



Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force

November 2025

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Letter from the Chair

Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force

Firearms are now the leading cause of death among children and teens in the United States, surpassing drownings, childhood cancers and motor vehicle accidents. This is not just a national crisis; it is a public health emergency that touches every corner of our state.

We've seen what's possible when we apply a public health approach to complex problems. Over the past several decades, motor vehicle crash deaths have declined significantly, even as the number of cars and miles driven have increased. This success was achieved through evidence-based policies, cross-sector collaboration and bipartisan commitment. It was made possible by a shared goal: saving lives.

Similarly, using a public health approach, we have reduced overdose deaths in our state by more than a third in recent years. This progress was made possible through strategic investments of opioid settlement funds and by holding manufacturers and suppliers financially accountable. These efforts demonstrate the power of sustained funding, accountability and coordinated action in addressing complex public health challenges.

We can, and must, apply the same approaches to preventing firearm injuries and deaths in Michigan.

In 2024, Michigan enacted a historic package of firearm safety laws, including universal background checks, secure storage requirements, Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOs) and firearm restrictions for individuals convicted of domestic violence. These are the most significant firearm injury prevention policies our state has adopted in nearly 30 years.

To build on this momentum, Gov. Gretchen Whitmer signed [Executive Order 2024-4](#), establishing the Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force. Our charge: to improve implementation of existing laws, maximize resources and strengthen coordination across sectors to reduce gun violence and save lives.

The task force's initial report, released in April 2025, outlined key recommendations, data insights, root causes and effective programs already in place across Michigan. This final report reflects six months of continued work, refining those recommendations and developing a roadmap for implementation. While not exhaustive, the recommendations represent the most urgent needs identified by communities across our state. An appendix outlines critical funding priorities to support this work.

We recognize that some of these recommendations may be challenging to implement. But we offer them in the spirit of collaboration, innovation and a shared vision: a Michigan free from the threat of gun violence.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to the task force members, subcommittee participants, the University of Michigan (U-M) Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention and the many individuals who shared their expertise and lived experiences. Your contributions have been invaluable.

I look forward to the continued implementation and evolution of these recommendations in the years ahead. Together, we can build a Michigan where every person feels safe, supported and free from the fear of gun violence.

Sincerely,

Natasha Bagdasarian, MD, MPH, FIDSA, FACP
Chief Medical Executive, State of Michigan
Chair, Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force

Background

In 2024, the State of Michigan enacted evidence-based firearm safety legislation — a background check purchaser licensing law, a secure storage law, an ERPO law and firearm restrictions for those convicted of domestic violence — the most significant policy updates for firearm injury prevention in Michigan in almost 30 years. Additionally, the State dedicated millions of dollars in its balanced, bipartisan state budget to school and community safety initiatives with the goal of preventing future tragedies and helping those impacted by gun violence heal. New offices were formed and collaborations began with the goal of preventing future instances of gun violence from shattering more families, communities and individuals.

Early returns on these investments across the State of Michigan have suggested success, but there is more that must be done to build a safer future for all Michigan residents. This includes evaluating existing programs and policies in Michigan, seeking ways to improve implementation of existing laws and policies, maximizing existing resources and enhancing opportunities for coordination to reduce gun violence and save lives. To accomplish this, Governor Whitmer signed [Executive Order 2024-4](#) to create the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force.

The task force acts in an advisory capacity to Michigan's governor and the director of the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) on the root causes and possible solutions for gun violence in Michigan. This includes advising on prevention, intervention, accountability and equity focused strategies, with the goal of reducing the rates and instances of gun violence in Michigan. The task force was charged with reviewing, developing and recommending laws, policies and any other legally permissible actions to reduce the rates and instances of gun violence in Michigan. To accomplish this, the task force was asked to:

- Collect, compile and report on data related to gun violence in Michigan and provide suggestions on how to improve the utility of such data.
- Identify the root causes of and any contributing factors to gun violence in Michigan.
- Assess the effectiveness of existing gun violence mitigation measures and identify any gaps in current law, practice and/or policy.
- Identify current gun violence prevention resources. This includes any funding, guidance, best practices and existing offices, commissions and boards working on overlapping issues. Then, develop strategies for maximizing these existing resources and enhancing opportunities for coordination.
- Recommend new changes to Michigan law and policy, across all levels of government, with the goal of reducing the rates and instances of gun violence.
- Establish a reasonable timeline for accomplishing goals and objectives to reduce the rates and instances of gun violence.
- Engage stakeholders such as local government officials, individuals with relevant lived experiences related to gun violence, medical professionals, research institutions, law enforcement and community organizations, to solicit their expertise and opinions to best inform the task force's mission.

Task force members

Task force members include:

- Dr. Natasha Bagdasarian, chief medical executive for the State of Michigan, ex officio member and chair of the task force.
- Moses Bingham, of Flint, director of strategic initiatives at the Community Foundation of Greater Flint.
- Shawn Borowicz, of Saint Ignace, member of the Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians Board of Directors.
- Dr. Daveda Colbert, of Farmington Hills, superintendent of Wayne Regional Educational Service Agency.
- Richard Fuller, of Mattawan, sheriff of Kalamazoo County.
- Danielle Hagaman-Clark, of Brighton, Criminal Bureau chief at the Michigan Department of Attorney General.
- Alia Harvey-Quinn, of Detroit, founder of Faithfully Organizing Resources for Community Empowerment (FORCE) Detroit.
- Marianne Huff, of Holland, president and CEO of Mental Health Association in Michigan.
- Michael McKissic, of Lansing, owner and project manager of McKissic Construction.
- Kym Worthy, of Detroit, Wayne County prosecutor.
- Dr. April Zeoli, of Ann Arbor, associate professor at the University of Michigan.

Other ex officio members of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force include:

- Aimee Alaniz, Michigan Department of Education.
- Nancy Becker Bennett, Grants and Community Services Division, Michigan State Police.
- Nina Bowser, Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control within MDHHS.
- Katherine Commey, Behavioral and Physical Health and Aging Services Administration within MDHHS.
- Jennifer DeLaCruz, Office of Community Violence Intervention within the MDHHS
- Jonathan Garvey, Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.
- Gail Krieger, Division of Victim Services within the MDHHS.
- Emily Laidlaw, Department of Lifelong Education, Advancement and Potential.
- Anthony Lewis, Michigan Department of Civil Rights.
- Dr. Juli Liebler, Michigan State Police.

Dylan Morris, of Lake Orion, serves as an advisor to the task force and Buzz Thomas, of Activate Detroit, serves as a senior liaison and advisor to the task force and his role was supported by the Joyce Foundation.

Task force subcommittees

Given that the topic of firearm injury prevention and gun violence is complex, various subcommittees were formed to best tackle the charge of the task force, including:

- Implementation of existing legislation on Extreme Risk Protection Orders and the domestic violence firearm possession ban.
- Implementation of existing legislation on secure storage and background checks.
- New programs/policies/legislation for addressing firearm-related suicide.
- New programs/policies/legislation for addressing community violence.
- New programs/policies/legislation for addressing school safety.
- New programs/policies/legislation for addressing firearm-related intimate partner violence.

The task force also formed a clinical coalition to bring together clinical partners and community organizations with an interest in supporting the role of health care in firearm injury prevention. The coalition particularly focused on addressing health care's role in new Michigan firearm safety legislation including safe and secure storage and ERPOs. The coalition also shares best practices, resources, training and technical assistance regarding firearm injury prevention between health systems in Michigan.

Subcommittees had more than 100 people serving as members, with representation from:

- Governmental offices.
- State and local health departments.
- Advocacy organizations.
- Community-based service providers.
- People with lived experience.
- Lawyers and legal professionals.
- Law enforcement.
- Medical professionals.
- Students.
- Gun rights groups.
- Firearm owner coalitions.
- Firearm safety instructors.
- Superintendents and school personnel.
- Faith-based communities and organizations.
- Organizations working with Native American populations.
- Organizations working with Black populations.
- Organizations working with LGBTQ+ populations.

Subcommittee members gave critical insights to inform the work of the task force. These individuals provided key information regarding resources and needs in their communities and organizations and offered recommendations and implementation strategies for new policies, programs and legislation in Michigan to reduce firearm injury and deaths.

Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force guiding principles, mission and vision statements

The task force and subcommittees operated using the following guiding principles, mission and vision statements:

Guiding principles:

- Utilize available data to drive strategic decisions.
- Ensure evidence-based practices guide our actions.
- Prioritize those most impacted by firearm injury in programming and operations.
- Monitor and track program implementation and development.
- Identify overarching outcome/impact measures to show success.
- Communicate openly, consistently and in a timely manner to enhance trust.

Mission statement:

- To advise the governor and MDHHS director on the root causes of and possible solutions to prevent gun violence in Michigan, with guidance from partners including individuals with lived experience. This work includes supporting the implementation of existing legislation, policies and programs and providing recommendations for new legislation, policies and programs.

Vision statement:

- A Michigan where each individual feels safe from the threat of gun violence.

This Report

The initial report that was [released in April 2025](#) gave an overview of recommendations developed by the task force as well as an overview of data, root causes, contributing factors, effective programs and policies, and programs available in Michigan to address firearm injury and deaths. This final report represents the last six months' work of the task force, refining the recommendations and creating a roadmap of how to best implement this work to have the greatest impact on saving lives in our Michigan communities.

