

123.92 Civil liability for dispensing or sale and service of beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor (Dramshop Act) liability insurance underage persons.

Any person who is injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person or resulting from the intoxication of a person, has a right of action for all damages actually sustained, severally or jointly, against any licensee or permittee, whether or not the license or permit was issued by the division or by the licensing authority of any other state, who sold and served any beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the intoxicated person when the licensee or permittee knew or should have known the person was intoxicated, or who sold to and served the person to a point where the licensee or permittee knew or should have known the person would become intoxicated. If the injury was caused by an intoxicated person, a permittee or licensee may establish as an affirmative defense that the intoxication did not contribute to the injurious action of the person. The remedy provided by this section shall apply both prospectively, to actions filed on or after July 1, 1992, and retrospectively, to actions pending in trial or appellate courts prior to July 1, 1992.

Every liquor control licensee and class "B" beer permittee, except a class "E" liquor control licensee, shall furnish proof of financial responsibility by the existence of a liability insurance policy in an amount determined by the division.

Notwithstanding section 123.49, subsection 1, any person who is injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person who is under legal age or resulting from the intoxication of a person who is under legal age, has a right of action for all damages actually sustained, severally or jointly, against a person who is not a licensee or permittee and who dispensed or gave any beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the intoxicated underage person when the nonlicensee or nonpermittee who dispensed or gave the beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person knew or should have known the underage person was intoxicated, or who dispensed or gave beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person to a point where the nonlicensee or nonpermittee knew or should have known that the underage person would become intoxicated. If the injury was caused by an intoxicated person who is under legal age, a person who is not a licensee or permittee and who dispensed or gave beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person may establish as an affirmative defense that the intoxication did not contribute to the injurious action of the underage person. For purposes of this paragraph, "*dispensed*" or "*gave*" means the act of physically presenting a receptacle containing beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to the underage person whose actions or intoxication results in the sustaining of damages by another person. However, a person who dispenses or gives beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to an underage person shall only be liable for any damages if the person knew or should have known that the underage person was under legal age.

[C73, § 1557; C97, § 2418; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2055; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, § 129.2; C66, 71, § 123.95, 129.2; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 123.92]

85 Acts, ch 32, § 57; 86 Acts, ch 1211, § 12; 88 Acts, ch 1158, § 30; 92 Acts, ch 1136, § 1; 97 Acts, ch 126, § 7