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The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6. The Supplement contains replacement chapters to be inserted in the loose-leaf Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) according to instructions included with each Supplement. The replacement chapters incorporate rule changes which have been adopted by the agencies and filed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator as provided in Iowa Code sections 7.17 and 17A.4 to 17A.6. To determine the specific changes in the rules, refer to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin bearing the same publication date.

In addition to the changes adopted by agencies, the replacement chapters may reflect objection to a rule or a portion of a rule filed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee (ARRC), the Governor, or the Attorney General pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(6); an effective date delay imposed by the ARRC pursuant to section 17A.4(7) or 17A.8(9); rescission of a rule by the Governor pursuant to section 17A.4(8); or nullification of a rule by the General Assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

The Supplement may also contain replacement pages for the IAC Index or the Uniform Rules on Agency Procedure.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR UPDATING THE

IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Agency names and numbers in bold below correspond to the divider tabs in the IAC binders. New and replacement chapters included in this Supplement are listed below. Carefully remove and insert chapters accordingly.

Editor's telephone (515)281-3355 or (515)242-6873

Capital Investment Board, Iowa[123]

Replace Chapter 4

Fair Board[371]

Replace Chapter 4

Revenue Department[701]

Replace Chapter 231

Transportation Department[761]

Replace Chapters 123 and 124

Labor Services Division[875]

Replace Chapter 10
Replace Chapter 26

CHAPTER 4
INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS RELATING TO INVESTMENTS IN A FUND OF FUNDS ORGANIZED BY THE IOWA CAPITAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION

123—4.1(15E) Contingent tax credits relating to investments in Iowa fund of funds. Contingent tax credits are available for designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds organized by the Iowa capital investment corporation in accordance with Iowa Code section 15E.65. Tax credit certificates related to the contingent tax credits will be issued by the Iowa capital investment board. If the tax credit certificates are redeemed, a taxpayer may claim a credit against the taxpayer's tax liability for personal net income tax imposed under Iowa Code chapter 422, division II; business tax on corporations imposed under Iowa Code chapter 422, division III; taxation of financial institutions imposed under Iowa Code chapter 422, division V; taxation of insurance companies imposed under Iowa Code chapter 432; or taxation of credit unions imposed under Iowa Code section 533.24.

123—4.2(15E) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this chapter:

"Act" means Iowa Code sections 15E.61 through 15E.69.

"Actual return" means the actual aggregate amount of moneys or the fair market value of property received from a fund of funds by a designated investor, with respect to an investment amount for which a certificate is issued, including amounts received as returns of invested capital or returns on invested capital and amounts received in excess of invested capital, in whatever form received for the period from the date of the closing to the applicable maturity date.

"Board" means the Iowa capital investment board created under Iowa Code section 15E.63.

"Certificate" or *"tax credit certificate"* means a document constituting a contract between the state of Iowa and a holder and evidencing a tax credit that has been issued and, subject to the contingencies described on the certificate, that may become available to the holder.

"Certificate register" means the register to be maintained by the department recording the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each holder and the maximum potential amount of the tax credits represented by each certificate issued to each holder.

"Closing" means a time when a certificate is issued to a designated investor in exchange for a commitment to contribute cash to the capital of a fund of funds.

"Commitment" or *"commits"* means either a binding obligation undertaken at a closing to invest in a fund of funds in the future or an actual investment made in a fund of funds, but without counting the same amount twice.

"Contingencies" shall mean the conditions under which a tax credit may be claimed and shall include each of the following:

1. The condition that the tax credits may only be used to the extent that the actual return on the investment amount associated with the certificate is less than the applicable scheduled return on such investment amount, and then only to the extent such tax credit becomes a verified tax credit;
2. The condition that the amount of the total verified tax credits represented by such certificate that first may be claimed during any redemption year will be limited to the amount verified by the board to the department;
3. The condition that no amount of the tax credit may be claimed prior to a maturity date stated on the certificate; and
4. The condition that receipt by the designated investor of an actual return on the investment amount associated with the certificate equal to the scheduled return on such investment amount will result in the cancellation of the tax credit certificate.

"Day" means any weekday Monday through Friday that is not a legal holiday in the state of Iowa.

"Department" means the Iowa department of revenue.

"Designated investor" means a natural person or an entity, other than the Iowa capital investment corporation or the revolving fund, that has committed to contribute capital to a fund of funds, and such person's or entity's successors and assignees.

"Fiscal year" means the fiscal year for the state of Iowa.

"Fund of funds" means any private, for-profit limited partnership or limited liability company established by the Iowa capital investment corporation to which a designated investor commits to make a capital contribution.

"Holder" means a holder of a tax credit certificate, either as a designated investor or as a transferee of a designated investor, as reflected on the certificate register.

"Investment amount" means the amount of cash contributed by a designated investor to a fund of funds with respect to which a certificate has been issued.

"Iowa capital investment corporation" means the private, nonprofit corporation created pursuant to Iowa Code section 15E.64.

"Maturity date" means a specific date or dates specified in a certificate, representing the earliest date on which a holder of the certificate may use it to satisfy tax liabilities.

"Percentage of return" means the percentage represented by the quotient of (1) the actual return for a designated investor on the investment amount associated with a certificate divided by (2) the scheduled return for such designated investor on such investment amount.

"Portfolio entity" means a venture capital fund or direct investment entity in which a fund of funds makes an investment.

"Redeem" means, with respect to a certificate, to present such certificate to the department as payment for tax liabilities due or to become due on or after the date of such presentation.

"Redemption year" means each calendar year for which verified tax credits associated with a certificate may first be utilized to reduce tax liabilities.