In this report, you will find a section for each of the subcommittee's recommendations. In those sections, you will find information on the current landscape in Michigan and best practices regarding that recommendation, a recommended implementation approach, an overview of the challenges and solutions that the approach may face, a lead agency to implement this work and a suggested timeline. Where possible, recommendations have been combined to streamline the implementation approach.

Recommendations are noted with a priority number , where 1 indicates the highest priority recommendation. Priority levels take into consideration both the urgency and need of the recommended action, the impact that the recommendation could have on reducing firearm injury and death in Michigan, and the number of challenges that a recommendation approach may experience. Additionally, each recommendation is noted with a symbol for the level of funding needed to complete the work where:

 = \$0-\$2 million is needed to complete the work

 = \$2 million to \$10 million is needed to complete the work, and

 = over \$10 million is needed to complete the work.

Both priority and funding levels are meant to be a guide for the lead implementation agency, funders and lawmakers to use to better understand priorities, needs and potential barriers to the implementation of these recommendations.

For ease of reference, implementation approaches that require a legislative, policy or administrative action are highlighted with corresponding boxes indicating those actions. Approaches that require an awareness campaign, funding or data collection and analysis are also highlighted. These callouts are defined as the following:

Administrative An aspect of this approach requires internal administrative work at the lead agency level.

Awareness Campaign

This recommendation requires a comprehensive awareness campaign that should include multiple formats including short-form online videos, social media and websites. Campaigns should include evidence-based programming and storytelling developed and delivered by credible messengers. Campaigns should be compelling and clear and should leverage platforms, locations and community organizations where target audiences are active.

Data

This recommendation requires the collection and analysis of data or to improve data collection and analysis systems to make them more comprehensive and available to communities and agencies that need access.

Funding

This recommendation requires funding from either state, philanthropic, foundation or federal sources to be accomplished.

Legislative

An aspect of this approach requires the creation, amendment or repeal of legislation.

Policy

An aspect of this approach requires a change to internal or external policy at governmental or non-governmental agencies or a clarification of current rules and legislation. This does not require a change in legislation.

Finally, this report includes an appendix that outlines some of the key funding needed to implement this work.

Overarching Recommendations

Creation of an Implementation Team

To ensure that the recommendations of the Governor’s Gun Violence Prevention Task Force are translated into meaningful and measurable action, we recommend the creation of a **Firearm Safety Policy Implementation Team**. This time-limited, interagency working group would be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Task Force’s policy and programmatic recommendations across state departments and with local partners.

The team’s core functions would include:

- Supporting the operationalization of firearm injury prevention strategies.
- Aligning resources and timelines across agencies.
- Engaging community stakeholders and implementation partners.
- Monitoring progress and identifying barriers to execution.
- Ensuring accountability and transparency in the implementation process.

This team would serve as a critical bridge between policy development and real-world impact, helping to ensure that Michigan’s efforts to reduce firearm-related harm are sustained, strategic, and community-informed.

Additional Policy Recommendations

The majority of the recommendations detailed in this report were intended to support the successful implementation of gun violence prevention legislation enacted in 2024. While these measures are a critical step forward, they represent only the foundation of a broader strategy. To make meaningful progress in reducing gun violence across Michigan, additional change is needed that provides stronger, evidence-based protections for our communities. A growing body of research demonstrates that such policies can significantly reduce firearm-related injuries and deaths. Several states have already implemented similar approaches and are seeing promising results (see table below). Michigan has the opportunity to join them, and to lead.

With lives on the line, incremental change is not enough. We must act with urgency and conviction to adopt policy solutions that will save lives and create a safer future for all Michiganders.

Additional Policy Recommendations	States that Currently Implement this Policy
Requiring waiting periods for all firearm purchases.	• 13 states require waiting periods before gun purchases (CA, CO, FL, HI, IL, ME, MD, MN, NJ, NM, RI, VT, WA).

Additional Policy Recommendations	States that Currently Implement this Policy
Increasing the age of firearm purchase to 21.	21 states have implemented laws to increase the age of firearm purchase (CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, HI, IL, MD, MA, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, VT, VA, WA).
A prohibition on the possession of large capacity magazines.	14 states have implemented laws to prohibit large capacity magazines (CA, CO, CT, DE, HI, IL, MD, MA, NJ, NY, OR, RI, VT, WA).
Requiring gun dealer licensing, record keeping and inspections at the state level (a version of this was introduced in the 2025-2026 legislative session).	15 states require gun dealers to have a state-issued license (AL, CA, CO, CT, DE, HI, IL, IN, MD, MA, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA).
Ban ghost guns (a version of this was introduced in the 2025-2026 legislative session).	15 states regulate ghost guns (CA, CO, CT, DE, HI, IL, MD, MA, NV, NJ, NY, OR, RI, VT, WA).
Allowing for legal accountability for the gun industry.	10 states currently have a version of this (CA, CO, CT, DE, HI, IL, MD, NJ, NY, WA).
A prohibition of gun carriage in government buildings (a version of this was introduced in the 2025-2026 legislative session).	21 states prohibit firearms in legislative spaces (AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, FL, HI, IL, LA, MD, MA, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OK, OR, SC, VA, WV). Additional states prohibit open carry in government-owned buildings or state capitols.
A prohibition on the sale, possession, manufacture or transfer of assault weapons.	10 states prohibit the purchase and possession of assault weapons (CA, CT, DE, IL, MD, MA, NJ, NY, RI, WA). 2 states prohibit the sale and manufacture of assault weapons (RI, WA).
A ban on automatic conversion devices (a version of this was introduced in the 2025-2026 legislative session).	18 states have prohibited automatic conversion devices (CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, HI, IL, MD, MA, MN, NV, NJ, NY, OR, RI, VT, VA, WA).

Addressing Firearm-Related Suicide: Recommendations for Changes to Michigan's Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

1

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Provide training on secure storage and suicide prevention initiatives for community organizations, including providers of elder care services.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Although there are some programs and initiatives within Michigan that offer information on secure firearm storage as it relates to firearm-related suicide prevention, access and awareness of such resources vary throughout the state. There are several programs across Michigan with a focus on suicide prevention, and while some focus on suicide prevention in older adults specifically, there is a need to curate resources directly addressing firearm-related suicide prevention.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

Funding

Awareness Campaign

1. Expand partnership efforts.

- 1.1 Expand current community engagement and partnership efforts in the state to increase efficiencies and understand current needs and existing training opportunities.

Administrative

Funding

Awareness Campaign

2. Provide evidence-based prevention strategies tailored to specific communities and organizations.

- 2.1 Provide tailored, evidence-based technical assistance regarding firearm-related suicide prevention, this should include specific training for providers of elder care services.

Best Practice

Providing comprehensive training around recognizing warning signs, secure storage, temporary transfer protocols during a mental health crisis, ERPOs and other evidence-based programming to health professionals and communities could decrease firearm-related suicide risk.

Elderly populations in Michigan are the most at risk of firearm-related suicide. Elder care providers should be adequately trained to recognize the warning signs of an individual in a high-risk crisis, to engage in preventative care and to implement strategies that mitigate firearm-related suicide risk. Education and training should particularly address firearm safety, responsible ownership and collaborative safety planning with older adults and their social networks.

Challenges & Solutions

Discussions and interventions related to firearm access, storage and safety may yield resistance from patients, families or providers who may have concerns about privacy, relevance to current care practices and patient needs, and discomfort in talking about firearm safety. Options for mitigation include providing different perspectives in curriculum development, training providers in non-judgmental, collaborative approaches, providing training around normalizing conversations around firearm safety and how to handle difficult conversations, and emphasizing individual autonomy and temporary, voluntary measures during crisis periods.

Organizations vary widely in resources, expertise and existing programming. Solutions should include the development of tiered training options (basic, intermediate, advanced), provide technical assistance for implementation, planning and the creation of programs that pair experienced and new organizations.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: Fiscal year (FY) 2026.

Recommendation:

2

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Improve data collection for firearm-related suicide in Michigan.

Current Landscape in Michigan

There are publicly available data platforms in Michigan that include information on death by firearm-related suicide including a new real-time dashboard of all firearm deaths in Michigan. However, inconsistent data collection, awareness and access to these programs may hinder the improvement and strengthening of suicide prevention strategies and programs.

Best Practice

Implementing standardized reporting across health jurisdictions can aid in examining regional trends while more detailed circumstantial information would identify specific points for intervention. Moreover, a robust data infrastructure would allow Michigan communities to implement upstream prevention measures before mental health crises occur and allow the measurement of program and policy impact over time.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

Funding

Data

Awareness Campaign

1. Enhance comprehensive, integrated data collection systems for firearm-related suicides.

- 1.1 Establish a state medical examiner's office and work with them to understand the data infrastructure needs.
- 1.2 Enhance data reporting and analytical capabilities for identifying trends, risk factors and intervention opportunities through standardized reporting across health jurisdictions in Michigan.
- 1.3 Strengthen awareness and use of publicly available data.

