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## ISSUE REVIEW

Fiscal Services Division

January 22, 2021



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Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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## Alcoholic Beverages Division License and Permit Fees

### ISSUE

This *Issue Review* examines licenses and permits issued by the Alcoholic Beverages Division as specified by Iowa law and the fee revenue collected from these licenses and permits.

### AFFECTED AGENCIES

Alcoholic Beverages Division

### CODE AUTHORITY

Iowa Code Chapter [123](#)

[123.36](#)

[123.43](#)(3)

[123.134](#)

[123.179](#)

### BACKGROUND

Iowa law specifies in Iowa Code chapter [123](#) that a person shall not manufacture, import, or sell liquor, wine, or beer without the express written authorization of the Alcoholic Beverages Division (ABD) in the form of a permit or license. The State of Iowa employs a three-tier system of alcohol regulation, which was instituted at the end of the Prohibition era in 1933 to promote moderation in alcoholic consumption among consumers. In this system, licensed manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of alcoholic beverages are divided into three tiers, and operate exclusively within those tiers. In Iowa, manufacturers make and sell their alcohol products to wholesalers, who then sell those products to retailers. These retailers make the manufactured alcohol products accessible to consumers who are of legal drinking age.<sup>1</sup> Out-of-state manufacturers and wholesalers are granted a certificate of compliance, and out-of-state wine retailers are granted a wine direct shipper's permit. The revenue that is collected from license and permit fees is remitted back to the cities and counties that are directly involved in the approval of licenses and permits within those jurisdictions.

Through the enactment of [Senate File 516](#) (FY 2018 Standing Appropriations Act) on May 12, 2017, the Alcoholic Beverages Division was directed to conduct a study on the enforcement issues related to alcoholic beverage control. The legislation clarifies that the legislative intent of the 87th General Assembly is to uphold the three-tier system, as that system was deemed as being critical to maintaining a fair and competitive alcoholic beverage marketplace. Senate File 516 also allowed the administrator of the ABD to exercise discretion

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<sup>1</sup> Iowa Code section [123.3](#)(28) specifies the legal drinking age in Iowa is 21.

and defer on final determinations of eligibility in the instances of violations of what are referred to as “tied-house” laws, or the cluster of laws intended to protect the independence of individual tiers within the three-tier system.

## **Licensure**

Applicants are required to demonstrate “good moral character”<sup>2</sup> in order to receive an alcohol license or permit. To demonstrate such character, an applicant must meet the following criteria:

- Is a U.S. citizen and an Iowa resident, or incorporated to do business in the State. The corporation must be registered and in good standing with the Iowa Secretary of State.
- Has no felony convictions. If the applicant has a felony conviction that is more than five years old and the applicant’s rights of citizenship have been restored, the applicant may be eligible for a license.
- Has not had any financial interest in an Iowa liquor license, wine, or beer permit that was revoked during the past two years.
- Has “financial standing” and a “good reputation,” indicating that the applicant will comply with all rules and laws governing the license.

All licensed premises serving or selling alcohol in the State must meet the following requirements of State laws, local ordinances, health regulations, and fire regulations:

- Be owned and under the control of the applicant.
- Be located in the jurisdiction of an approving local authority.
- Be in good condition and free of debris.

The following requirements apply to licensed premises with on-premises consumption of alcohol:

- Have separate restrooms for men and women if there is on-premises consumption of alcohol.
- Be equipped with running water from a source approved by the local health department if there is on-premises consumption of alcohol.
- Have tables and chairs to seat a minimum of 25 people at a time.

## **License Transfers**

Licenses may be transferred from one location to another location, provided that the new location is within the jurisdiction of the city or county in which the initial license was approved. However, licenses may not be transferred from one individual to another. When a transfer is permanent, the ABD issues an amended license that includes the new address.

## **License Renewals**

Licenses are required to be renewed annually for the continuation of alcohol-related privileges in the State. Each licensee receives a 70-day renewal notice from the ABD and licensees are encouraged to complete the renewal application early to ensure all requirements for licensing are met.

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<sup>2</sup> Iowa Code section [123.3](#)(40)

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## **Dramshop Insurance**

Dramshop insurance covers liabilities associated with the sale of alcohol, specifically for over-service resulting in intoxication. Dramshop insurance is a requirement for holding and maintaining an Iowa liquor license. During the online application process for licensing, the licensee's insurance carrier must provide dramshop policy information. The dramshop insurance policy must remain in effect during the entire period of the license and must be updated annually upon renewal of the liquor license. On-premise licensees are required to carry a minimum bodily injury or death coverage of \$50,000 per individual (\$100,000 cumulative) and loss of support coverage of at least \$25,000 per individual (\$50,000 cumulative). Policies cannot place an aggregate or cap on total settlements for the life of the policy. Only businesses that serve alcohol by the glass are required to hold dramshop insurance. Liquor stores, convenience stores, and grocery stores are not required to have dramshop insurance.

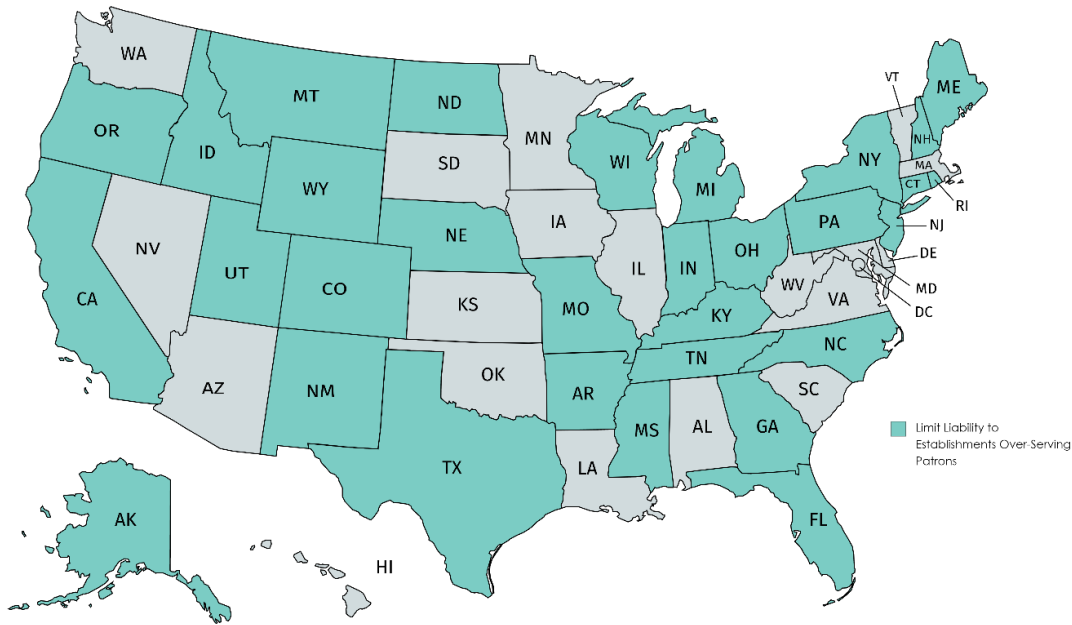
### **Dramshop Insurance Requirements — Comparison to Other States**

