

Legislative Analysis



CONCEALED PISTOL LICENSE RECIPROCITY

Phone: (517) 373-8080
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

House Bill 4481 as reported from committee
Sponsor: Rep. Jay DeBoyer

Analysis available at
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

House Bill 4482 as reported from committee
Sponsor: Rep. Mike Hoadley

House Bill 4483 as reported from committee
Sponsor: Rep. Joseph A. Aragona

Committee: Judiciary
Complete to 11-12-25

SUMMARY:

House Bills 4481, 4482, and 4483 would together amend 1927 PA 372, known as the firearm licensure act, to require the Department of Attorney General to establish and maintain a concealed pistol license (CPL) reciprocity website. Under the bills, the CPL reciprocity website would have to do both of the following:

- List all states that grant reciprocity to an individual who has been issued a CPL under the act.
- For each state listed, list the rules and restrictions that the licensee must follow while carrying a concealed pistol in that state.

The bills would require the attorney general to update the information on the reciprocity website at least every 60 days. In addition, the physical CPL issued under section 5c of the act¹ would have to include a QR code that links to the CPL reciprocity website.

House Bills 4482 and 4483 cannot take effect unless House Bill 4481 is also enacted.

Proposed MCL 28.425p (HB 4481)
Proposed MCL 28.425q (HB 4482)
MCL 28.425c (HB 4483)

BACKGROUND:

Michigan recognizes concealed pistol licenses and permits issued to residents of all other states, subject to any restrictions placed on those licenses by the permitting state and applicable in-state CPL laws, such as “prohibited premises” policies. Under section 2 of the firearm licensure act,² nonresidents are not required to obtain a Michigan CPL if all of the following apply:

- The individual is licensed in the individual’s state of residence to purchase, carry, or transport a pistol.

¹ <https://legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=MCL-28-425C>

² <https://legislature.mi.gov/Laws/MCL?objectName=MCL-28-422>

- The individual is in possession of the license described above.
- The individual is the owner of the pistol the individual possesses, carries, or transports.
- The individual possesses the pistol for a lawful purpose.
- The individual is in this state for 180 days or less and does not intend to establish residency in Michigan.

As of August 2025, 40 states engage in some form of CPL reciprocity with Michigan, either by explicitly recognizing Michigan permits in state law or by default (i.e., “constitutional carry” states that allow the lawful carry of a firearm without a permit). The remaining 10 states and the District of Columbia do not honor CPLs from Michigan or any other state.

At the federal level, H.R. 38 of the 119th Congress was introduced in January 2025 to establish a federal statutory framework under the proposed “Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act” that would, if enacted, allow an individual who is eligible to carry a concealed firearm in any state to also possess a concealed handgun in any other state that allows its residents to carry concealed firearms.³

The bills are reintroductions of House Bills 5467, 5468, and 5469 of the 2023-24 legislative session.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bills would require additional staff hours to maintain and regularly update the concealed pistol license reciprocity website. These additional hours may not be able to be supported with existing staff. The Department of Attorney General says that an additional FTE position would be required to continually monitor state CPL laws and update the website accordingly with applicable rules and restrictions for states that grant reciprocity. The annual cost to the department of an attorney FTE position is approximately \$200,000. Costs to establish the website would be marginal and would be supported through existing resources.

The bills would have no fiscal impact on local units of government.

POSITIONS:

The ACLU of Michigan indicated support for the bills. (11-5-25)

The Paladin Academy indicated opposition to the bills. (9-24-25)

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

³ <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/38>