Challenges & Solutions

Due to inconsistent practices, resources and capabilities across counties and municipalities, use of any data systems may be inconsistent. Thus, solutions may include providing technical assistance and training for smaller jurisdictions, developing tiered implementation approaches based on capacity and developing regional data collection hubs for resource sharing.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

2

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Create policies and guidance to address liability concerns around releasing firearms back to individuals and provide civil immunity to Federal Firearm Licensees (FFLs).

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Improve access to out-of-home secure (onsite) firearm storage options for families dealing with someone in crisis.

Current Landscape in Michigan

While there is limited knowledge on the current Michigan landscape of out-of-home firearm storage and liability concerns surrounding returning firearms back to individuals after temporary storage out of home, some FFLs have begun to venture into this space. The Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs Suicide Advisory Committee has been collaborating with community partners to understand the challenges of out-of-home secure storage and the liability issues surrounding it. Currently, there is no guidance on best practices or options for out-of-home storage and how to navigate the liability of returning firearms after temporary storage.

Best Practice

In order to encourage out-of-home storage and removal of firearms during moments of crisis, civil immunity policies for temporary firearm storage are important. This recommendation seeks to provide civil immunity to those who enter into an agreement to temporarily store a firearm for a specified period while someone is in crisis. This creates a practical pathway for restricting firearm access during times of elevated suicide risk.

Recommended approach:

Legislative

Administrative

1. Address civil immunity for FFLs.

- 1.1 Amend legislation to define clear parameters for when civil immunity applies and establish reasonable firearm storage and record-keeping requirements for temporary firearm storage.

Administrative

Funding

2. Establish a trusted messenger network and mental health response partnerships with firearm dealers.

- 2.1 Formulate partnerships between FFLs and community mental health centers to provide crisis intervention training for FFL staff (based on identification and not assessment or evaluation) and promote clear referral pathways and response protocols.

Administrative

Funding

Awareness Campaign

3. Develop a public resource directory.

- 3.1 Develop a comprehensive list or map of FFLs and firearm ranges offering temporary out-of-home storage services and organizations offering free gun locking devices.
- 3.2 Promote community education campaigns involving an inclusive approach to storage.

Challenges & Solutions

These recommendations require strengthening expertise across groups who may have limited experience with temporary firearm storage protocols. FFLs may need training on crisis identification, secure storage procedures and liability management, while health care providers might need training to be comfortable discussing and normalizing lethal means safety with patients. Mental health professionals may also require specialized training to coordinate with FFLs during crisis situations and community organizations will need to develop credible messenger capabilities for suicide prevention outreach.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS and Michigan State Police (MSP).

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Addressing Firearm-Related Community Violence: Recommendations for Changes to Michigan's Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

- 1  Build a coordinated, community-driven collaboration (holistic ecosystem) to support community violence intervention (CVI) leaders and prevention partners across the state.
 - Collaborate with community members to co-create data-informed communications and practical tools.
 - Share best practices and develop robust training and technical assistance on public health approaches to community violence.
- 3  Increase accessible services and programs that address root causes of and risk factors for community violence (e.g., employment, mental health, housing, hospital systems).

Current Landscape in Michigan

Recent investments in the Michigan legislature have funded evidence-based CVI programs throughout the state, providing needed support for communities across Michigan. These investments are overseen by MDHHS's Office of Community Violence Intervention Services (OCVI). The Office brings together leaders in the field of community violence intervention as well as government and academic stakeholders to provide strategic direction to the office, supporting CVI leaders and prevention partners across the state with evidence-based approaches. Additionally, OCVI is developing guides for building holistic ecosystems in Lansing, Saginaw and Benton Harbor and is revising an analysis for Detroit. These guides will be released in March 2026.

Best Practice

Building a robust ecosystem and sharing best practices is crucial for a coordinated, effective and sustainable approach to violence prevention. A statewide ecosystem helps align goals and strategies, preventing duplicated efforts and promoting effective resource-sharing and use.

Actively involving communities in each phase of community violence interventions is essential for ensuring these initiatives are culturally appropriate, address local needs and are sustainable. Most importantly, by involving communities in every phase of CVI, we ensure that the voices of individuals most affected by violence are heard and valued.

By addressing the root causes of violence and leveraging community partnerships, Michigan can progress toward its goal of reducing gun violence and fostering safer neighborhoods.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

Funding

1. Support CVI organizations and local communities through training and technical assistance.

- 1.1 Continue to increase access to current support, training and resources available.
- 1.2 Provide additional training and technical assistance on programmatic and administrative topics determined through community engagement.

Administrative

2. Expand current efforts to improve accessibility to services that address needs.

- 2.1 Connect with community advisory groups to understand the unmet service needs of their clients and community members.
- 2.2 Connect with governmental and non-governmental agencies to understand the current capacity and availability of services.
- 2.3 Develop and implement a system to better connect community members to needed services and reduce barriers to access.

Challenges & Solutions

There is a need to promote partnerships between government entities and nonprofit organizations to leverage resources and reduce red tape. This can be challenging due to bureaucratic processes, siloed funding sources, inconsistent data collection and sharing of methods and limited communication and coordination. By encouraging organizations to pool resources to maximize impact, some of these challenges may be addressed. These could include joint funding applications and shared staffing, offering inter-agency training programs to bolster collaborative skills and strategic planning and developing and utilizing encrypted platforms that enable organizations to share data while maintaining confidentiality.

Building trust between communities and organizations while navigating cultural nuances and diverse perspectives, providing adequate resources for engagement and developing adequate evaluation methods may be a challenge. Conducting collaborative needs assessments, developing culturally appropriate, community-led strategies and ensuring sufficient funding, staff and time to support meaningful efforts may serve as solutions.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Addressing School Safety: Recommendations for Changes to Michigan’s Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

- 1

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Provide additional sustainable state-level funding for comprehensive school safety and mental health resources focused on prevention.

Current Landscape in Michigan

While efforts to move from grants to a more accessible per-pupil allocation system for school safety funding have been implemented through the Michigan Department of Education (MDE), school safety and mental health funding allocations through Section 31aa continue to change from year to year in the state budget. In 2022-2023, \$150 million was allocated to Section 31aa, in 2023-2024, \$328 million was allocated and in 2024, \$25 million was made recurring. An additional \$1.5 million was also allocated for 2024-2025. In the 2025-2026 budget, \$321 million was allocated. For reference, there are 1,427,386 students enrolled statewide in 2024-2025.

Best Practice

Consistent, long-term funding is critical for schools to be able to prioritize safety and well-being, especially violence prevention efforts, which take multi-year efforts. Funding allocations should also be focused on supporting high-need areas that experience a high volume of community violence to ensure victimization and prevention can be addressed. To ensure funding is used responsibly, local education agencies should be required to report on the activities implemented with the funding, which could start with enhancing and clarifying existing funding mechanisms.

Recommended approach:

- Administrative

Funding

Legislative

Data

1. Develop a mechanism for schools to report to MDE on funding use and establish an enforcement process.
 - 1.1 Establish enforcement process.

- Funding

Policy

Legislative

2. Secure sustainable recurring general funding for schools and for training and technical assistance to support quality activities.
 - 2.1 Explore opportunities for supplementary grant funding in high-need areas or high-need circumstances.

Challenges & Solutions

Current staff at state agencies are at their capacity. For MDE to track and enforce how schools are using the per pupil allocations, recurring funding to hire and retain additional staff will be necessary.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDE (with MSP and MDHHS assisting).

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

2

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Improve collection and reporting of statewide school safety data, including the evaluation of youth firearm-related injury prevention and school safety laws already in place in Michigan.

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Review existing Michigan school safety legislation to add non-compliance actions that would outline consequences for failing to follow the law.

Current Landscape in Michigan

There continues to be unreliable statewide school safety data collection and reporting. Schools are required to report the number of students expelled, incidents of crime occurring at school (including physical violence, gang-related activity, illegal possession of a controlled substance, trespassing and property crimes), incidents of bullying and use of seclusion or restraint. However, there are significant discrepancies in how those items are defined and collected. In addition, the State of Michigan has numerous firearm-related injury prevention and school safety laws with varying levels of evidence base and there are no current efforts to evaluate implementation. Many of these laws do not have attached enforcement actions, nor is there currently a robust mechanism to review compliance. Though some training around adherence to law exists through the MSP Office of School Safety, more sustainable training and technical assistance is needed.

Best Practice

Conducting a review of the evidence and creating a long-term plan to evaluate the current legislation will help the state understand which strategies are working effectively to prevent school violence and which may need adjusting or discontinuing. To evaluate legislation and other school safety practices across Michigan, high-quality statewide data collection and reporting are needed. This data system could also incorporate elements that help understand and enforce law compliance. To be successful, funds would need to be made available to establish data and compliance systems, including assistance for schools and school districts on implementation fidelity, in alignment with established state guidance.

Recommended approach:

Funding

Data

Administrative

Policy

Legislative

1. Develop appropriate and consistent collection tools through input from experts and school and district administrators for reporting to the Michigan Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI).

- 1.1 Establish a compliance system and provide technical assistance support to school districts to remain in compliance.
- 1.2 Mandate schools to report data through legislative action.

Administrative

Data

2. Create an evaluation plan for long-term data use and analysis of state policies.

- 2.1 Collect and analyze data and share back to schools and communities in an accessible way.

