

racetrack. For purposes of the taxes imposed under this chapter, races televised by a licensee for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering shall be treated as if the races were held at the racetrack of the licensee.

Sec. 6. Section 123.30, subsection 3, paragraph d, Code 1989, is amended to read as follows:

d. CLASS "D". A class "D" liquor control license may be issued to a railway corporation, to an air common carrier, and to passenger-carrying boats or ships for hire with a capacity of twenty-five persons or more operating in inland or boundary waters, and shall authorize the holder to sell or furnish alcoholic beverages, wine, and beer to passengers for consumption only on trains, watercraft as described in this section, or aircraft, respectively. Each license is valid throughout the state. Only one license is required for all trains, watercraft, or aircraft operated in the state by the licensee. However, if a watercraft is an excursion gambling boat licensed under chapter 99F, the owner shall obtain a separate class "D" liquor control license for each excursion gambling boat operating in the waters of this state.

Sec. 7. Section 123.36, subsection 6, Code 1989, is amended to read as follows:

6. Any club, hotel, motel, or commercial establishment holding a liquor control license, subject to section 123.49, subsection 2, paragraph "b", may apply for and receive permission to sell and dispense alcoholic liquor and wine to patrons on Sunday for consumption on the premises only, and beer for consumption on or off the premises between the hours of ten a.m. and twelve midnight on Sunday. A class "D" liquor control licensee may apply for and receive permission to sell and dispense alcoholic beverages to patrons for consumption on the premises only between the hours of ten a.m. and twelve midnight on Sunday. For the privilege of selling beer, wine, and alcoholic liquor on the premises on Sunday the liquor control license fee of the applicant shall be increased by twenty percent of the regular fee prescribed for the license pursuant to this section, and the privilege shall be noted on the liquor control license.

Sec. 8. Section 123.49, subsection 2, paragraph a, Code Supplement 1989, is amended to read as follows:

a. Knowingly permit any gambling, except in accordance with chapter 99B, 99D, 99E, or 99F, or knowingly permit solicitation for immoral purposes, or immoral or disorderly conduct on the premises covered by the license or permit.

Sec. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, being deemed of immediate importance, takes effect upon enactment.

Approved April 19, 1990

CHAPTER 1176
CREDIT AGREEMENTS
H.F. 677

AN ACT relating to written credit agreements between a creditor and debtor and rights of action on that agreement.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. **NEW SECTION. 535.17 REQUIREMENTS OF CREDIT AGREEMENTS – STATUTE OF FRAUDS – MODIFICATIONS.**

1. A credit agreement is not enforceable in contract law by way of action or defense by any party unless a writing exists which contains all of the material terms of the agreement and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought.

2. Unless otherwise expressly agreed in writing, a modification of a credit agreement which occurs after the person asserting the modification has been notified in writing that oral or implied modifications to the credit agreement are unenforceable and should not be relied upon, is not enforceable in contract law by way of action or defense by any party unless a writing exists containing the material terms of the modification and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought. This notification can be included among the terms of a credit agreement, can be included on a separate form or together with other disclosures that are provided when the agreement is made, or can be given wholly apart from the agreement and at any time after the agreement has been made. To be effective, the notification and its language must be conspicuous. A person who gives a notification is bound by it to the same extent as the person notified. A notification with respect to any credit agreement is effective with respect to all other credit agreements then in effect between the parties if the notification conspicuously so provides. When a modification is required by this section to be in writing and signed, such requirement cannot be modified except by clear and explicit language in a writing signed by the person against whom the modification is to be enforced.

3. A notification referred to in subsection 2 in the following form in boldface, ten-point type, complies with the requirements of this section: **IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE SIGNING. THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BECAUSE ONLY THOSE TERMS IN WRITING ARE ENFORCEABLE. NO OTHER TERMS OR ORAL PROMISES NOT CONTAINED IN THIS WRITTEN CONTRACT MAY BE LEGALLY ENFORCED. YOU MAY CHANGE THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT ONLY BY ANOTHER WRITTEN AGREEMENT.**

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, a credit agreement or modification of a credit agreement which is not in writing, but which is valid in other respects, is enforceable if the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in court that the agreement or modification was made, but no agreement or modification is enforceable under this subsection beyond the terms admitted.

5. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Action" includes petition, complaint, counterclaim, cross-claim, or any other pleading or proceeding to enforce affirmatively any right or duty or to recover damages for the nonperformance of any duty.

b. "Contract" means a promise or set of promises for the breach of which the law would give a remedy or the performance of which the law would recognize a duty, and includes promissory obligations based on instruments and similar documents or on the contract doctrine of promissory estoppel.

c. "Credit agreement" means any contract made or acquired by a lender to loan money, finance any transaction, or otherwise extend credit for any purpose, and includes all of the terms of the contract. "Credit agreement" does not mean a contract to loan money, finance a transaction, or otherwise extend credit by means of or pursuant to a credit card, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 16, or pursuant to open-end credit, as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 28, or pursuant to a home equity line of credit, as defined in section 535.10 whether the loan, financing, or credit is for consumer or business purposes or a consumer rental purchase agreement as defined in section 537.3604, subsection 8.

d. "Defense" includes setoff, recoupment, and any basis or means for barring or reducing liability or obligation on any claim.

e. "Lender" means any person primarily in the business of loaning money, or financing sales, leases, or other provision of property or services.

f. "Modification" includes change, addition, waiver, rescission, and any other variation of any kind whether expressly made or implied by, or inferred from, conduct of any kind.

6. This section shall be interpreted and applied purposively to ensure that contract actions and defenses on credit agreements are supported by clear and certain written proof of the terms of such agreements to protect against fraud and to enhance the clear and predictable understanding of rights and duties under credit agreements.

7. This section entirely displaces principles of common law and equity that would make or recognize exceptions to or otherwise limit or dilute the force and effect of its provisions concerning the enforcement in contract law of credit agreements or modifications of credit agreements. However, this section does not displace any additional or other requirements of contract law, which shall continue to apply, with respect to the making of enforceable contracts, including the requirement of consideration or other basis of validation.

8. This section does not apply to a credit agreement made primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose where the credit extended is twenty thousand dollars or less.

Sec. 2.

This Act applies to credit agreements and modifications of credit agreements entered into on or after the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 3.

This Act takes effect on January 1, 1991.

Approved April 19, 1990

CHAPTER 1177

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES LICENSES AND PERMITS

H.F. 2188

AN ACT relating to the issuance of alcoholic beverage licenses and permits for certain licensed premises and prescribing fees.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Section 123.32, Code Supplement 1989, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

NEW SUBSECTION. 2A. A local authority may define, by motion of the local authority, licensed premises which shall be used by holders of liquor control licenses, beer permits, and wine permits at festivals, fairs, or celebrations which are sponsored or authorized by the local authority. The licensed premises defined by motion of the local authority shall be used by the holders of five-day or fourteen-day liquor control licenses, five-day or fourteen-day wine permits, or five-day or fourteen-day beer permits only.

Sec. 2. Section 123.34, Code 1989, is amended to read as follows:

123.34 EXPIRATION — SEASONAL OR FOURTEEN-DAY LICENSE OR PERMIT.

1. Liquor control licenses, wine permits, and beer permits, unless sooner suspended or revoked, expire one year from date of issuance. The administrator shall give sixty days' written notice of the expiration to each licensee or permittee. However, the administrator may issue six-month or eight-month seasonal licenses, class "B" wine permits, or class "B" beer permits for a proportionate part of the license or permit fee or may issue fourteen-day liquor licenses, ~~wine permits~~, or beer permits as provided in subsection 2. No refund shall be made for seasonal licenses or permits or for fourteen-day liquor licenses, ~~wine permits~~, or beer permits. No seasonal license or permit shall be renewed except after a period of two months.

2. The administrator may issue fourteen-day class "A", class "B", class "C", and class "D" liquor control licenses, ~~fourteen-day class "B" wine permits~~, and fourteen-day class "B" beer permits. A fourteen-day license or permit, if granted, is valid for fourteen consecutive days, but the holder shall not sell on the two Sundays in the fourteen-day period unless the holder qualifies for and obtains the privilege to sell on Sundays contained in sections 123.36, subsection 6 and 123.134, subsection 5.