

123.30 Liquor control licenses — classes.

1. *a.* A liquor control license may be issued to any person who is of good moral character as defined by [this chapter](#).

b. As a condition for issuance of a liquor control license or wine or beer permit, the applicant must give consent to members of the fire, police, and health departments and the building inspector of cities; the county sheriff or deputy sheriff; members of the department of public safety; representatives of the division and of the department of inspections and appeals; certified police officers; and any official county health officer to enter upon areas of the premises where alcoholic beverages are stored, served, or sold, without a warrant during business hours of the licensee or permittee to inspect for violations of [this chapter](#) or ordinances and regulations that cities and boards of supervisors may adopt. However, a subpoena issued under [section 421.17](#) or a warrant is required for inspection of private records, a private business office, or attached living quarters. Persons who are not certified peace officers shall limit the scope of their inspections of licensed premises to the regulatory authority under which the inspection is conducted. All persons who enter upon a licensed premises to conduct an inspection shall present appropriate identification to the owner of the establishment or the person who appears to be in charge of the establishment prior to commencing an inspection; however, this provision does not apply to undercover criminal investigations conducted by peace officers.

c. As a further condition for the issuance of a class “E” liquor control license, the applicant shall post a bond in a sum of not less than five thousand nor more than fifteen thousand dollars as determined on a sliding scale established by the division; however, a bond shall not be required if all purchases of alcoholic liquor from the division by the licensee are made by cash payment or by means that ensure that the division will receive full payment in advance of delivery of the alcoholic liquor.

d. A class “E” liquor control license may be issued to a city council for premises located within the limits of the city if there are no class “E” liquor control licensees operating within the limits of the city and no other applications for a class “E” license for premises located within the limits of the city at the time the city council’s application is filed. If a class “E” liquor control license is subsequently issued to a private person for premises located within the limits of the city, the city council shall surrender its license to the division within one year of the date that the class “E” liquor control licensee begins operating, liquidate any remaining assets connected with the liquor store, and cease operating the liquor store.

2. A liquor control license shall not be issued for premises which do not conform to all applicable laws, ordinances, resolutions, and health and fire regulations. A licensee shall not have or maintain any interior access to residential or sleeping quarters unless permission is granted by the administrator in the form of a living quarters permit.

3. Liquor control licenses issued under [this chapter](#) shall be of the following classes:

a. Class “A”. A class “A” liquor control license may be issued to a club and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquors from class “E” liquor control licensees only, wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and native wines from native wine manufacturers, and to sell liquors, wine, and beer to bona fide members and their guests by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only.

b. Class “B”. A class “B” liquor control license may be issued to a hotel or motel and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquors from class “E” liquor control licensees only, wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and native wines from native wine manufacturers, and to sell liquors, wine, and beer to patrons by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only. However, beer may also be sold for consumption off the premises. Each license shall be effective throughout the premises described in the application.

c. Class “C”.

(1) A class “C” liquor control license may be issued to a commercial establishment but must be issued in the name of the individuals who actually own the entire business and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquors from class “E” liquor control licensees only, wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E”

liquor control licenses only, and native wines from native wine manufacturers, and to sell liquors, wine, and beer to patrons by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only. However, beer may also be sold for consumption off the premises.

(2) A special class “C” liquor control license may be issued and shall authorize the holder to purchase wine from class “A” wine permittees or class “B” wine permittees who also hold class “E” liquor control licenses only, and to sell wine and beer to patrons by the individual drink for consumption on the premises only. However, beer may also be sold for consumption off the premises. The license issued to holders of a special class “C” license shall clearly state on its face that the license is limited.

d. Class “D”.

(1) 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.

(2) A class “D” liquor control licensee who operates a train or a watercraft intrastate only, or an excursion gambling boat licensed under [chapter 99F](#), shall purchase alcoholic liquor from a class “E” liquor control licensee only, wine from a class “A” wine permittee or a class “B” wine permittee who also holds a class “E” liquor control license only, and beer from a class “A” beer permittee only.

e. Class “E”.

(1) A class “E” liquor control license may be issued and shall authorize the holder to purchase alcoholic liquor from the division only and high alcoholic content beer from a class “AA” beer permittee only and to sell the alcoholic liquor and high alcoholic content beer to patrons for consumption off the licensed premises and to other liquor control licensees. A holder of a class “E” liquor control license may hold other retail liquor control licenses or retail wine or beer permits, but the premises licensed under a class “E” liquor control license shall be separate from other licensed premises, though the separate premises may have a common entrance. However, the holder of a class “E” liquor control license may also hold a class “B” wine or class “C” beer permit or both for the premises licensed under a class “E” liquor control license.

(2) The division may issue a class “E” liquor control license for premises covered by a liquor control license or wine or beer permit for on-premises consumption, if the premises are in a county having a population under nine thousand five hundred in which no other class “E” liquor control license has been issued by the division, and no other application for a class “E” license has been made within the previous twelve consecutive months.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of [this chapter](#) to the contrary, a person holding a license to sell alcoholic liquors for consumption on the licensed premises may permit a customer to remove one unsealed bottle of wine for consumption off the premises if the customer has purchased and consumed a portion of the bottle of wine on the licensed premises. The licensee or the licensee’s agent shall securely reseal such bottle in a bag designed so that it is visibly apparent that the resealed bottle of wine has not been tampered with and provide a dated receipt for the resealed bottle of wine to the customer. A wine bottle resealed pursuant to the requirements of [this subsection](#) is subject to the requirements of [sections 321.284 and 321.284A](#).

[C35, §1921-f27; C39, §1921.027; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §123.27; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §123.30]

85 Acts, ch 32, §22; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §741, 742; 87 Acts, ch 22, §4 – 6; 88 Acts, ch 1088, §2, 3; 88 Acts, ch 1241, §6, 7; 90 Acts, ch 1175, §6; 91 Acts, ch 203, §1; 93 Acts, ch 91, §7, 8; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 74, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §111, 140; 2011 Acts, ch 17, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §22; 2014 Acts, ch 1092, §28

Referred to in [§123.43](#), [§123.33](#), [§123.36](#), [§123.95](#), [§123.127](#), [§123.128](#), [§123.129](#), [§123.138](#), [§123.175](#), [§123.185](#)