Thirty states have statutory provisions that allow licensed establishments such as restaurants, bars, and liquor stores to be held liable for selling or serving alcohol to individuals who cause injuries or death as a result of their intoxication. Twenty-two of the 30 states statutorily limit the liability to cases where the establishment sold or served alcohol to an obviously intoxicated individual or a person under the legal drinking age.<sup>3</sup> Iowa currently does not limit liability to establishments over-serving patrons who later cause injuries or death as a result of their intoxication.

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<sup>3</sup> National Conference of State Legislatures, [Dramshop Liability State Statutes](#), June 2013.

### Dramshop Limited Liability States



Source: National Conference of State Legislatures

During the 2018 Legislative Session, the General Assembly directed the Iowa Insurance Division to conduct an evaluation of dramshop liability insurance in Iowa. The Division currently collects dramshop information from insurers providing dram coverage. In FY 2018, 35 suspensions were initiated due to licensees not having dramshop insurance. These suspensions were dismissed after licensees provided proof of insurance.

#### FY 2018 Suspensions

SUMMARY SUSPENSIONS	Suspensions Dismissed	Licensee Still Suspended	Licenses Cancelled	Total
No Dram Insurance	35	2	5	42
Non-Payment of Taxes	9	1	2	12
Danger to Public	0	0	0	0

Alcoholic Beverages Division, FY 2018 Annual Report

### License and Permit Classifications by Class and Privilege Type

The license types at the ABD are stratified in the ABD’s licensing system by class, and whether the licensee serves alcohol on the licensee’s premises or allows customers to transport alcohol away from the premises. Alcohol licenses are granted on a 6-, 8-, or 12-month basis. Additionally, licenses and permits can be awarded for a temporary purpose. See **Appendix A** for a cost schedule of liquor licenses and permits by class and privilege type.

### **On-Premises Licenses and Permits**

- **Class A Liquor License (for nonprofit clubs; members and guests only):** Allows nonprofit clubs to sell alcoholic liquor, wine, and beer for on-premises consumption only. Carryout sales are not permitted. Sales are restricted to members and guests of the nonprofit clubs.

#### **Veterans Organizations Holding Class A Liquor Licenses**

The total number of Class A liquor control licenses issued annually has decreased over time due to clubs converting to another license or permit that allows for selling to the public instead of solely to members and guests. Below is the total number of Class A liquor licenses held by veterans organizations for the past four fiscal years.

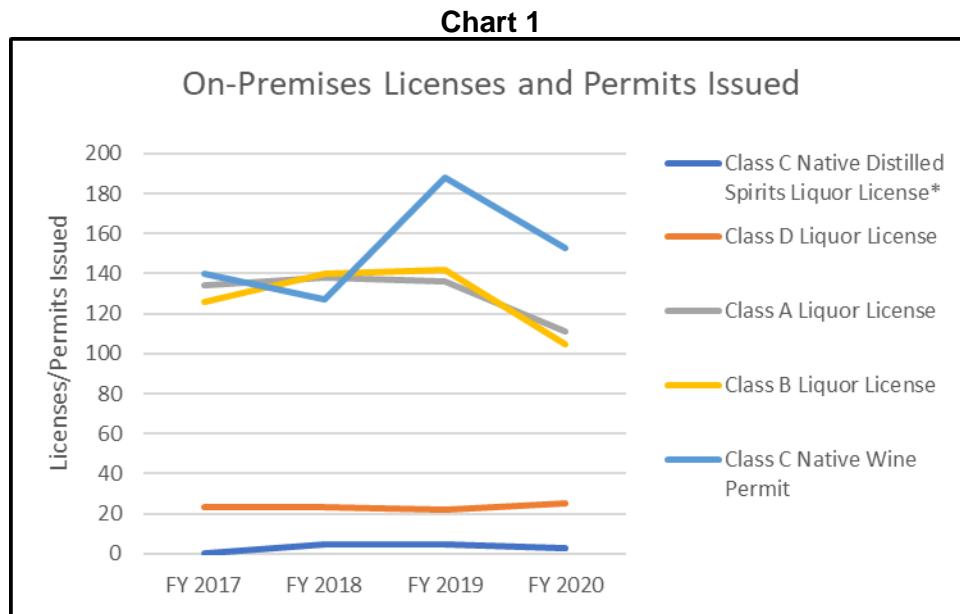
- FY 2016: 146
  - FY 2017: 135
  - FY 2018: 129
  - FY 2019: 127
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- **Class B Liquor License (for hotels and motels):** Allows hotels and motels with 20 or more guest rooms to sell alcoholic liquor, wine, and beer for on-premises consumption, including room service. Allows carryout sales of beer only.
  - **Class D Liquor License (for trains, airplanes, and watercraft):** Allows railroads, air carriers and passenger-carrying boats or ships operating inland or on boundary waters to sell alcoholic liquor, wine, and beer for on-premises consumption only. No carryout sales.
  - **Charity Beer, Spirits, and Wine Event Permit (for nonprofit entities):** Allows authorized nonprofit entities to auction beer, alcoholic liquor, and wine during an event that raises funds solely to be used for educational, religious, or charitable purposes, and was established as a new permit type through [House File 2540](#) (Charity Permit, Beer and Wine Act), during the 2020 Legislative Session. The permit is valid for 36 consecutive hours, and the authorized nonprofit entity may receive up to two permits per calendar year. The fee for a charity beer, spirits, and wine event permit is \$100.00.

