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Michigan Liquor Control Commission

Club Licensee Information



www.michigan.gov/lcc

CLUB LICENSE

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CLUB LICENSE

To provide a guide to club licensees, this brochure attempts to answer common questions regarding the liquor license and the licensed establishment, to whom and how alcoholic liquor beverages may be served and general business topics.

A comprehensive response to most questions may be found in the *Michigan Liquor Control Code, Rules and Related Laws governing the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, reprinted from The Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) and updated as of January 2006.*

The Code and Administrative Rules may be found by linking onto the website of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission at www.michigan.gov/lcc. A hard copy of the liquor control commission's Code and Rules may be obtained from the Michigan Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth, Liquor Control Commission, P.O. Box 30005, 7150 Harris Drive, Lansing, MI 48909 at a cost of \$5.00.

When is a liquor license required?

The sale, delivery and importation of alcoholic liquor are activities in Michigan that are limited¹ to the commission, the commission's authorized agent or distributor, those licensed by the commission, or by prior written order of the commission (MCL 436.1203.1).

Do we need a liquor license?

It is possible to consume alcoholic liquor in an unlicensed establishment, but there two basic restrictions: if the drinking of alcoholic liquor is for consideration and/or it is a commercial establishment that sells food². Consideration is defined as:

- any fee, cover charge, ticket purchase; and,
- the storage of alcoholic liquor; and,
- the sale of food, ice, mixers, or other liquids used with alcoholic liquor drinks; and,
- the purchasing of any service or item, or combination of service or item; and,
- furnishing glassware or other containers for use in the consumption of alcoholic liquor in conjunction with the sale of food.³

What this means is alcoholic liquor is not allowed in an unlicensed area where there is a form of consideration due, or where food is prepared on the premises and sold to the patrons.

On the other hand, alcoholic liquor is permitted in an unlicensed⁴ hall that is rented out by the club to a tenant. For example, the club may have a hall it rents out to people who wish to use as a reception for wedding parties. The tenant is usually the host of the event. Guests are invited. The host provides the food and alcoholic liquor to the guests at no cost to them. Guests arrive and pay no form of consideration.

¹ Except as provided in Sections 203 and 301 of the Liquor Control Code.

² Does not apply to any hotel or any licensee under this act (MCL 436.2021.3).

³ MCL 436.1913

⁴ The licensee is prohibited from leasing, selling or transferring possession (renting) of a portion of the licensed premises without the prior written approval of the commission (R436.1023.3).

But, the alcoholic liquor used in the unlicensed hall may only be derived from a liquor licensed retailer authorized⁵ to sell it to them.

If the club wants to sell alcoholic liquor and allow its consumption on the premises, a Club liquor license must be issued to that club. If the club wants to allow take-out sales of beer and wine, an SDM license is to be issued in conjunction with the Club license.

Do we qualify?

The provisions of the Liquor Control Code of 1998 (Act 58 of 1998) defines a club as *a non-profit association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, organized for the promotion of some common purpose, the object of which is owning, hiring, or leasing a building, or space in a building, of an extent and character as in the judgment of the commission may be suitable and adequate for the reasonable and comfortable use and accommodation of its members and their guests, but does not include an association organized for a commercial or business purpose* (MCL 436.1107.5).

Qualifications

The bona-fide non-profit organization must have been in existence for not less than two years prior to making application for the liquor license. The waiting period is waived for a club that is a chapter of a national organization.

The applicant for the Club license must affirm to no racial disqualifications for membership or guest privileges contained in the charter, constitution, franchises, by-laws, membership application or related documents under which the club is currently operating. An affidavit⁶ attesting to this must be submitted with the application.

Club licensees who are licensed to sell beer, wine and liquor may do so only to bona-fide club members who have attained the age of 21 for consumption on the licensed premises (MCL 436.1532.1; MCL 436.1537.1c). An SDM license issued to a club allows the sale of beer and wine only to bona-fide members who have attained the age of 21 for consumption off the licensed premises (R436.1525; MCL 436.1533). Club licenses are not subject to the quota for the local unit of government.

The club must be self-supporting without the sale of alcoholic liquor (MCL 436.1532.3). Income from the club's aggregate membership fees or dues, and other income *exclusive of the proceeds from the sale of alcoholic liquor* must be sufficient to defray the annual rental of its leased or rented premises or, if the premises are owned by the club, are sufficient to meet the taxes, insurance, repairs, and interest on a mortgage on the premises.