Challenges & Solutions

It may be challenging for schools to know what to report, how to do it well and to ensure an adequate amount of staff capacity to manage the reporting process. Capacity constraints may cause pushbacks from school and district administrators, making them an important party to engage throughout this implementation process. Training and technical assistance can also be key to supporting schools in building capacity. Additionally, since laws may limit what information to share and how, there may be a hesitancy to participate. This could be addressed through technical assistance.

States have approached non-compliance in a wide array of ways with varying success rates. Landing on the appropriate enforceable language will take engagement and iteration from national experts, which can slow processes. Additionally, the Oxford school tragedy created discussion around school immunity, state laws and compliance and other legalities, bringing the issue of school safety policy compliance to the forefront. There are strong, sometimes conflicting stakeholder opinions among parents, teachers, school administrators, mental health professionals and law enforcement professionals. Because buy-in is essential for creating change, opening space for this complex discourse and ensuring groups feel heard will be critical.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDE.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

1

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Create a standard definition of a school resource officer (SRO) that includes regular training and education.

Current Landscape in Michigan

There is currently no statewide role definition nor requirements for training for school resource officers. This has been recommended before and there are some potential challenges with buy-in. This recommendation was included in the Michigan 2018 “Final Recommendations of the School Safety Task Force.”

Best Practice

Based on the best practice model from the Office of Community-Oriented Policing, school resource officers should have defined roles, specialized training and ongoing education. To ensure that school resource officers are increasing safety, multiple strategies should be considered for adoption, including standards that consider emergency management, student protection and crime reporting and school climate.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

Policy

Legislative

1. Develop and adopt standards with school safety state and national experts including the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES).

- 1.1 Work with MCOLES to approve existing and new training for school resource officers.

Administrative

Funding

2. Collate existing and create new training and education materials for school resource officers based on the standards developed.

- 2.1 Promote training and resources to school resource officers across the state.

Challenges & Solutions

Adopting a standard definition of an SRO will require the buy-in from multiple groups with different priorities and may prove to be a challenge. Getting all these groups to weigh in on their desired standards will assist in overcoming this barrier.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MCOLES, MSP (with MDE assisting).

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

2

\$

Develop training requirements and maintain a community of practice for school safety liaisons and other school administrators involved in safety roles.

Current Landscape in Michigan

The State of Michigan passed legislation in 2018 requiring all districts to designate a school safety liaison. However, there are no requirements or specific training associated with this role. The proposed training requirements would build upon current resources made available by the MSP Office of School Safety and would include topics such as comprehensive safety and all-hazards emergency response, responding to OK2SAY reports, behavioral threat assessment and management, school climate, mental health response and youth and family engagement. This recommendation was included in the Michigan 2018 “Final Recommendations of the School Safety Task Force.” The University of Michigan Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention was also funded by the State of Michigan to provide school safety training and technical assistance to the state.

Best Practice

Trained personnel are needed for large-scale, comprehensive safety efforts to succeed. Setting training requirements can help ensure that all school safety liaisons and administrators are properly prepared to support students and staff in comprehensive school safety plans. A community of practice could further support learning by facilitating networking, information and resource sharing and support for personnel across the state.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

Policy

1. Conduct a landscape analysis of current training offered and develop school safety training based on requirements and community of practice.

- 1.1 Create a portfolio of training so that each standard has foundational and advanced content through live and on-demand opportunities.

Administrative

Funding

Awareness Campaign

2. Rollout training and community of practice across the state and maintain ongoing engagement.

- 2.1 Disseminate information directly to school superintendents via MDE.

Challenges & Solutions

School personnel may not have the ability to engage with training due to time, travel ability, substitute teaching coverage and other competing demands. Funding to cover professional development staff time may also be a barrier.

Coordinating across groups that currently provide training will be important to ensure efficiency.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDE and MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

1

\$

Recommend OK2SAY as the official school safety tip line for Michigan and provide training to all schools. Improve after-action reporting process for OK2SAY tips, requiring them to be sent to the MSP.

Current Landscape in Michigan

OK2SAY has been a service operated by the MSP since 2014, allowing students to report tips confidentially about potential harm or criminal activities directed at students, school employees or schools. The MSP provides free training and messaging for schools and implements public service announcements (PSAs) about OK2SAY in communities throughout Michigan. Yet, OK2SAY has not been officially adopted as the state tip line, leaving it at risk of funding cuts, operations cuts and potential competing systems. This recommendation was included in the Michigan 2018 “Final Recommendations of the School Safety Task Force.” When an OK2SAY tip gets sent to a school for a follow-up response, the school is supposed to fill out an after-action outcome report for MSP. Currently, these reports are very inconsistent, leading to a lack of understanding around tip follow-up. Due to current policies, the data that does exist cannot be fully analyzed and evaluated to understand trends and patterns. With a change in that policy, OK2SAY could be fully evaluated, leading to improvements in systems and training.

Best Practice

Recommending OK2SAY officially would allow for coordination and consistency for all Michigan schools. Enhancing training for all schools and students will further encourage use and avert school crises.

Recommended approach:

Policy

Funding

Legislative

1. Codify OK2SAY as the official Michigan school safety tip line with a recurring state budget line.

Administrative

Funding

2. Enhance existing OK2SAY training and outreach materials, including translating materials into multiple languages.

- 2.1 Develop additional accessible training and outreach modalities for schools and students.

Administrative

Funding

3. Create accessible educational materials on outcome report protocols for school districts.

Data

Policy

Administrative

Funding

4. Conduct a robust evaluation of OK2SAY tips and outcome reports.

- 4.1 Amend current legislation to allow for robust evaluation of OK2SAY.

Challenges & Solutions

Despite a promising evidence base, reporting systems are sometimes viewed by students and school communities as unhelpful or “snitching.” Intentional training and messaging on an ongoing basis are needed to shift this culture. This adjustment can take time, so uptake may not be immediate. However, extensive training and rollout can assist in shifting the culture.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

2

\$

Develop a robust one-stop online hub where schools can access Michigan school safety resources and best practices.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Currently, information is spread across different agency web pages at state (e.g. MSP, MDE, University of Michigan, Michigan School Boards Association) and local (e.g. Independent School Districts, local mental health agencies) levels. Data shows that schools and districts have training and resource needs in areas where many state resources already exist. Making information and educational materials easier to access allows for better awareness and coordination. This recommendation was included in the Michigan 2018 “Final Recommendations of the School Safety Task Force.”

Best Practice

Continued efforts should be made to host school safety information and resources in one place. In addition, this hub should include a secure place for school officials, emergency responders and emergency management coordinators to house all school safety-related items. This includes Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) templates, EOP guidance, reference documents and additional information. This web-based platform would allow for resource sharing across school districts and help schools better prepare for emergency situations.

Recommended approach:

Funding

Administrative

Awareness Campaign

1. Develop and launch the platform with engagement from school safety stakeholders including school district personnel and professional associations.

- 1.1 Determine inclusion criteria based on best practice research and community needs.

Administrative

2. Maintain the website over time, enhancing user experience and availability of resources.

- 2.1 Evaluate user experiences on an ongoing basis.
- 2.2 Continue to engage stakeholders across the state as they develop content for inclusion.

Challenges & Solutions

Determining the scope of the hub will require input from many voices around the state and depend on funding levels and stewardship availability. Doing this work intentionally will require time and high levels of stakeholder engagement.

Depending on what organization stewards this work, there may be restrictions on the types of resources that can be shared (i.e. level of evidence, free vs. paid) and perceptions to contend with around endorsing certain resources. It might be most advantageous for this hub to be housed at an outside agency rather than a state agency.

Collating evidence-informed resources on an ongoing basis will require building relationships and coordinating with many different organizations across the state. This relationship-building and management will take staff time and potentially political will to navigate the landscape. Situating this work with larger violence prevention efforts and connecting to other hubs on similar topics will be important.

Resources exist and are underused, and the hub would be a first step in increasing the presence and coordination of a wealth of resources. Yet, schools and districts still need to be aware of the existence of the hub to make it a worthwhile investment. Continuous campaigns via credible partners will be needed to ensure success.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Addressing Firearm-Related Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Recommendations for Changes to Michigan's Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

2

\$

Amend the law to ensure that safe surrender and relinquishment of an illegal firearm in personal protection orders (PPOs), misdemeanor convictions for domestic violence and ERPO cases hold no legal liability unless connected with a crime.

1

\$

Create clear guidelines and tools for firearm relinquishment for law enforcement and judicial personnel to use in cases when an individual is legally restricted from firearm access.

Current Landscape in Michigan

In Michigan, current laws or policies that allow relinquishment or surrender of an illegal firearm in PPOs and ERPO cases with no legal liability do not exist and clear guidelines and tools for firearm relinquishment are not currently available statewide.

Best Practice

Providing a pathway to relinquish an illegally obtained firearm without incrimination allows for the opportunity for individuals to make responsible choices that could prevent future violence, particularly in IPV situations where firearms pose an extreme risk. This approach prioritizes safety of survivors and individuals filing petitions and harm reduction, offering a pragmatic solution that gives individuals an opportunity to break potential cycles of IPV without the fear of legal consequences. Additionally, guidelines and toolkits to provide law enforcement and judicial professionals with structured, evidence-based protocols for firearm relinquishment are needed.