### **Licenses/Permits for Taverns, Bars, Restaurants, and Other Commercial Establishments**

- **Class B Beer Permit:** Allows commercial establishments to sell beer for on-premises consumption and allows carryout sales of beer only.
- **Class C Liquor License:** Allows commercial establishments to sell alcoholic liquor, wine, and beer for on-premises consumption. Allows carryout sales of liquor, wine, beer, and mixed drinks or cocktails (mixed drinks and cocktail carryout sales were first authorized on March 20, 2020, as a form of temporary relief to Iowa bars and restaurants due to COVID-19. House File 2540, enacted on June 29, 2020, authorized permanent carryout sales of mixed drinks and cocktails).
- **Special Class C Liquor License:** Allows commercial establishments to sell wine and beer for on-premises consumption. Also allows carryout sales of beer.
- **Class C Native Distilled Spirits Liquor License:** Allows native distillers to serve only the spirits manufactured on the licensed premises, and allows carryout sales of mixed drinks and cocktails, as authorized through HF 2540. This license does not allow sales by the drink of any other alcoholic beverage (i.e. wine or beer).

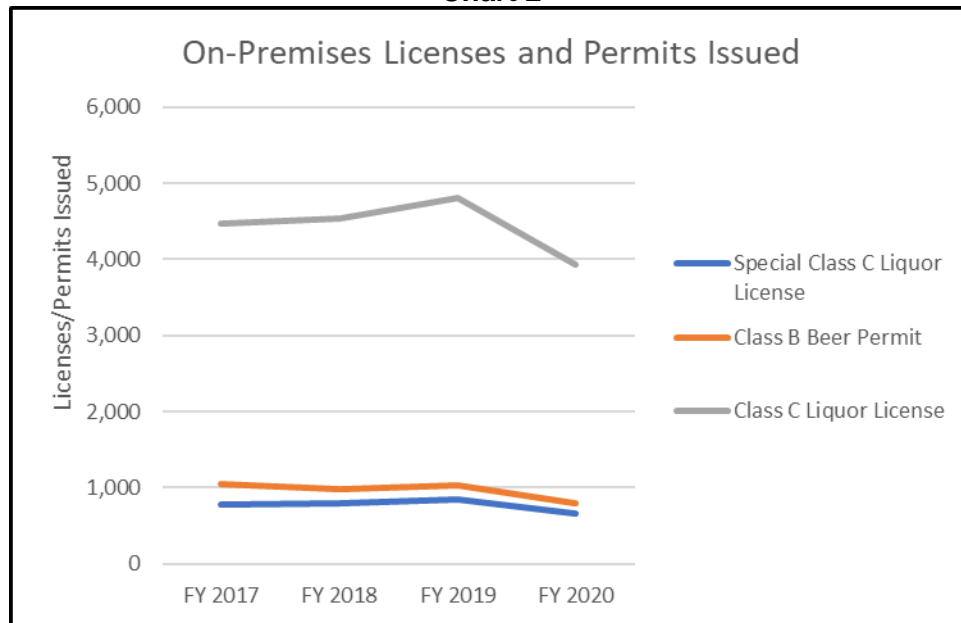
- Class C Native Wine Permit:** Allows commercial establishments to sell Iowa native wine for on-premises consumption and allows carryout sales of Iowa native wine. Sunday sales are permitted.

The charts below depict the licenses and permits issued for the license and permit types listed above during FY 2017 through FY 2020. As reflected in **Chart 1** and **Chart 2**, Class C Native Distilled Spirits liquor license, Class D liquor license, Class A liquor license, Class B liquor license, Special Class C liquor, and Class B beer permit numbers have been flat through this time frame. However, in FY 2019, the ABD saw a significant increase in applications for the Class C native wine permit (48.0%) and a small increase in applications for the Class C liquor license (6.0%). With the exception of Class D liquor licenses, nearly every license and permit type saw a decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic in FY 2020.



Note: The Class C Native Distilled Spirits Liquor License was established as a license type in 2017.  
 Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

Chart 2



Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

### **Off-Premises Retail Licenses and Permits**

**Charity Beer, Spirits, and Wine Event Permit (for nonprofit entities):** Allows authorized nonprofit entities to auction beer, alcoholic liquor, and wine during an event that raises funds solely to be used for educational, religious, or charitable purposes, and was established as a new permit type through [HF 2540](#) (Charity Permit, Beer and Wine Act), during the 2020 Legislative Session. The permit is valid for 36 consecutive hours, and the authorized nonprofit entity may receive up to two permits per calendar year. The fee for a charity beer, spirits, and wine event permit is \$100.

