

LOWER AGE REQUIREMENT FOR CONCEALED PISTOL LICENSES

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<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

House Bill 4586 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Jason Woolford
House Committee: Judiciary
Complete to 11-10-25

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

SUMMARY:

House Bill 4586 would amend 1927 PA 372, known as the firearm licensure act, to lower the age requirement for concealed pistol licenses (CPLs) to 18 years of age. Currently, section 5b of the act requires individuals to be at least 21 years of age in order to apply for a CPL. The bill would not change any other existing eligibility requirements in section 5b.

MCL 28.425b

FISCAL IMPACT:

House Bill 4586 could have a positive fiscal impact on the Department of State Police (MSP) and county governments. Currently, CPL applicants are required to pay a \$100 fee for first-time applications and a \$115 fee for renewals, with \$26 and \$36 respectively being forwarded to county treasurers for deposit into each county's concealed pistol licensing fund. The remaining fee balances (\$74 for first-times and \$79 for renewals) are deposited into the general fund by the state treasurer to the credit of MSP, which uses these revenues to operate and maintain the state CPL database and associated IT infrastructure.¹ In FY 2023-24, MSP received a total of 171,655 CPL applications (first-times and renewals) and approximately \$13.2 million in total CPL fee revenue. Because the bill would newly allow 18- to 20-year-olds to apply for a CPL and subject those applicants to the fees described above, increased application volume could result in increased fee revenue for MSP and counties, but the extent of this increase (if any) cannot be predicted with certainty.

Under current statute, an applicant who makes a false statement on a concealed pistol license application is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to four years or a fine of up to \$2,500, or both. Also under current statute, if a license is suspended, revoked, or forfeited, the individual is required to return the license to the county clerk. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 93 days or a fine of up to \$500, or both.

To the extent that lowering the age from 21 to 18 for individuals who are eligible to apply for a concealed pistol license results in more individuals making false statements on applications or more individuals failing to return their licenses if suspended, revoked, or forfeited, the bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the state and on local units of government. Any

¹ Prior to deposit into the general fund, MSP is required to use the fee balances from first-time CPL applications to process fingerprints and, if necessary, to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the costs associated with processing fingerprints submitted under the act. The remaining first-time fee balances, in addition to the full amounts received from CPL renewals, are then deposited and credited to MSP.

new felony convictions would result in increased costs related to state prisons and state parole and felony probation supervision. In fiscal year 2024, the average cost of prison incarceration in a state facility was roughly \$46,200 per prisoner, a figure that includes various fixed administrative and operational costs. State costs for parole and felony probation supervision averaged about \$5,500 per supervised offender in the same year. Those costs are financed with state general fund/general purpose revenue. Any new misdemeanor convictions would increase costs related to county jails or local misdemeanor probation supervision. Costs of local incarceration in county jails and local misdemeanor probation supervision, and how those costs are financed, vary by jurisdiction. Any increase in penal fine revenue would increase funding for public and county law libraries, which are the constitutionally designated recipients of those revenues. Any increase in court caseloads and related administrative costs would impact local court systems. Because there is no way to determine if or how many violations would occur, an estimate of the amount of costs related to state prisons or county jails, penal fine revenue collections, or costs to local courts cannot be made.

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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.