Recommended approach:

Legislative

1. Create statutory immunity from prosecution for illegal firearm possession when firearms are surrendered.

- 1.1 Introduce legislation to create statutory immunity from prosecution for illegal firearm possession and address limitations in immunity for firearm crime and related crime with the exception of simple possession.

Administrative

Funding

2. Aid in creation of law enforcement protocols and toolkits.

- 2.1 Standardize safe surrender acceptance procedures, secure storage and disposal protocols and documentation and reporting requirements for law enforcement.
- 2.2 Mandate documentation of surrender and background check verification and create chain of custody procedures.
- 2.3 Coordinate between agencies (police, courts, prosecutors) to modify court order templates to include safe surrender and relinquishment and create regular communication channels and joint trainings.

Challenges & Solutions

Federal firearms laws may supersede state immunity provisions; therefore, coordination is needed with federal authorities to ensure alignment. Additionally, law enforcement may be reluctant to provide immunity for illegal firearm possession, so comprehensive training showing public safety benefits, clear documenting protocols and state leadership buy-in is necessary.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP with Michigan Department of Attorney General.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

1

\$

Incentivize local law enforcement to be responsible for PPO and ERPO service at no cost and improve enforcement of the orders.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Currently, barriers exist to timely serving and filing for ERPOs and PPOs, most of which include service costs and administrative barriers. Particular barriers exist in low-resourced communities with a high volume of cases and protection orders. There is also confusion about circumstances that indicate ERPOs or PPOs, with a failure to realize these are two separate tools. This can lead to risks for domestic violence survivors who may seek only an ERPO without realizing the additional protective factors that are available through PPOs.

Best Practice

By establishing clear standards for how law enforcement responds to, investigates and acts upon protection order violations, communities can create a more reliable safety net for survivors who are at risk of harm or injury by a perpetrator. Additionally, improved accountability can help rebuild trust between survivors, community members and law enforcement, encouraging more individuals to seek legal protection and support.

Recommended approach:

Legislative

Policy

Administrative

1. Create legislative and policy foundation.

- 1.1 Create statewide protocols for order service and enforcement.
- 1.2 Develop standardized forms and documentation requirements.

Administrative

Funding

Policy

2. Develop comprehensive training programs for law enforcement personnel.

- 2.1 Develop protocol for legal requirements and procedures for PPOs and ERPOs, trauma-informed approaches to victim interaction, de-escalation techniques and safety protocols and cultural humility and language barrier training.
- 2.2 Create incentive programs to allow for law enforcement to take on more direct roles for enforcing and serving PPOs and ERPOs.

Challenges & Solutions

Challenges include covering service fees that create barriers for low-income petitioners, inconsistent service practices across jurisdictions, limited training on protection order enforcement, inadequate tracking of service completion and violations, resource constraints in rural and under-staffed departments and variable enforcement quality and timeliness. Solutions may include engaging law enforcement leaders early in the planning process to address inconsistent service practices across the state and to create regional or jurisdictional service teams to support agencies and build capacity.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

2

\$\$

Dedicate funding streams for community-based organizations that assist survivors in varied and culturally responsive ways.

2

\$

Work with communities to develop IPV high-risk teams to safeguard those affected disproportionately by firearm-related IPV.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Though there are organizations throughout the United States that focus on identifying IPV high-risk populations and cases, there are limited high-risk teams formed throughout Michigan.

Best Practice

Incorporating dedicated funding streams for culturally-specific and community-based organizations, assisting firearm-related IPV survivors is essential to providing long-term, stable, standardized and predictable resources. Consistent funding allocations would allow crucial services to operate on a regular basis rather than facing financial uncertainty or short-term limits. Additionally, by creating a collaborative approach, high-risk teams can identify potentially lethal situations through risk assessment tools, develop targeted safety plans and coordinate immediate, comprehensive interventions that go beyond traditional single-agency responses. These teams can provide rapid, integrated support that addresses the complex needs of high-risk victims, including immediate safety planning, legal protection, mental health support and connection to resources.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

1. Conduct a needs assessment.

- 1.1 Conduct thorough needs assessments to address complex needs of high-risk individuals and create protocol documents that highlight needs of the community and resources.
- 1.2 Strengthen state capacity to provide training and technical support for communities to set up high-risk teams.

Administrative

Funding

2. Create tools and support services and strengthen existing programs.

- 2.1 Create tools for identifying most dangerous high-risk cases based on needs assessment.
- 2.2 Develop and implement interventions to prevent cases from escalating.
- 2.3 Provide grants for community-based domestic violence service providers and culturally-specific community organizations to assist survivors in culturally-responsive ways, support services and strengthen existing programs.

Challenges & Solutions

Historical mistrust of law enforcement in certain communities, cultural barriers to seeking help and stigma surrounding domestic violence are all challenges that may impact this effort. The work should prioritize community-based domestic violence service providers and culturally-specific community organizations as lead partners in affected communities. Efforts should also prioritize trauma-informed care.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS, Division of Victim Services.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

1

\$\$

Create and strengthen firearm-related IPV resources and programs specific to tribal and Urban Indian communities.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Michigan is home to 12 federally recognized tribes with citizens living in both rural and urban regions of the state. Urban Indian populations in Michigan are members of one of the 574 federally recognized tribes in the United States and are dual Michigan/tribal citizens entitled to state services alongside citizens from the 12 tribes in Michigan. There are programs and organizations dedicated to mitigating firearm-related intimate partner and domestic violence within these communities. However, severe gaps in funding and challenges continue to hinder aid getting to survivors and those in need. Each tribal community in Michigan is unique and has specialized needs to reduce the rates of IPV.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

1. Engage in formal consultation with federally recognized tribes and the American Indian Health and Family Services.

- 1.1 Assess the needs of tribal communities related to firearm-related IPV.
- 1.2 Partnering with tribes in Michigan and AIHFS in the development of supports to address firearm-related IPV in tribal and Urban Indian communities.

Best Practice

Creating targeted support that acknowledges the historical and cultural contexts of Indigenous communities allows resources and programs to more effectively address the root causes of violence, rebuild community resilience and provide trauma-informed care that respects the dignity, sovereignty and cultural integrity of Indigenous peoples. Many of these generational traumas originate from government policies that seriously affected the Native American family dynamic, especially the Indian Boarding School Era. A formal, consultative approach recognizes that IPV intervention not only highlights individual safety but also supports the healing and empowerment of communities that have experienced generations of trauma that results in high rates of domestic violence and family dysfunction. Tribal consultation should be facilitated by the MDHHS Office of Tribal Government Services & Policy in partnership with the MDHHS Division of Victims Services.

Administrative

Funding

2. Community-based led prevention programs across Michigan's 12 tribes.

- 2.1 Develop and fund prevention services that incorporate traditional healing practices and tribal customs unique to each tribe in Michigan and implement awareness campaigns using appropriate messaging and delivery methods.

Administrative

Funding

3. Enhance support services, training and capacity.

- 3.1 Work with relevant agencies to support tribal communities on honoring tribal PPOs and ERPOs, increase access to needed services (e.g., housing, legal, safety planning, Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) access) and address enforcement issues through training, collaboration and technical assistance.

Administrative

Legislative

4. Policy and legal framework development.

- 4.1 Support development of comprehensive IPV codes that address firearm violence, including policies to lower the threshold for prosecution of lower level IPV crimes.
- 4.2 Aid in the prosecution of perpetrators to lower or remove the burden of victims having to do the majority of the filing and/or participation in the prosecution of their abuser(s).

Challenges & Solutions

There is a need to address cultural mistrust of law enforcement and legal systems among tribal communities. The mistrust has been well documented throughout U.S. history, with federal legal systems lacking necessary support for Indigenous American citizens. Efforts must be made to ensure vulnerable populations are not placed in situations where they are further traumatized by relationships with law enforcement and the legal system.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Implementation of Existing Legislation on Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO) and the Domestic Violence Firearm Possession Ban: Recommendations for Changes to Michigan’s Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

1



Educate and provide resources to families and household members to improve public knowledge of ERPOs.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Many organizations have held training sessions on how to implement the new ERPO law, including a statewide suicide prevention conference held in 2025. The Michigan Firearm Law Implementation Program (M-FLIP), hosted at the U-M Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention, has developed a [comprehensive ERPO toolkit](#). The toolkit is free, publicly available and provides training and technical assistance to stakeholders and sectors across the state. However, more education and awareness is needed along with requirements for all courts to provide accessible ERPO information.

Best Practice

Comprehensive public health campaigns, community outreach and education programs should be developed to raise awareness on ERPOs. Simple-to-follow instructions for how to file an ERPO petition should be accessible at multiple locations and in multiple formats.

Recommended approach:

Administrative

Awareness Campaign

Funding

1. Support a statewide one-stop shop for ERPO information and other community outreach and education programs.

- 1.1 Designate a website that houses all Michigan ERPO information.
- 1.2 Develop and implement comprehensive public health campaigns, community outreach and education programs.
- 1.3 Provide training and technical assistance to all sectors.