### **Licenses/Permits for Grocery, Liquor, Convenience Stores, and Other Retailers**

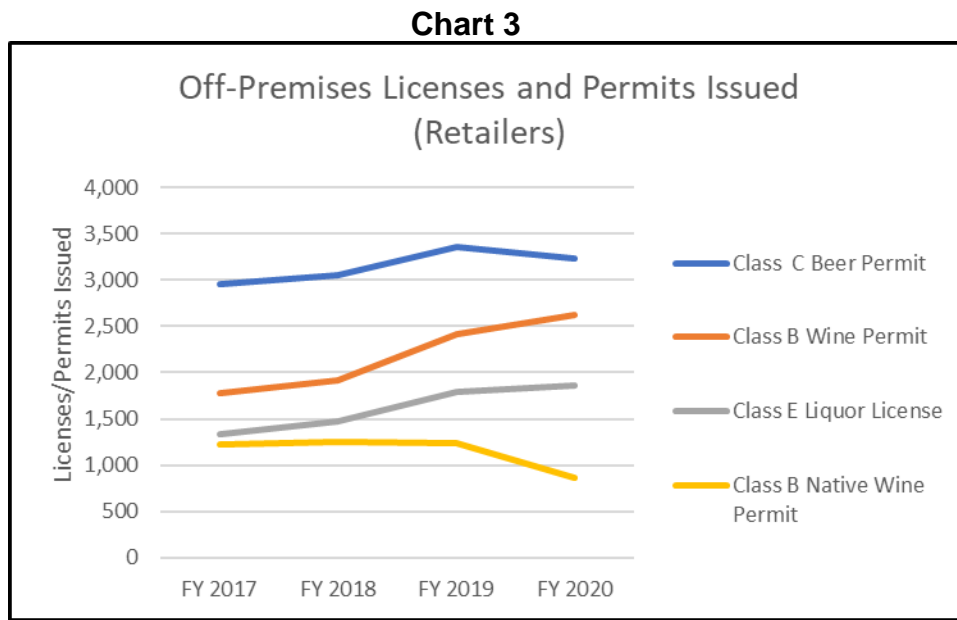
- **Class E Liquor License<sup>4</sup>:** Allows for the sale of alcoholic liquor for off-premises consumption in original unopened containers and wholesale sales to on-premises Class A, B, C, and D liquor licensees, but the Class E liquor licensee must also have a [Federal Wholesale Basic Permit](#). This license does not allow for sales by the drink for on-premises consumption. Sunday sales are included.
- **Class C Beer Permit:** Allows for the sale of beer for off-premises consumption. This license does not allow for sales by the drink.
- **Class B Wine Permit<sup>5</sup>:** Allows for the sale of wine for off-premises consumption. Sunday sales are included. This license does not allow for sales by the drink.

<sup>4</sup> Iowa Code section [123.22](#) specifies that the ABD is the sole wholesaler of alcoholic liquor. The ABD sells alcoholic liquor to Class E liquor licensees only. Class E liquor licensees are permitted to sell alcoholic liquor to the general public for off-premises consumption, and may also sell to on-premises liquor licensees when in possession of a [Federal Wholesale Basic Permit](#).

<sup>5</sup> Six-month and eight-month permits are available for Class B wine permits. Only 12-month licenses and permits may be issued for Class E liquor licenses and Class C beer permits for retailers.

- **Class B Native Wine Permit:** Allows for the sale of Iowa native wine for off-premises consumption. Sunday sales are included. This license does not allow for sales by the drink.

As depicted in **Chart 3**, the number of Class C beer permits, Class E liquor licenses, and Class B wine permits increased significantly, with the most notable increases seen in Class B wine permits (26.1%), and Class E liquor licenses (22.0%). This trend was sustained in FY 2020; however, the rest of the license and permit types saw a decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic during this fiscal year.



Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

## **Non-Retail Licenses (Manufacturers, Wholesale Distributors, and Importers)**

### **In-State Manufacturer Licenses/Permits**

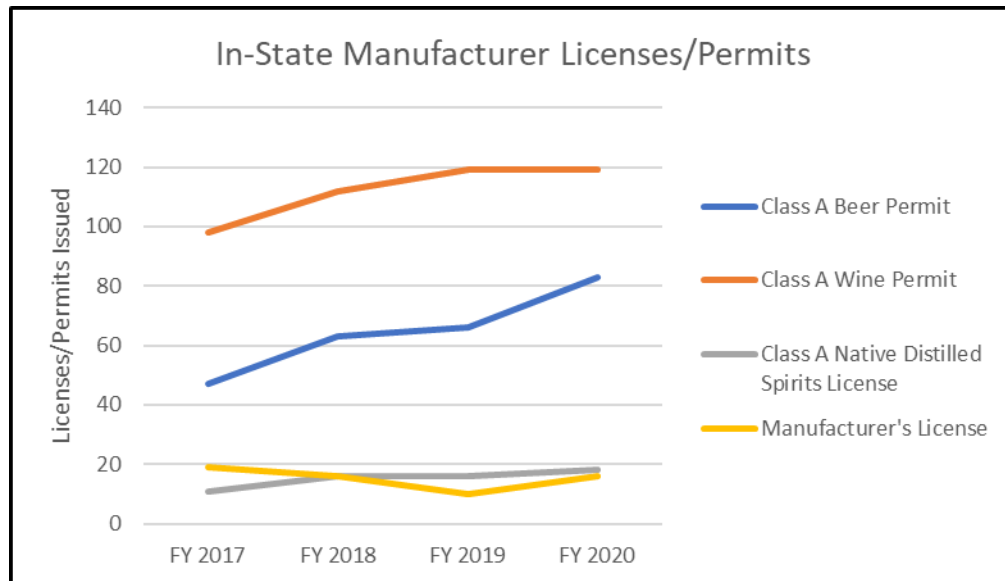
- **Class A Beer Permit (Native):** Granted to Iowa beer manufacturers and allows for the manufacture and sale of beer at wholesale to licensed retailers and other beer wholesalers. A Special Class A beer permit allows for the manufacture of beer and high-alcoholic content beer on the premises for on-premises consumption.
- **Class A Wine Permit (Native):** Allows for the manufacture and sale of Iowa native wine at wholesale prices to licensed retailers and wine to other wine wholesalers and allows for the sale of wine at retail at wineries for off-premises consumption.
- **Class A Native Distilled Spirits License:** Granted to Iowa native distillers and allows for the manufacture of native distilled spirits for sale to the ABD and to customers outside of the state. The license also allows for the limited sale of native distilled spirits at retail at the native distillery for off-premises consumption.
- **Manufacturer's License:** Allows the manufacturer storage and sale of alcoholic liquor to the Division and to customers outside of Iowa.

As reflected in **Chart 4**, the number of in-State manufacturer licenses and permits has remained fairly steady; however, there was a slight decrease in the number of Manufacturer's Licenses awarded in FY 2019 (down to 10 from 19 in FY 2018). There was a notable increase in the



number of Class A beer permits in FY 2020 (25.8%). The other license and permit types remained steady compared to previous years.