A club applicant must file⁷ with the commission:

- Certified copy of resolution requesting a license adopted at a bona-fide meeting.
- Copy of the constitution, charter and by-laws of the club.
- Affidavit of no racial discrimination LC-1178.
- Minutes of club meetings to be recorded in English and available for inspection.

⁵ An SDM licensee is able to sell beer and wine at retail for consumption off the licensed premises. An SDD licensee is able to distribute spirits and mixed spirit drink in the original package for consumption off the premises (MCL 436.1111.11,12). Club licensees with an SDM license may only sell to bona-fide members (R436.1525).

⁶ Affidavit Relative to Racial Discrimination, form LC-1178.

⁷ Pursuant to licensing qualifications noted in R436.1127(1)(2).

Police Powers?

Generally, a person who holds or whose spouse who holds law enforcement powers to enforce the penal laws (local, state or federal) with certain exceptions *shall not be issued a license, or have an interest, directly or indirectly, in a license if the activity regulated by the license occurs in the same local unit of government within which the person enforces those state or local penal laws unless the person is contractually prohibited from enforcing this act.*⁸ A non-profit fraternal organization ...whose membership is not totally composed of law enforcement personnel or public officeholders charged with the duty of enforcing any penal laws or ordinances of a governmental body, may be issued a club liquor license if the organization is otherwise qualified.⁹

Additional requirements for a Club license application

If the proposed licensed premises are to be located within 500 feet of an existing church or school, the church or school has the right to object to the location (MCL 436.1503) and may present their objection at a hearing held by the commission.

The club businesses are subject to state and local codes for building, plumbing, zoning, fire, sanitation, and health laws and ordinances (R436.1003).

The commission may accept a temporary or permanent certificate for occupancy for public accommodation as evidence that the establishment is in compliance to state and local codes for building, plumbing, zoning, fire, sanitation, and health laws and ordinances (R436.1105.3) when the application for the club liquor license is new, for any transfer of interest in an existing license or transferred to a new location.

Public notice of the intent of the commission to issue the club license shall be given by publication a newspaper published or in general circulation within the local community at least ten days before the issuance of the liquor license (MCL 436.1532.2).

The affairs and management of the club shall be conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members (MCL 436.1532.4).

Sale of alcoholic liquor to bona-fide members only!

Club licensees may only sell alcoholic liquor to bona-fide members of their club, whether the alcoholic liquor is to be consumed on or off the licensed premises.

It does not matter if a guest registers at the club by signing a guest-register, as this does not make that person a bona-fide member. Alcoholic liquor beverages may be sold only to bona-fide members who have attained the age of 21 years (MCL 436.1537.1c).

The Liquor Control Commission does not regulate the sale of food or non-alcoholic liquor¹⁰ beverages. Non-members of the club are not restricted in the purchase of these items, except by house rules of the club as long as it is non-discriminatory.

⁸ MCL 436.1523

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ Alcoholic liquor is defined as containing ½ of 1% or more of alcohol by volume (MCL 436.1105(3)).

What is a bona-fide member?

The term *bona-fide member* remains loosely defined. Such a member is expected to be an annual dues paying member in good standing with the club and eligible to vote. Daily or temporary memberships are not recognized as bona-fide memberships.

Many clubs have sub-groups such as auxiliary members. They would not actually be members of the core group of club members, but have a defined association within the club. Often, their meetings and group activities are kept separate from each other, making club-related voting a difficult process.

As long as a member has voting privileges, it would appear that person is a *bona-fide* member. In order to be qualified for 'bar privileges', each sub-group of the club should have at least one collective club-related vote per licensing year.

As an example, to enable members of auxiliary groups to enjoy 'bar privileges' and to be in compliance with MCL 436.1532(4), many club sub-groups elect or appoint at least one person to sit on the club's board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members. The incumbent then is afforded the opportunity to exercise their vote in matters of the club on behalf of their sub-group constituency to satisfy this requirement.

Special License

As a non-profit organization, clubs are eligible¹¹ to apply for a Special License under MCL 436.1525 (1)(r). The fee is \$50 unless the organization has existed over one year, then \$25 each, and limited to 12 special licenses per calendar year. This license allows for the retail sales to the general public of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises only for a limited period of time (R436.572).