Policy

2. Require courts to provide ERPO information.

- 2.1 Require all circuit courts in Michigan to have publicly available information on ERPOs listed on their website as well as physically available at court buildings.

Challenges & Solutions

Some courts may need additional support to assist in creating ERPO-related information and maintaining up-to-date information on their websites. Training and technical assistance should be provided to help with this need.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS and State Court Administrative Office.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

- 1** **\$** Standardize statewide law enforcement and court processes and protocols around ERPOs, and require all law enforcement agencies to have an ERPO protocol.
- 2** **\$** Develop model policies for clinicians and mental health professionals on implementation of ERPOs.

Current Landscape in Michigan

There is no standard practice guide for law enforcement agencies, courts or health care providers for handling the full ERPO process. However, funding from the State of Michigan provided to the U-M Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention is being used to provide training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies to aid with their protocol development. Engagement in this program is voluntary and doesn't provide for mandated training or a statewide ERPO coordinator.

Best Practice

Developing standard law enforcement and health care provider protocols that outline a step-by-step process of utilizing an ERPO, from threat assessment and filing to service and relinquishment. A statewide ERPO coordinator should be designated to support ERPO training and policy implementation.

Recommended approach:

Policy

1. Develop recommended ERPO model policies.

- 1.1 Develop model ERPO policies for law enforcement and courts.
- 1.2 Develop model ERPO policies for health care providers, including mental health professionals.
- 1.3 Clarify legal liability concerns for health care providers in utilizing ERPOs.

Administrative

Policy

Funding

2. Address long-term infrastructure needs.

- 2.1 Include regular ERPO petitioning in law enforcement, clinician and health care administrator training curriculum.
- 2.2 Create a statewide ERPO Coordinator position.

Challenges & Solutions

Some courts need more support than others in adopting a statewide data reporting system. The appropriate state department would need to accommodate a statewide ERPO coordinator position.

Health care providers may fear legal liability around ERPO implementation. Trainings and technical assistance should be provided to help navigate and address these concerns.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

- 1** **\$** Centralize firearm possession ban reporting processes.
- 3** **\$** Update current legislation to require courts to have an electronic ERPO petition submission portal.
- 2** **\$** Standardize court reporting requirements to the State Court Administrative Office to improve data processing and access to court records.
- 3** **\$** Require that firearm possession bans (ERPO, PPO and the domestic violence possession ban) be recorded in both the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) to ensure that possession bans always show up during background checks.
- 1** **\$** Develop a mechanism for law enforcement agencies to be notified when an ERPO or PPO is entered by civilians.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Many circuit courts in Michigan do not have an online portal that can accommodate the electronic filing of ERPO petitions. There are electronic filing systems available at some courts for PPO petitions including Mi-FILE and TurboCourt, while some courts host individual e-filing systems. Some courts also have a partnership with Michigan Legal Help for PPOs. Currently, ERPOs are occasionally erroneously logged as criminal cases (or ERPOs are pursued in addition to criminal charges) or may also be placed incorrectly in the domestic violence file in the NCIC, despite there being a dedicated ERPO file. Additionally, if the ERPO is not indicated as served and the respondent travels to another state, the ERPO may not show up in the background check, creating a loophole. There is also an issue with incomplete and inconsistent court data entry, indicating the need to prioritize a centralized system. The State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) is currently undertaking two massive, statewide efforts that should address the underlying concerns of part of this recommendation. The first effort is the implementation of electronic-filing through the Mi-FILE system. When fully implemented, state-wide Mi-FILE capabilities will allow court users in all jurisdictions to file documents electronically. While SCAO is not creating a unique online portal exclusively for ERPO petitions, statewide electronic filing options will meet the same goal as an online portal. The second effort is implementing a statewide case management system and resulting centralized record keeping. This statewide case management system and associated data lakehouse will allow improved data processing and reporting, which in turn will support efforts to better understand the Michigan ERPO landscape.

Best Practice

Require courts to have an online submission portal for ERPO and PPO petitions. Firearm possession bans should be entered into both the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) to ensure that possession bans always show up during background checks.

Recommended approach:

Data

Administrative

Funding

Policy

1. Develop a centralized state database for ERPO reporting.

- 1.1 Develop and maintain a centralized state database that collects ERPO petition and outcome data across all Michigan counties.
- 1.2 Require all circuit courts and law enforcement agencies to submit a monthly report on ERPO data to the centralized database.

Data

Legislative

Funding

2. Update legislation to require courts to provide an electronic submission portal for ERPO petitions.

- 2.1 Require all circuit courts in Michigan to provide a secure electronic submission portal, increasing accessibility and reducing filing delays.
- 2.2 Develop a user guide for courts to post on their submission portal and the one-stop shop website.
- 2.3 Support the Michigan SCAO in data infrastructure implementation.

Data

Administrative

Funding

Legislative

3. Statutorily require that firearm possession bans are entered into LEIN, NCIC and NICS.

- 3.1 Pass an amendment to the Michigan Penal Code (MCL 750.224f) to require that domestic violence conviction-based firearm prohibitions be entered into LEIN, NCIC and NICS.
- 3.2 Include a statutory requirement for courts to report the use of force and relationship (defendant to victim) for all assaultive misdemeanor convictions to the criminal history record repository.
- 3.3 Create one clearinghouse for the entry of ERPO, PPO and domestic violence misdemeanor firearm possession ban information into all state background check systems.
- 3.4 Develop a mechanism for law enforcement agencies to be notified when an ERPO or PPO is entered by civilians.

Challenges & Solutions

Some courts in low resource areas may need additional support in this digital overturn. Additional staff may need to join to ensure there are no staffing capacity issues. With a centralized system, there may be some challenges in coordinating efforts with different entities involved (court system, law enforcement, IT support, etc.).

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

1

\$

Strengthen and preserve existing legislation to require local law enforcement to serve ERPOs and PPOs and enforce firearms prohibitions under ERPOs, PPOs and the domestic violence misdemeanor firearm possession ban.

Current Landscape in Michigan

It is not currently required for law enforcement to serve ERPOs and PPOs nor is it mandated that law enforcement enforce firearm prohibitions. Because officers may be uncertain about the process and/or protocol to serve ERPOs and handle firearm relinquishment, training materials should be developed and distributed to increase familiarity.

Currently, petitioners are responsible for serving ERPOs and PPOs whether they serve themselves or hire a process server or law enforcement. Additionally, Michigan has limited ERPO enforcement data which makes it difficult to identify limitations and areas of improvement. Increasing transparency will facilitate better enforcement, coordination between agencies and the courts and establish trust with the community.

Best Practice

Law enforcement agencies should be required by law to be the default responsible party for the service and relinquishment of firearms in ERPO cases. Law enforcement should be required to enforce firearm relinquishment when ordered.

Recommended approach:

Legislative

1. Update legislation to require local law enforcement to serve ERPOs.

- 1.1 Update legislation to require local law enforcement to serve ERPOs in all circumstances, not just at the court's discretion or when immediate relinquishment is ordered.
- 1.2 Ensure that updated legislation allows for petitioners to file to request that they be responsible for service of the ERPO, if desired.

Legislative

2. Update legislation to require local law enforcement to enforce relinquishment, removal and storage of firearms under ERPO, PPO or domestic violence misdemeanor firearm possession bans.

- 2.1 Update legislation to require local law enforcement to enforce firearm possession bans when ordered by a civil order or criminal conviction.

Administrative

Funding

Policy

3. Develop comprehensive training for law enforcement on serving ERPOs and handling firearm relinquishment.

- 3.1 Develop and disseminate training in collaboration with MCOLES.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Challenges & Solutions

Updating legislation will require collaborative efforts between the courts, local law enforcement, state government agencies, community organizations and other entities.

Implementation of Existing Legislation on Secure Storage: Recommendations for Changes to Michigan's Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

- 1** **\$** Promote a statewide media campaign focused on educating the public on secure firearm storage. Encourage grant-making for community outreach in secure storage campaigns, focusing on organizations that might reach communities in ways health care settings, law enforcement agencies or other similar institutions cannot.
- 2** **\$\$**

Current Landscape in Michigan

There are multiple programs currently working to educate the general public on secure firearm storage in Michigan. Some examples of this include: a [statewide PSA](#) released by MDHHS highlighting the new secure storage law that went into effect in 2025; a free online [secure storage toolkit](#) developed by the U-M Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention that provides guidance for health care professionals, schools and families on how to implement secure storage practices in their communities; and fliers developed and disseminated by MDHHS, in partnership with the Michigan Department of Education, to caregivers of school-aged children about the secure storage law. In addition, professional and community-based organizations have been educating their communities on the new law and secure storage practices. MDHHS released a grant funding opportunity in fall 2025 to support community-based initiatives that promote responsible firearm ownership, public education and the distribution of firearm safety kits. Up to \$1.8 million in total funding is available, with awards ranging from \$100,000 to \$360,000. Additional funds are needed to continue this work. Though these programs and initiatives are positive steps in addressing the issue of firearm-related injury and death, additional statewide media campaigns and education about secure storage (and the associated law) are needed.

Best Practice

Continued efforts should be made to promote public awareness of the secure storage law and secure firearm storage methods. The media campaign should feature multiple formats, with a focus on social media and short-form internet videos. The media campaign should also include input from local and statewide credible messengers.