**Chart 4**



Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

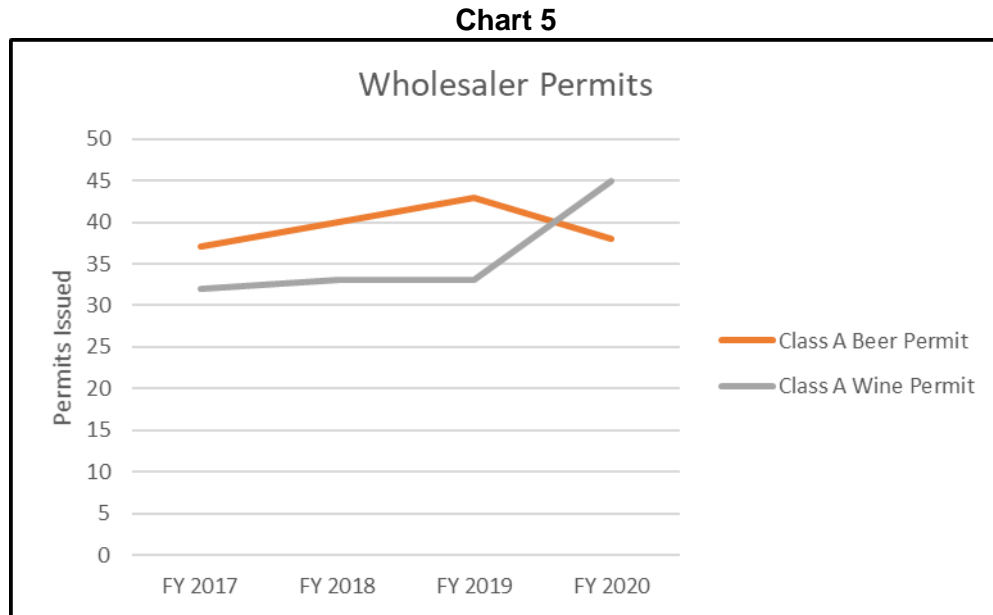
During the 2018 Legislative Session, the following law changes affecting in-state manufacturers were enacted:

- The Class AA beer permit classification was eliminated and Class A beer permit holders were authorized to manufacture both beer and high-alcoholic content beer.
- The Special Class AA beer permit classification for high-proof brewpubs was eliminated and Special Class A beer license holders were authorized to manufacture both beer and high-alcoholic content beer.
- Micro-distilleries (MD) were renamed to native distilleries (ND).

#### **Wholesaler Permits**

- **Class A Beer Permit:** Granted to wholesale beer distributors and Iowa beer manufacturers. The Class A beer permit for wholesale beer distributors allows the sale of beer and high-alcoholic content beer at wholesale prices to licensed retailers.
- **Class A Wine Permit:** Granted to Iowa native wine manufacturers and allows for the manufacture and sale of native wine at wholesale prices to licensed retailers and wine to other wholesalers. This permit also allows for the sale of wine at retail prices at the winery for off-premises consumption.

Wholesaler permits have remained fairly steady, with a slight increase of three additional permits in FY 2019 compared to FY 2018 in the Class A beer permit, and no change in the Class A wine permit (**Chart 5**). However, in FY 2020, there was a significant increase in the number of Class A wine permits (36.4%) and a slight decrease in Class A beer permits (11.6%).



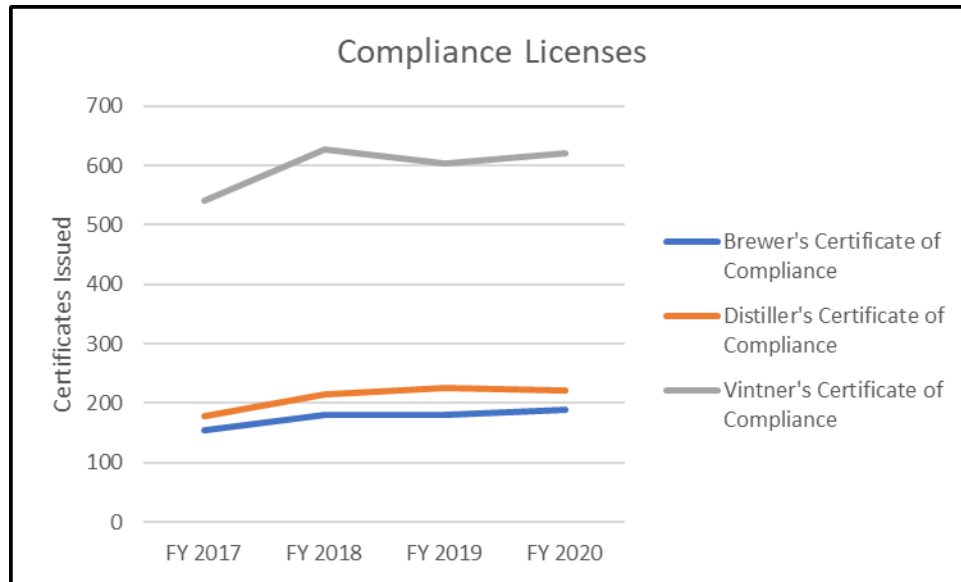
Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

- **Special Class A Beer Permit (Brewpub):** Applies to Class B beer permit and Class C liquor licensees. Allows for the manufacture of beer and high-alcoholic content beer on the premises for on-premises consumption. There were small increases in the number of permits and licenses issued to brewpubs with Special Class A beer permits from FY 2017 through FY 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic did not appear to have an impact on the number awarded.

### Compliance Licenses

- **Brewer's Certificate of Compliance:** Allows manufacturers, brewers, bottlers, importers, or vendors to ship beer into Iowa for resale by licensed beer wholesalers.
- **Vintner's Certificate of Compliance:** Allows manufacturers, vintners, bottlers, importers, or vendors to ship wine into Iowa for resale by licensed wine wholesalers.
- **Distiller's Certificate of Compliance:** Allows manufacturers, distillers, or importers to ship alcoholic liquor into Iowa for resale by the Division.

As reflected in **Chart 6**, very modest increases were realized in the number of Brewer's and Distiller's Certificates of Compliance when comparing FY 2019 to FY 2018; however, the number of Vintner's Certificates of Compliance decreased by nearly 4.0% when comparing FY 2019 to FY 2018. In FY 2020, the number of certificates remained steady.

