or annoy another person.