The Special License, commonly referred to as a 24-hour license, is valid for one day. It is available not only to a club, but also to an auxiliary of the club organization if a separate existence from the organization is demonstrated via separate organizational papers, separate bank account, and election of its' own board of directors and/or officers.

Applicants should submit their application for the Special License to the liquor control commission at least 10 days before the proposed event.

A Special License will allow the non-profit organization to sell beer, wine and spirits to the general public during approved hours within the 24-hour licensing period at the designated premises (R436.579). A few additional points are:

- All profits derived from the sale of alcoholic liquor must go to the licensed organization, not to any individual.
- The application includes a resolution of the membership or board authorizing the application and an affidavit showing the length of time the non-profit organization has been in existence.

The written approval of the police chief or sheriff is required (R436.577).

Purchase options for a special licensee are many. Spirits may be purchased from an SDD licensed retailer and special licensees may purchase beer and/or wine from an SDM licensed retailer, a licensed wholesaler, or a Michigan licensed wine-maker or small winemaker. Mixed spirit drinks may be purchased from either an SDD

¹¹ R436.574 restricts Special Licenses to non-profit organizations.

licensed retailer or a licensed wholesaler.¹² Alcoholic liquor that is on the licensed premises that has not been obtained from an approved source is in violation of R436.1033.

Wine Tastings

Wine tastings are allowed by non-profit organizations for their members, but the club would have to charge for their wine tasting as they would for any sale of alcoholic beverages. But, a Special License must be issued if this type of activity is to take place for the general public. Either way, the 'wine tasting event' does not allow for the off-premises sale of wine products. Such sales must be made through an SDM (beer and wine take-out) licensee.

Special licenses are not transferable (MCL 436.1527 (2)).

Auctions

Auctions of wine donated by private, non-liquor licensed persons to the organization may be permitted (436.1527) under the Special License. Such donations may not be provided by a wine-maker, wholesaler or any other liquor licensee.

The auctioned wine may NOT be consumed on the liquor licensed premises. It must be removed from the establishment before it is opened.

An auction pursuant to a special license issued to a non-profit charitable organization that allows the sale, at auction, of wine donated to the organization may occur upon premises which are otherwise licensed by the commission to allow the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the licensed premises.

Children in the bar area

Frequently, club membership reports children who are allowed in the bar or lounge area of the club and wonder if it's allowed.

The Michigan Penal Code (Act 328 of 1931) addresses this issue in 750.141 where it states (A) *minor child under 17 years of age shall not be permitted to remain in a dance hall, saloon, barroom or any place where spirituous or intoxicating liquor, wine or beer, or any beverage, liquor or liquors containing spirituous or intoxicating liquor, beer or malt liquor is sold, given away or furnished for a beverage, unless the minor is accompanied by parent or guardian. A violation of this by the proprietor, keeper or manager is a misdemeanor.*

If a parent or guardian is present with the child under 17 years of age, there is no infraction of the law regarding the child being inside the establishment. And, there is no state law or regulation that prohibits a child who is accompanied by the parent or guardian from sitting at the bar.

Children under 18 years of age are not allowed to work or entertain on the licensed premises, whether they are paid or doing so voluntarily, *unless the person is employed in compliance with the provisions of Act No. 90 of the Public Acts of 1978, being 409.101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws (436.1707).* An exception is made for young entertainers who are under the direct supervision and control of his or her parent or legal guardian.

¹² All sources of alcoholic liquor must be licensed by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission.

Minimum age to sell or serve alcoholic beverages

People under the age of 18 years are not allowed to sell or serve alcoholic liquor pursuant to MCL 436.1707. It doesn't matter if that person is related to a club member, is a volunteer, or in any other way deemed to be excused from this regulation. Only those who have attained the age of 18 years are legally able to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to patrons of the club.

Sale of alcoholic beverages to minors

Don't sell alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits) to anyone under the age of twenty-one years old.

Do not allow anyone connected with the club, either directly or indirectly, to sell, furnish, or give alcoholic liquor to minors¹³ (MCL 436.1701.1; MCL 436.1801.2).

Minors are not allowed to consume alcoholic liquor or possess alcoholic liquor for personal consumption on the licensed premises (MCL 436.1707.5.6.7).