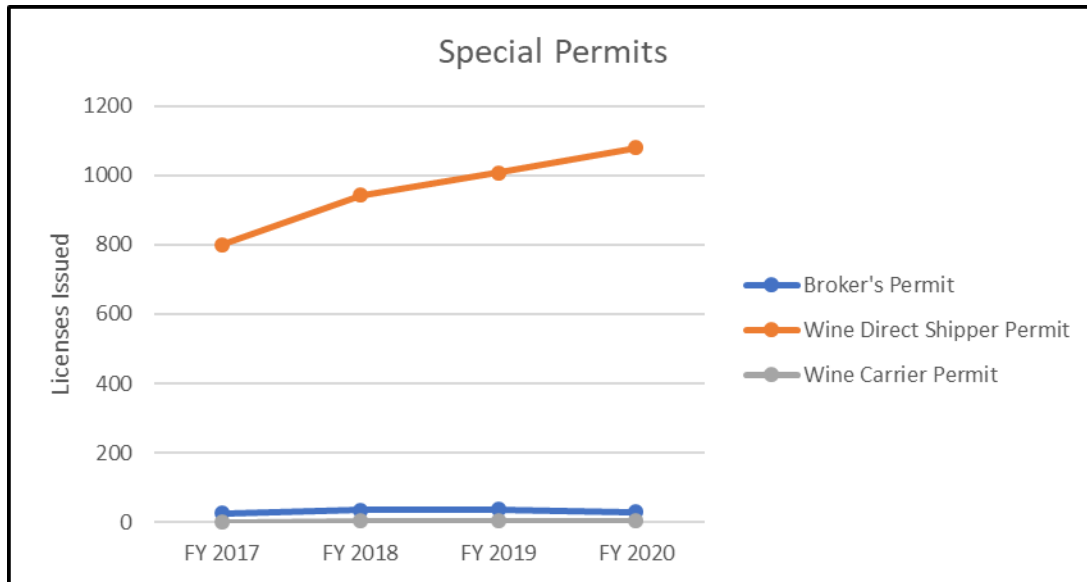
**Chart 6**

Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

### **Special Permits**

- **Wine Carrier Permit (for shipment carriers):** Allows a designated carrier to transport wine shipped from a wine direct shipper permit holder to a personal residence in Iowa.
- **Wine Direct Shipper Permit (for wine manufacturers):** Allows wineries to ship bottles of wine directly to consumers at their personal residence in Iowa.
- **Broker's Permit:** Allows for the presentation and promotion of alcoholic liquor in Iowa.

**Chart 7** shows increases in the number of Wine Carrier and Wine Direct Shipper permits when comparing FY 2019 to FY 2018 (5.7% and 6.9%, respectively), while the number of Broker's Permits remains unchanged. In FY 2020, there was a 7.2% increase in the number of Wine Direct Shipper permits. The other permit types remained steady.

**Chart 7**

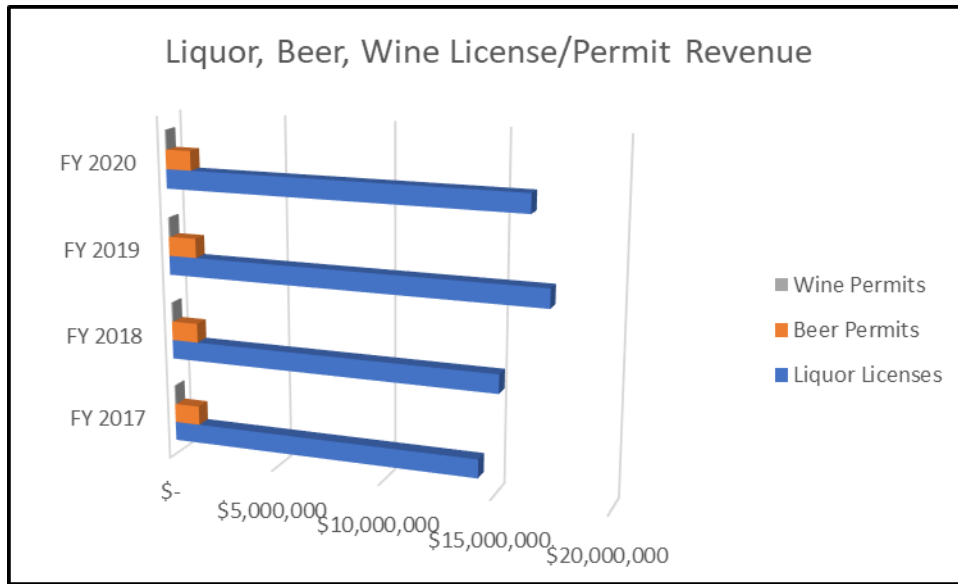
Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

## **BUDGET IMPACT**

### **License and Permit Revenue**

The Alcoholic Beverages Division reports license and permit revenue by alcohol type. The aggregate number of permits and licenses for liquor, beer, and wine is tied to the revenue collected for permits and licenses in those alcohol categories. While the amount of revenue collected for wine and beer licenses and permits has remained relatively flat from FY 2017 to FY 2019, the amount of revenue collected from liquor licenses and permits has steadily increased by 20.6% during the same time period, with the ABD collecting \$17.2 million in liquor license and permit revenue in FY 2019. However, due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, collections in license and permit fee revenue were down in FY 2020. In FY 2020, there was a 20.4% decrease in wine permits compared to the year prior, and decreases of 8.4% and 5.1% in liquor licenses and beer permits, respectively (**Chart 8**).

