

CONCEALED PISTOL LICENSES: GRACE PERIODS FOR STATUTORY DISQUALIFICATIONS

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House Bill 5113 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Pat Outman
House Committee: Judiciary
Complete to 11-10-25

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

SUMMARY:

House Bill 5113 would amend 1927 PA 372, known as the firearm licensure act, to provide for grace periods to remedy errors on concealed pistol license (CPL) applications if the original application is disqualified due to applicant or administrative error.

The bill would allow CPL applicants whose original application was disqualified by the county clerk because of an error *by the applicant* to submit a new application with corrected information within 21 business days after receiving a notice of statutory disqualification.

If an applicant determines that their original CPL application contains an error before receiving a notice of statutory disqualification from the county clerk, the applicant could submit an updated application within 21 business days after submitting the original application. An updated application submitted under this provision of the bill would *not* be subject to an additional application fee.

If a county clerk issues a notice of statutory disqualification because of an error *by an individual other than the applicant*, the applicant could submit a new CPL application at any time without paying an additional fee, provided that the applicant submits supporting documents that correct the error.

MCL 28.425d

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on 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 These fees apply to applications resubmitted due to disqualification of the original application, regardless of the reason for the disqualification.

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.

In FY 2023-24, MSP reported a total of 3,143 disqualified applications. However, the number of applications submitted to *remedy* disqualifications arising from applicant or administrative errors is not known. While the bill would newly except these remedial applications from the normal application fees (possibly resulting in lower fee revenues), a precise estimate of the fiscal impact on state and local fee revenues cannot be made because the number of remedial applications cannot be predicted with certainty and the costs incurred by county clerks related to CPL application processing vary by county.

The bill could have a fiscal impact on local court funding units. The impact would depend on whether provisions of the bill resulted in additional cases of applicants appealing notices of statutory disqualification.

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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.