The wording *possess alcoholic liquor for personal consumption on the licensed premises* exempts the club's kitchen and cleaning staff (hostess/host, prep-staff, bussers and dish washers) and would allow them to remove containers of alcoholic liquor from patron area and to deliver them to the dish washing area for cleaning purposes.

Exceptions to cash sales

Normally, the sale or purchase of alcoholic liquor is for cash only. One of the exceptions is a sale of alcoholic liquor by a private club to a bona-fide member (MCL 436.2013.f).

Hours and days of operation

R436.1403(1) to (8) addresses the hours and days of operation in detail, but a brief summary for the sale of alcoholic liquor is:

Monday thru Saturday....7:00am to 2:00am
Sunday.....12 noon to 2:00am

The licensee shall not sell, give away or otherwise furnish alcoholic liquor:

- Between 2:00am and 7:00am, Monday through Saturday;
- Between 2:00am and 12 noon on Sunday. alcoholic liquor after 2:30 a.m.;
- Between 9:00pm on December 24th and 7:00am on December 26th, unless December 26th is on a Sunday when the permitted time becomes 12 noon.; and,
- Between 4:00 a.m. on December 31st and 7:00 a.m. on January 1st, unless January 1st is on a Sunday when the permitted time becomes 12 noon.
An on-premises licensee should not allow people to consume¹⁴ alcoholic liquor:
- Between 2:30 a.m. to 7:00 a.m., Monday through Saturday;
- Between 2:30 a.m. and 12 noon on Sunday;

¹³ MCL 436.1701(1) and MCL 436.1801(2) both address the prohibition against the sale of alcoholic liquor to a minor, defined as under 21 years of age (MCL 436.1701(3,4) and R436.1009(1).

¹⁴ This does not apply to the consumption of alcoholic liquor in the bedrooms or suites of registered guests of licensed hotels or in the bedrooms or suites of bona-fide members of licensed clubs.

- Between 9:30pm on December 24th through 7:00am on December 26th, unless December 26th falls on a Sunday when the permitted time becomes 12 noon; and,
- Between 4:30 a.m. on December 31st and 7:00 a.m. on January 1st, unless January 1st is a Sunday when the permitted time becomes 12 noon.

Premises being occupied

The licensed on-premises establishment should not be occupied between 2:30am and 7:00am, Monday through Saturday or between 2:30am and 12 noon on Sunday except by the on-premise licensee¹⁵, bona-fide employees¹⁶ of the on-premises licensee who are working, or bona-fide contractors and their employees who are working.

Extended hours or official permit

If an extended hours permit¹⁷ or official (specific purpose) permit¹⁸ is issued by the commission, the premises may be occupied by patrons after 2:30 a.m. or before 7:00 a.m. weekdays and before 12:00 noon on Sundays.

Extended hours permit

This type of permit allows patrons to occupy the licensed premises before or after the legal hours for *specific activities*, but not for the sale and/or consumption of alcoholic liquor. Such activities¹⁹ are:

- Entertainment for patrons
- Dancing by patrons
- Musical performance
- Viewing of publicly broadcast television

It does not allow the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquor after the legal hour.

A club licensee should not allow members on the licensed premises during the time provided by the extended hours permit unless the activity, and only that activity, allowed by the extended hours permit is occurring.

Official (special purpose) permit

This permit allows the premises to be occupied by club members to engage in a specific activity, such as the sale of food. It does not allow the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages before or after the legal hours (page 6).

The club licensee should not allow members on the licensed premises after 2:30 a.m. unless the activity, and only that activity, allowed by the official permit is occurring.

Removing alcoholic liquor from the building and outdoor service areas

A person to whom alcoholic liquor was sold for consumption on the licensed premises may not remove it from those premises (MCL 436.2021.2). That means that a beer, for example, sold to one of your members for the purpose of being consumed inside the establishment may not be taken out of the licensed building. Open

¹⁵ For clubs, the licensee would be limited to the current officers and/or trustees.

¹⁶ Many clubs use volunteers in lieu of paid employees. Here, bona-fide volunteers who are working would be permitted to remain on the licensed premises after-hours.