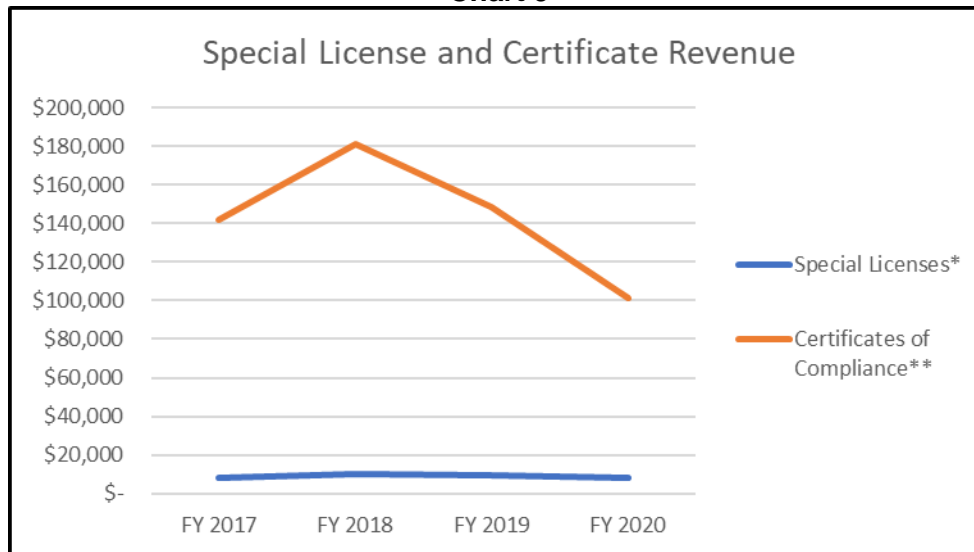
**Chart 8**



Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

Special license revenue has seen a very modest increase since FY 2017; however, the amount of revenue collected from Certificates of Compliance increased by nearly \$40,000 (27.5%) between FY 2017 and FY 2018. This revenue source returned to FY 2017 levels in FY 2019, and decreased by 31.7% in FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (**Chart 9**).

Chart 9



\*Charity Auction Permit, Broker's Permit

\*\*Vintner's Certificate of Compliance, Brewer's Certificate of Compliance, Distiller's Certificate of Compliance

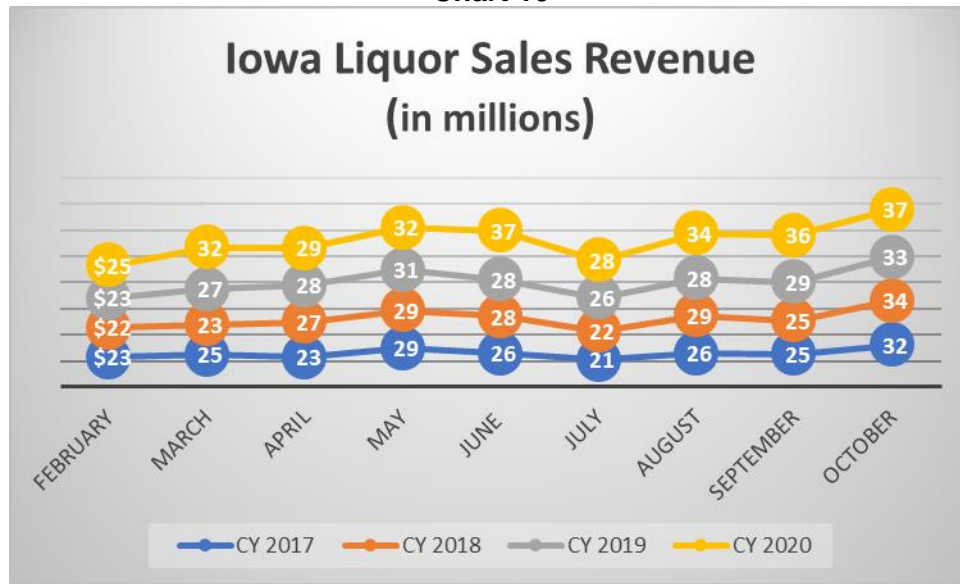
Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division annual reports and LSA Fee Project

### **The COVID-19 Pandemic and Impacts on Alcohol Licensing**

On March 17, 2020, the Governor ordered bars and restaurants throughout the State to no longer allow individuals to consume food and/or beverages on the premises. Class C liquor licensees were granted until April 7, 2020, temporary off-premises sales privileges, enabling these licensees to sell mixed drinks, cocktails, and margaritas, made on-site for carryout, curbside pickup, drive-through, or home delivery in a container and sealed with a lid. Due to the ongoing pandemic, this privilege became permanent: provisions under [HF 2540](#) (effective June 29, 2020) allowed Class B and C licensees to sell liquor, wine, and mixed drinks for off-premises consumption in a container other than the original container if certain requirements are met. Golf courses that have a Class C liquor license and have designated their course as part of their licensed premises can sell beer, wine, and alcoholic liquor in original, unopened containers. In addition, golf courses holding a Class C liquor license are allowed to sell alcoholic liquor and wine in original, unopened containers for carryout, curbside pickup, drive-through, or home delivery without obtaining an additional license, permit, or privilege.

The Division reported a 6.5% increase in liquor sales in FY 2020 compared to FY 2019 (**Chart 10**). This increase is due to more liquor deliveries and more cases being sold. April sales briefly tapered off after the initial mixed drink allowance at the beginning of the month, but sales were higher than the February baseline and were comparable to typical October and November liquor sales. An increase in liquor sales following the end of the holiday-driven busy season is typically not seen until May, when liquor purchases are made for graduation season and the Memorial Day holiday. The months of June, August, September, and October in 2020 also witnessed dramatic increases in liquor sales revenue compared to prior calendar years. Early data points indicate that the increased revenue from liquor sales is not completely attributable to price increases by suppliers, as actual consumption is higher compared to FY 2019 consumption and early FY 2020 consumption through February 2020.

Chart 10



Source: Alcoholic Beverages Division

**Temporary Licenses**

In May 2020, the ABD reported approximately \$10,000 in lost fee revenue from temporary licenses (5-day and 14-day) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Polk County was most impacted, with a total of 16 licenses not being granted. The cancellation of the 2020 RAGBRAI event in July caused a total reduction of 90 temporary licenses based on historical data for the event, with overnight and pass-over towns seeing a reduction of 46 licenses, and surrounding towns seeing a reduction of 44 temporary licenses.