Recommended approach:

Awareness Campaign

Administrative

Funding

1. Develop and launch statewide public service campaigns.

- 1.1 Launch a comprehensive campaign designed to raise awareness about the secure firearm storage law and its potential to protect children from harm due to unintended access to firearms.

Administrative

Funding

2. Support a statewide one-stop shop for secure storage information.

- 2.1 Develop and announce a website/web-based platform that houses all secure firearm storage-related information for Michigan including campaign materials and additional information on the requirements and consequences of the law.

Administrative

Funding

3. Fund grants to support community-based initiatives around secure storage campaigns.

- 3.1 Solicit proposals and award funds to credible messengers to disseminate messaging on secure storage and other firearm safety initiatives.
- 3.2 Monitor and evaluate use of funds to ensure accountability and alignment with program goals.

Challenges & Solutions

To have the greatest effect, messaging and educational efforts should be tailored to specific stakeholders where possible. Identifying credible messengers to disseminate information will be necessary to have the highest impact possible.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

3

\$\$

Establish measures to perform policy evaluation of the secure storage law.

Current Landscape in Michigan

There are no measures built into the law or otherwise in place at the state level to directly assess and address the impact of the secure storage law in Michigan.

Best Practice

Data should be collected to understand the degree to which firearm owners are aware of and in compliance with the secure storage law in Michigan. The data will also assist in identifying geographic or demographic barriers to awareness and compliance, understanding how firearm owners may change their storage behavior per the law, and determining how the provision of secure storage devices impacts firearm storage behavior.

Recommended approach:

Data

Administrative

Funding

1. Establish measures to collect data on the outcomes of the secure storage law.

- 1.1 Develop a process and program evaluation plan and collect data to study the effectiveness, barriers and awareness of the secure storage law.

Challenges & Solutions

A robust understanding of the effectiveness of the secure storage law may take years to fully realize, however initial data collection and evaluation plans should begin.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

2

\$

Support continued access to free firearm locking devices by dispersing and pairing with evidence-based behavioral change programs.

Current Landscape in Michigan

[Purchased from Project ChildSafe](#), 75,000 gun locks and firearm safety kits were made available for distribution from local organizations in 2025. The purchase was made using \$500,000 in state funding allocated to the MSP in the FY24 budget. These firearm safety kits include materials translated in both English and Spanish.

Best Practice

Based on the MSP model, additional state funding should be supported for the purchase of firearm locks and other storage options such as cases and safes. These devices should be distributed at appropriate events and paired with evidence-based education and behavioral change programs. Consideration should be given to distribution locations that are frequented by the community. A statewide map or website should also be available for individuals and organizations to find where free locking devices are available.

Recommended approach:

Awareness Campaign

Administrative

Funding

1. Procure firearm locking devices and create and disseminate resources.

- 1.1 Create and disseminate firearm safety instructions, educational materials and behavioral change programs around secure storage that are paired with locking devices.
- 1.2 Disseminate devices and materials at appropriate locations.
- 1.3 Create statewide awareness campaigns, webpages and/or maps for individuals and organizations to find where free locking devices are available.

Challenges & Solutions

Secure storage preferences differ based on firearm ownership motivations, personal circumstances and access to storage devices. Access to multiple types of secure storage devices designed to meet the differing needs of individuals should be available.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

3

\$

Adapt universal home safety screening questionnaires for clinicians and organizations to use in interactions with all community members, not just firearm owners.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Some, but not all, health care providers routinely ask firearm safety screening questions to patients and their families.

Recommended Approach:

Administrative

Funding

1. Adapt model home safety screening questions and resources for health care providers. Provide guidance and training to health care networks.

- 1.1 Collaborate with health care networks in Michigan that routinely screen for firearm safety and secure storage to adapt home safety screening questions, resources and guidance for health care networks and providers.
- 1.2 Disseminate resources and guidance to health care networks and providers across the state.
- 1.3 Support regular training sessions for clinicians on how to approach firearm safety screening questions and conversations with patients and their families.

Best Practice

Clinicians should be trained on how to have firearm safety and secure storage conversations with patients and their families. Health care providers should also adopt universal screening materials which include information about secure firearm storage.

Challenges & Solutions

Discussions and interventions related to firearm access, storage and safety may yield resistance from patients, families or providers who may have concerns about privacy, relevance to current care practices and patient needs and discomfort in talking about firearm safety. Resources and trainings should include different perspectives in curriculum development, train providers in non-judgmental, collaborative approaches and offer insight on how to normalize (and navigate) conversations around firearm safety. Trainings and resources should also emphasize individual autonomy while promoting safety.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MDHHS.

Goal implementation date: FY26.

Recommendation:

3 **\$** Provide home, health and life insurance credits for secure storage practices.

Current Landscape in Michigan

There are currently no home, health or life insurance credits for secure storage practices in Michigan.

Best Practice

Similar to nonsmokers' credits, where those who do not smoke cigarettes for a specific length of time may see reduced premiums on their health or life insurance plans, home, health and life insurance companies could offer credits for verified secure firearm storage practices. This strategy could be implemented to improve secure storage rates.

Recommended Approach:

Administrative

1. Designate a working group to understand potential insurance credits.

- 1.1 Coordinate with major Michigan insurance companies and relevant government agencies to assemble a working group tasked with discussing the feasibility of insurance credits.

Administrative

Funding

2. Commission a pilot study to evaluate cost and benefits of insurance credits to show proof of concept, then develop a plan for legislative action.

- 2.1 Solicit and award pilot studies to evaluate the cost and benefit of insurance credits, then share results among the working group to discuss next steps.
- 2.2 Based on findings from the pilot study, develop a plan for next steps and any proposed legislative action.

Challenges & Solutions

With few models around the nation for this type of mechanism to improve secure storage practices, Michigan will be a pioneer in developing the structure and evaluation of this type of insurance credit.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: Department of Insurance and Financial Services.

Goal implementation date: FY28.

Implementation of Existing Legislation on Background Checks: Recommendations for Changes to Michigan's Law, Policy and Programs with the Goal of Reducing the Rates and Instances of Firearm Injury and Death

Recommendation:

1

\$

Clarify the process of temporary firearm transfers so that those engaged in these transfers are not in violation of the law.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Temporary transfers may happen for a number of reasons, including if an individual is in crisis and voluntarily transfers their firearms to a friend or family member. The law does not clearly state whether a temporary transfer would require the acquiring party to obtain a purchase permit beforehand.

Best Practice

Provisions should be made to clarify the process of temporary transfers so that those engaged in these transfers, especially those who may be in crisis and should not have access to firearms, are not in violation of the law.

Recommended Approach:

Administrative

Funding

1. Develop and release guidance.

- 1.1 Create and disseminate guidance, which clarifies the role of purchase permits and temporary transfers of firearms in crisis situations, and educates the public on all available programs and legal options if the firearm transfer is due to a risk of harm to self or others.
- 1.2 Ensure that resources and guidance around temporary transfers and related firearm safety laws and programs, including alternative options for removing firearms temporarily from a home, are easily accessible and available.

Challenges & Solutions

Individuals who need clarity on the process of temporary transfers may not be reached by traditional public service announcement dissemination. Agencies should therefore determine how best to reach these individuals through trusted messengers and ensure that resources and guidance are easily accessible and available.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

- 1** **\$** Improve state data reporting systems for inputting restraining orders in background check systems.

Current Landscape in Michigan

In Michigan, restraining orders are entered into LEIN by courts or law enforcement but the process lacks statewide standardization. Delays and errors may occur, and petitioners are not consistently notified at each stage of the process.

Best Practice

Courts should be required to submit copies of both the order and proof of service to the MSP and to the responsible law enforcement agency once those forms have been generated. Petitioners of restraining orders should also be notified at every step of the way in the process so that they are aware of when a restraining order is in effect.

Recommended Approach:

Administrative

Policy

Data

1. Immediate information entry into the LEIN.

- 1.1 Create policies and processes for entering information immediately into LEIN.
- 1.2 Set up an electronic submission system with a single data entry point which will automatically process restraining orders into LEIN.
- 1.3 Conduct training on any new procedures.

Policy

2. Require courts to submit copies of both restraining orders and proof of service to MSP and the responsible law enforcement agency.

- 2.1 Require courts to transmit both the signed order and accompanying proof of service to the MSP and the responsible local law enforcement agency immediately after issuance.

Challenges & Solutions

Courts across Michigan vary in staffing, technological capacity and workflows. Some may lack the infrastructure or automation needed to transmit orders and proof of service immediately. Thus, agencies should consider these varying capacities when developing processes and requirements.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

1

\$

Close the concealed pistol license (CPL) loophole that allows an individual to purchase a firearm without a background check or permit.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Under current law, concealed pistol license (CPL) carriers are not required to get a background check or purchase permit before purchasing a firearm, despite current ATF regulations no longer allowing CPLs to function as permit alternatives in National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) checks. This means that if an individual who obtained a CPL has since become prohibited from possessing firearms, that CPL would enable them to purchase a firearm from a retailer without a purchase license, thereby foregoing a background check and obtaining a firearm illegally.