¹⁷ MCL 436.1916

¹⁸ Rule 436.1437

¹⁹ See MCL 436.1916.

alcoholic liquor must remain inside. Sealed containers of beer and/or wine may only be removed if the club sold that beverage to a member under their SDM (beer and wine take-out) license.

The commission may approve your request for an outdoor service area. There are two types, permanent and temporary. The permanent one stays with your license for as long as the club intends, except by order of the commission. Or, the commission may issue up to twelve temporary outdoor service permits per calendar (R436.1419.2,3).

If the outdoor service area is approved, *the club licensee shall not sell, or allow the consumption of, alcoholic liquor outdoor, except in the defined area.*²⁰

Contests

Texas Hold'em:

To award prizes²¹ or not; that is the question.

With an entertainment permit issued by the Liquor Control Commission, clubs may allow Texas Hold'em if the prize is limited to a plaque or trophy. For other types of prizes, approval from the Bureau of Lottery is necessary.

The Charitable Gaming Division of the Bureau of Lottery approved by Directive No. 4.03.01 (May 14, 2004) Tournament Texas Hold'em as a millionaire party card game. Non-profit organizations may apply and obtain a Millionaire Party license and conduct Texas Hold'em on the club licensed premises. A specific date and location is required. Further information is available by calling 517-335-5780.

You will also need to obtain a Special License (page 4) if you want to allow the general public to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages during this event.

Euchre:

Euchre contests are allowed without commission approval if the following conditions are met:

- An entry fee or donation is permissible only if the fee is used towards the cost of the prize.
- No ante/stake is permitted by contestants.
- Prizes may be awarded by the liquor licensee only.
- The prize²² does not exceed \$250 per business day unless prior commission approval has been granted.
- The liquor licensee must have an entertainment permit issued to them by the commission.

Pool and dart tournaments:

The following guidelines are provided:

- An entertainment permit is not required.
- The prize can not exceed \$250 per business day unless prior commission approval has been granted.
- Entry fees are allowed.
- No requirement on payback of a percentage.

²⁰ R436.1419(2).

²¹ Cash, points or other item of value.

²² R436.1435(1).

Other points about contests:

A licensee shall not participate in or sponsor any contest that requires the use or consumption of alcoholic liquor or features alcoholic liquor as a prize in connection with a contest (R436.1019); nor shall an on-premises licensee allow a contest or tournament of any kind in which the sale, use, or consumption of alcoholic liquor is a necessary part of the contest or tournament or in which alcoholic liquor is given as a prize to the participants of the contest or tournament (R436.1435.2). But, an unopened bottle of alcoholic liquor having a value of less than \$200 may be offered and awarded pursuant to a lawful fund raising event (MCL 436.2015).

There shall not be advertising of alcoholic liquor connected with offering a prize or award on the completion of a contest, except upon prior written approval of the commission (R436.1321.1).

A club licensee shall not allow contests in which the licensee or any other person gives away anything of value over \$250 per day except upon written approval of the commission (R436.1435.1).

An on-premises licensee shall not allow...contests...unless the licensee has been issued an entertainment permit by the commission (MCL 436.1916.1).

Gambling and devices

Gambling is either legal or not. If the club licensee allows illegal gambling and/or gambling devices on the liquor licensed premises, it would be contrary to MCL 436.1901.

Illegal Gambling

MCL 436.1901 (2) prohibits liquor licensees from allowing unlawful gambling on the licensed premises, and (2) prohibits the licensee from allowing any gambling devices on the licensed premises that are prohibited by Michigan statutes.

In general, gambling requires proof of three elements: consideration, chance and reward.

- Consideration: A cost to enter and participate in the activity. It may include the requirement of a participant to physically go to a location to enter and/or participate.
- Chance: The winner is selected by random and not a result of skill.
- Reward: The winner receives a prize, which can be anything of value.

Internet Gambling

Internet gambling on liquor licensed premises is illegal per 1999 PA 235; MCL 750.145d. It is a violation of Michigan criminal law to use a computer, computer network, computer program or computer system to commit or solicit another person to commit illegal gambling as defined in the Michigan penal code and by the Michigan Gaming Control Act. The act is violated if the communications originates or terminates in this state.

Michigan Lottery Bureau

The Michigan Lottery Bureau sanctions many forms of gambling that are licensed to club facilities. They are located at 101 E. Hillsdale, P.O. Box 30023, Lansing, MI 48909.