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## Appendix A

### Alcoholic Beverages Division License and Permit Fees

#### On-Premises Licenses and Permits

##### Class A Liquor Control License

License Type	12-Month	8-Month	6-Month	14-Day	5-Day	Conditions
Basic	\$ 780	\$ 520	\$ 390	\$ 195	\$ 98	In city over 2,000 and club has more than 250 members
Sunday	156	104	78	39	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>107</b>	
Basic	520	347	260	130	65	In city under 2,000 or club with less than 250 members
Sunday	104	69	52	26	7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>72</b>	
Basic	260	173	130	65	33	Veterans organization open one day per week, or 52 days or less per year
Sunday	52	35	26	13	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>36</b>	

##### Class B Liquor Control License

License Type	12-Month	8-Month	6-Month	14-Day	5-Day	Conditions
Basic	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,127	\$ 845	\$ 423	\$ 211	Within cities of 10,000 or more
Sunday	338	225	169	85	21	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>232</b>	
Basic	1,365	910	683	341	171	Within cities of more than 3,000 but less than 10,000
Sunday	273	182	137	68	17	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>188</b>	
Basic	1,040	693	520	260	130	Within cities of 3,000 or less
Sunday	208	139	104	52	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>143</b>	



### Class B Beer Permit

License Type	12-Month	8-Month	6-Month	14-Day	5-Day	Conditions
Basic	\$ 300	\$ 200	\$ 150	\$ 75	\$ 38	Within cities of 10,000 or more
Sunday	60	40	30	15	4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41</b>	
Basic	200	133	100	50	25	Within cities of over 1,500 and less than 10,000
Sunday	40	27	20	10	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>28</b>	
Basic	100	67	50	25	13	Within cities of 1,500 or less
Sunday	20	13	10	5	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	

### Class C Liquor Control License

License Type	12-Month	8-Month	6-Month	14-Day	5-Day	Conditions
Basic	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,127	\$ 845	\$ 423	\$ 211	Within cities of 10,000 or more
Sunday	338	225	169	85	21	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>232</b>	
Basic	1,235	823	618	309	154	Within cities of more than 1,500 but less than 10,000
Sunday	247	165	124	62	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>170</b>	
Basic	780	520	390	195	98	Within cities of 1,500 or less
Sunday	156	104	78	39	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>107</b>	

### Special Class C Liquor Control License

License Type	12-Month	8-Month	6-Month	14-Day	5-Day	Conditions
Basic	\$ 585	\$ 390	\$ 293	\$ 146	\$ 73	Within cities of 10,000 or more
Sunday	117	78	59	29	7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>80</b>	
Basic	390	260	195	98	49	Within cities of more than 1,500 and less than 10,000
Sunday	78	52	39	20	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>	
Basic	195	130	98	49	24	Within cities of 1,500 or less
Sunday	39	26	20	10	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>27</b>	

### Class D Liquor Control License

License Type	12-Month	8-Month	6-Month	14-Day	5-Day	Type
Basic	\$ 150	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 38	\$ 19	Boats
Sunday	30	20	15	8	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	
Basic	500	333	250	125	6	Trains
Sunday	100	67	50	25	69	
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>63</b>	
Basic	500	333	250	125	63	Planes
Sunday	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>63</b>	

Note: Only one application is required for all boats, trains, and planes operating in the state by the licensee. However, excursion gambling boats licensed under Iowa Code chapter [99F](#) must obtain a separate license for each gambling boat.

### Class C Native Distilled Spirits

Duration	Basic	Sunday	Total
12-Month	\$ 325	\$ 65	\$ 390

### Class C Native Wine Permit

Duration	Basic	Sunday	Total
12-Month	\$ 25	Included	\$ 25
14-Day	25	Included	25
5-Day	25	Included	25

### Charity Beer, Wine, and Spirits Permit

Duration	Fee
Up to 36 hours	\$100

## Off-Premises Licenses and Permits

### Class E Liquor Control License

Duration	Fee	Conditions
12-Month Only	3,500	Population of less than 1,500
	5,000	Population of at least 1,500 but less than 10,000
	5,000	Population of 10,000 or more and square footage is less than 5,000 square feet
	7,500	Population of 10,000 or more and square footage is over 5,000 square feet

Note: For premises located outside the city limits of any city, a sum equal to that charged in the incorporated city located nearest the premises to be licensed.

The fee structure for liquor stores where no gas is sold or for liquor stores where gas is sold but there is a separate room for liquor sales inside:

<b>Population</b>	<b>Less than 1,500 square foot</b>	<b>1,501 to 2,000 square feet</b>	<b>2,001 to 5,000 square feet</b>	<b>Over 5,000 square feet</b>
Over 10,001	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,500
1,500 to 10,000	1,500	2,500	3,500	5,000
Less than 1,501	750	1,500	2,500	3,500

Note: Square footage includes the entire interior area of the establishment. This fee schedule is used for convenience stores that sell spirits within the main floor of the business and use the same cash register for gasoline.

#### **Class C Beer Permit (12-Month Duration Only)**

<b>Square Footage</b>	<b>Basic</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Total</b>
More than 5,000 square feet	\$ 300	\$ 60	\$ 360
2,001-5,000	200	40	240
1,501-2,000	100	20	120
Less than 1,501	75	15	90

Note: Square footage includes the retail sales area of the establishment including the area of walk-in coolers accessible to the public.

#### **Class B Wine Permit**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Basic</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Total</b>
12-Month	\$ 500	Included	\$ 500
8-Month	333	Included	333
6-Month	250	Included	250

#### **Class B Native Wine Permit**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Basic</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Total</b>
12-Month	\$ 25	Included	\$ 25

**Manufacturing/Wholesaling/Importing Licenses, Permits, and Certificates**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Fee</b>
Class A Beer Permit	\$ 750
Class A Native Beer Permit	750
Special Class A Beer Permit (Brewpub)	750
Brewer's Certificate of Compliance	500
Class A Wine Permit	750
Class A Native Wine Permit	25
Vintner's Certificate of Compliance	100
Class A Native Distilled Spirits License	500
Manufacturer's License	350
Distiller's Certificate of Compliance	50
Broker's Permit	25

**Shipper/Carrier Licenses**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Fee</b>
Wine Direct Shipper's License	\$ 25
Alcohol Carrier License	100

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