Best Practice

Amending the law as it stands to also require CPL holders to get a purchase permit or background check before purchasing a new firearm would close this loophole and prevent additional individuals, who are otherwise prohibited from purchasing firearms, from doing so.

Recommended approach:

Legislative

1. Statutory change.

- 1.1 Amend MCL 28.422a (Sec. 2a) of Michigan statutory law to close the concealed pistol license loophole, requiring purchase licenses or background checks for all firearm sales regardless of whether someone holds a CPL.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

3

\$

Amnesty for self-reporting violations of the law when a firearm is transferred without the correct permit.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Currently in Michigan, individuals who may have unintentionally transferred a firearm to another individual without receiving a purchase permit may be penalized.

Best Practice

To account for individuals who may have unknowingly and illegally transferred a firearm to another individual without the receiver obtaining a purchase permit due to a lack of familiarity with the law, policies should be in place to grant amnesty for those who self-report said transfer after the law went into effect. This amnesty would not apply if firearms were used in crimes, so that individuals cannot absolve themselves of illegal firearm possession or use.

Recommended approach:

Policy

1. Develop and implement a self-reporting protocol through local law enforcement or MSP.

- 1.1 Develop and implement a protocol of self-reporting violations to seek amnesty. This protocol should outline steps for obtaining a permit, completing a background check and logging the past transfer without penalty.
- 1.2 Disseminate new protocol for community awareness.

Challenges & Solutions

- Policy changes might remain unknown to firearm owners unless dissemination of new protocols and changes are widely released. Individuals may distrust that self-reporting will truly protect them from penalties, especially in communities with strained law enforcement relationships, so care should be taken to educate the public about new policies and penalties.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

Recommendation:

3

\$

Improve purchase permit accessibility through reducing or eliminating fees associated with an application.

Current Landscape in Michigan

Cities offering firearm purchase permits may require notarization of the permit and may offer to notarize for a fee. Requiring notarization may add an unnecessary financial burden on permit applicants.

Best Practice

Steps should be taken to improve ease of access to apply for a purchase permit, particularly surrounding reducing or eliminating fees associated with an application, so that lawful firearm purchases are equitable and accessible.

Recommended Approach:

Administrative

Funding

1. Reduce or eliminate purchase permit fees.

- 1.1 Establish a fee waiver protocol that is available for those who demonstrate financial hardship to ensure the permitting process remains equitable and accessible.
- 1.2 Identify alternative funding sources to offset revenue lost from eliminated permit and background check fees.

Challenges & Solutions

Funding - While revenue offset due to elimination of fee requirements for low-income individuals may not amount to much, alternative funding sources must still be identified, whether guaranteed by the legislature or identified through another source.

Lead agency to implement recommendations: MSP.

Goal implementation date: FY27.

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Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force Recommendations

Funding Needs

Background:

In 2024, the State of Michigan enacted evidence-based firearm safety legislation—an expanded background check purchaser licensing law, a secure storage law, an Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) law and firearm restrictions for those convicted of domestic violence – the most significant policy updates for firearm injury prevention in Michigan in almost 30 years. To improve implementation of existing laws and policies, maximize existing resources and enhance opportunities for coordination to reduce gun violence and save lives, Gov. Gretchen Whitmer signed Executive Order 2024-4 to create the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force.

The task force released its initial report in April 2025, documenting recommendations to improve the implementation of existing laws and creating new programs, policies and legislation to reduce firearm injury and death in Michigan. These recommendations span the breadth of firearm injury areas, addressing everything from community violence, firearm-related suicide, firearm-related intimate partner violence, school violence and unintentional firearm injury.

The task force released an implementation guide for these recommendations in November 2025. This guide includes an analysis of the steps needed to implement these recommendations and an analysis of challenges and opportunities that each step might encounter.

Many of the recommendations and implementation steps require funding to be successful. Below we note some examples of funding needs for these recommendations. Please note that this list is not exhaustive. Costs associated with these funding needs will be refined over the next phase of the task force work, so numbers below are merely estimates based on the current understanding of needs.

Funding Needs

The task force requests \$2.5 million in the FY26 state budget to begin the next phase of this work. This includes funding to form a team to carry on the next phase of work of the task force, funding logistic and research support, funding an awareness campaign, as well as start-up costs for the implementation of these recommendations. The task force also requests \$20 million in the FY27 state budget to fund some of the outlined implementation work.

The funding needed to implement these recommendations will cost more than \$22.5 million, therefore funding from philanthropic, foundation and federal sources will also be sought to address the funding portfolio needed to complete this work.

Below are three examples of funding needs:

Create and implement statewide educational and communication campaigns for firearm safety

- **Description:** Dedicated funding pools for providing firearm safety education and training are urgently needed. Creating firearm safety and firearm violence prevention programming alongside trusted messengers will allow for community groups and organizations in Michigan to spread awareness, provide tailored resources to disproportionately affected communities and mitigate firearm-related death and injury in Michigan. Examples of topics of these educational and communication campaigns include: awareness campaigns on ERPO (i.e., what they are and where to find more information), campaigns on best practices for firearm secure storage and communication campaigns on what to do if you are concerned a family member or loved one may be at risk of harming themselves and may have access to firearms. Campaigns may take multiple forms including traditional (i.e., print, television, radio) or digital media (i.e., social media, websites, email marketing), community outreach (i.e., health fairs and events, workshops and presentations, community partnerships) and innovative formats such as interactive tools or games.
- **Estimated funding need:** For each campaign, we estimate:
 - **\$1M** for statewide traditional media campaign that includes focus testing, traditional media creation and paying for ad space and evaluation.
 - **\$500k** for the development of materials (print and digital) to be used in educational campaigns around the state.
 - **\$500k** for the evaluation of statewide communication campaigns to ensure the most effective messaging and format are used and future campaigns can be adapted based on results.
 - **\$200k** for traveling workshops and presentations to communities across the state on specific firearm injury prevention topics.
 - **\$500k** to support individual communities distributing materials and educating their community at events.
 - **\$50k** to print already existing materials for communities to distribute.

Improve access to out-of-home secure storage options for families dealing with someone in crisis

- **Description:** Voluntary out-of-home firearm storage programs help to support legal firearm ownership while providing firearm owners a resource to securely store their firearms away from the home during high-risk time periods, such as when an adolescent or other family member may be experiencing a mental health crisis (e.g., severe depression and/or suicidal thoughts). This type of program is a pro-business approach as it allows federally licensed firearm dealers to offer an additional service to their customer and community base.
- **Estimated funding need:** The range of funding needs includes:
 - **\$500k** to develop and evaluate a pilot out-of-home secure storage program.
 - **\$750k** to create a statewide out-of-home program that would include working with community partners, develop a statewide resource that catalogs storage options, disseminate these resources to health care providers (e.g. primary care physicians, mental health providers), schools, local health departments and the general public and evaluate of the program(s).

Support continued funding for free gun locks / locking devices to be disbursed and paired with evidence-based behavioral change programs

- **Description:** Based on the MDHHS/MSP model, additional funding is needed for the purchase of gun locks and other firearm storage options such as lock boxes and safes. To improve access to firearm storage options, these storage options should be purchased and distributed in hospitals, police offices, gun shops, community events and other frequently visited community spaces. Freely distributed gun storage options, in addition to gun safety kits, should provide instructions for how to use each storage option. Instructions and gun safety kits should be made available in multiple languages, including Spanish and Arabic. It is best practice to pair the giving of a secure storage device with evidence-based behavioral change programs.
- **Estimated funding need:** The range of funding needs includes:
 - \$500k for gun locks / locking devices (depending on quantity being purchased).
 - \$500k to develop materials and training for communities to use during distribution events, including training in evidence-based behavioral change programs.
 - \$300k to evaluate the implementation of Michigan's secure storage law and the most effective strategies for dissemination and education in Michigan.

The above are examples of some of the funding needs of the task force recommendations. Additional recommendations that will require funding needs include:

- Improving data infrastructure, collection and access across the state for firearm injury prevention programming and research.
- Providing and promoting training and evidence-based programming for providers of elder care services on the risk of suicide by firearm in older adults.
- Increasing services and making programs that address root causes of and risk factors for community violence (e.g., employment opportunities, mental health services, housing) accessible.
- Building a holistic ecosystem and sharing best practices to support community violence intervention leaders and prevention partners across the state.
- Home, health and life insurance credits for secure storage practices.
- Creating and strengthening firearm-related intimate partner violence resources/programs specific to Tribal communities.
- Developing training standards and maintaining a community of practice for school safety liaisons and other school administrators involved in safety roles.
- Developing Intimate Partner Violence High Risk teams to safeguard those affected disproportionately by firearm-related intimate partner violence.
- Developing model policies for clinicians and mental health professionals on implementation of ERPOs.
- Developing a more robust one-stop online hub where schools can access Michigan school safety resources and best practices.
- Developing robust training and technical assistance on public health approaches to community violence.

A full list of funding needs can be found in the final report. Funders who are interested in these recommendations or other ideas not captured in this material are encouraged to reach out to the Chair of the Michigan Gun Violence Prevention Task Force, Dr. Natasha Bagdasarian (BagdasarianN@michigan.gov).