General 517-335-5600
Charitable Gaming,
Bingo, Raffles 517-335-5780

Raffles

A licensed club is excused from the requirements of obtaining a small raffle license from the Lottery Bureau if the club is sponsoring a single gathering²³, conducts a raffle with no pre-selling of tickets, the prize is awarded during that gathering, and the total aggregate retail value of the prize for that day is \$100 or less.

A club licensee may offer and award unopened alcoholic liquor having a value of less than \$200 to a person 21 years of age or older in a drawing or raffle or as a door prize, pursuant to a lawful fund raising activity. The alcoholic liquor awarded shall not be consumed on the premises at which it is awarded (MCL 436.2015.1). The club may not award the alcoholic liquor to a person who is intoxicated (MCL 436.2015.3).

Club and SDM License Renewals and Membership Lists

The club liquor license is valid from May 01 through April 30 of each year. An application for renewal of the club liquor license for the licensing year is completed and issued by the commission if there are no holds or other reasons not to renew the club liquor license. The license fee is:

- \$300 for clubs having 150 or fewer duly accredited members and \$1.00 for each additional member.
- A membership list is to be submitted for the sole purpose of determining the correct license fees to be paid.
- The membership list shall be the accredited list of members as determined by a sworn affidavit 30 days before the closing of the licensing year.
- The membership list is not required by clubs that pay the maximum fee of \$750 per licensed location.

An SDM²⁴ license fee is \$100. Further information may be found at MCL 436.1525 (1)(j)(p).

Add Bar permit – not required!

There may be more than one point of sale of alcoholic liquor (beer, wine and/or spirits) in a club licensed establishment without the necessity of an add-bar permit per R436.1023 (2)(c). This means that a club licensee may have two or more separate bars operating within the licensed establishment at the same time without penalty.

What Records Do We Need To Keep?

Once the Club license has been issued, there are records of the licensed business that must be maintained for a period of four years²⁵. The licensed club must maintain accurate records of alcoholic liquor (beer, wine and spirits) purchases and sales. It must maintain records sufficient to determine ownership of the licensed business and to whom the profits and losses accrue.

²³ Single Gathering means one scheduled assembly or meeting with a specific beginning and ending time. The purpose of the meeting shall not be solely for conducting a raffle. Single gathering does not include regular operating hours of a club.

²⁴ Specially Designated Merchant of beer and wine retail sales to bona-fide members.

²⁵ Rule 436.1007.

Other records that the club licensee may wish to maintain are its' liquor license application documents, inclusive of a certified copy of the constitution, charter and by-laws of the club; the affidavit certifying that no racial disqualifications for membership exist; and, minutes of meetings being recorded in English.²⁶

Club Audits

During a club audit by an investigator of the Liquor Control Commission, records to be reviewed are frequently the club minutes, membership records, financial records, corporate or limited liability company records (if applicable), and any other records to verify that the club is self-supporting without the sale of alcoholic beverages and that a true ownership exists in the name of the licensed club for the business, business operating (checking) account(s), and the licensed real estate.

The number of members should reflect the number the club reported at license renewal plus any other members added since that time. Credit is not given for members who have left the club for any reason. It should be inclusive of all members (also auxiliary, associate, honorary, etc.) that have bar privileges. Those members who have bar privileges must be able to vote, either individually or as a group. The club must maintain records of their members that have bar privileges so that the total and accurate number may be established.

To be self supporting, the club must be able to pay the lease or mortgage, taxes, insurance, repairs and any mortgage interest for the licensed premises without relying upon the sale of alcoholic liquor.

An inspection²⁷ of the licensed premises will also take place during the club audit to verify that the club is in compliance to the Liquor Control Commission Act and Regulations.

This brochure was prepared²⁸ to address the most frequently asked questions about club licenses. Additional information may be available from the 1998 Liquor Control Code and Regulations; and questions may be directed to the MLCC enforcement division office closest to your location: Farmington (248-888-8710); Lansing (517-322-1370); Grand Rapids (616-447-2647); and, Escanaba (906-786-5553).

²⁶ Rule 436.1127.

²⁷ Pursuant to MCL 436.1217 (2)(3) and Rule 436.1011 (4).

²⁸ Compiled by the Lansing district supervisors of the MLCC enforcement division.