"Revolving fund" means the private, for-profit limited liability company established by the Iowa capital investment corporation as a revolving fund of funds pursuant to Iowa Code section 15E.65.

"Scheduled return" means the scheduled return, whether in money or property, (including returns of and returns on investment) with respect to an investment amount associated with a certificate issued to a designated investor in a fund of funds determined in accordance with the limited partnership agreement or the operating agreement of such fund of funds for the period from the date of the closing to the applicable maturity date. If relevant for determining the amount of the scheduled return, the board shall presume that a verified tax credit will be transferred at 100 percent of the amount stated on the verified tax credit. It shall be the burden of a designated investor to show that the verified tax credit cannot be transferred without discounting the amount stated on such credit.

"Tax credit" means a contingent tax credit authorized pursuant to Iowa Code section 15E.66 that is available against tax liabilities up to the amount stated on the certificate for such tax credit.

"Tax liabilities" means those tax liabilities identified in rule 123—4.1(15E).

"Verified tax credits" means tax credits that have been verified by the board to the department and to the holder of the certificate that represents such tax credits. In the event that the verified tax credits are different from the amount certified by the Iowa capital investment corporation, the amount verified by the board shall control.

[**ARC 0076C**, IAB 4/4/12, effective 4/4/12; **ARC 0290C**, IAB 8/22/12, effective 9/26/12]

123—4.3(15E) Report of the Iowa capital investment corporation. No less than ten days prior to each closing, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall deliver a written report to the board and to the department containing the following information:

1. A copy of the certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization of the fund of funds for which the closing is scheduled, certified by the Iowa secretary of state;
2. A summary of the terms of the anticipated investments in such fund of funds as contained in the limited partnership agreement or the operating agreement of the fund of funds; and
3. A statement of the anticipated date of the closing.

No less than two days prior to each closing, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall deliver to the board a signed statement of an officer of the Iowa capital investment corporation certifying the names, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers of the persons expected to be designated investors at the closing, the total amount of the capital commitments expected to be received at the closing, the maximum amount of tax credits to be represented by each certificate to be issued at the closing, the date

of the anticipated closing, the maturity date or dates for each certificate to be issued at the closing, the contingencies applicable to the tax credits, and the calculation formula for determining the scheduled return.

123—4.4(15E) Allocation and issuance of certificates. Certificates shall be issued only by the board and only with respect to an actual capital commitment to a fund of funds.

Following receipt of the certification of the Iowa capital investment corporation pursuant to rule 123—4.3(15E), the board shall issue a certificate to each such designated investor at the closing. The maximum amount of tax credits represented by each certificate shall be calculated in accordance with the limited partnership agreement or operating agreement of the applicable fund of funds. The board shall not issue certificates if, in the aggregate, the maximum amount of tax credits represented by all issued and uncanceled certificates at any time would exceed $60 million (less the aggregate amount of any tax credits that have been used to reduce tax liabilities) calculated in accordance with Iowa Code section 15E.66.

A tax credit certificate shall contain, or incorporate by reference to another document, each of the following:

1. The name, address, and tax identification number of the holder;
2. The investment amount committed upon issuance of that certificate and (if applicable) the class of interests issued to the designated investor that has committed to make such investment amount;
3. All of the contingencies applicable to the tax credits;
4. The date of issue of the certificate;
5. The maximum amount of the tax credit represented by the certificate;
6. The maturity date or dates of the certificate;
7. The calculation formula for determining the scheduled return;
8. The calculation formula for determining the amount of the tax credit that may be used to reduce tax liabilities;
9. If the certificate is issued upon a transfer after verification in accordance with 123—4.5(15E), the amount of the verified tax credits represented by such certificate and the redemption year(s) for which they may be used to reduce tax liabilities; and
10. A statement that, although the certificate is not considered a security pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 502, the certificate constitutes a security as such term is defined in Iowa Code section 554.8102(1)*"o"* solely for purposes of the creation, perfection, priority and enforcement of security interests.

[**ARC 9030B**, IAB 8/25/10, effective 9/29/10]

123—4.5(15E) Procedures for verification of tax credits.

4.5(1) At any time after the applicable maturity date for a certificate, the holder may present such certificate to the Iowa capital investment corporation for certification. Within ten days after receipt of such certificate, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall certify to the board the percentage of return for the designated investor for such certificate. If the percentage of return is less than 100 percent, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall certify the resulting total amount of tax credits to be verified for use by the holder of such certificate in accordance with the terms of the limited partnership agreement or the operating agreement of the fund of funds. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall give notice of such percentage of return and such amount of tax credits to the holder of such certificate at the holder's address as it appears on the certificate register.

4.5(2) The Iowa capital investment corporation, and any entity with which the corporation has entered into agreements pursuant to the investments and financial transactions described in Iowa Code chapter 15E, division VII, shall provide all documents that the board finds are, or may become, necessary for the board to verify the amount of tax credits to be issued pursuant to this chapter. Such documents include but are not limited to the following:

a. Financial transactions related to the Iowa capital investment corporation, the Iowa fund of funds, designated investors, lenders, or portfolio entities.

b. Financial documents, loan agreements, and security instruments to which any of the Iowa capital investment corporation, the Iowa fund of funds, designated investors, lenders, or a portfolio entity is a party.

c. Investment agreements to which any of the Iowa capital investment corporation, the Iowa fund of funds, designated investors, lenders, or a portfolio entity is a party.

d. All legal documents and correspondence related to the documents described in paragraphs 4.5(2)*"a"* through 4.5(2)*"c"* to which any of the Iowa capital investment corporation, the Iowa fund of funds, designated investors, lenders, or a portfolio entity is a party.

e. All documents and financial information necessary to calculate the actual return, the scheduled return, and the percentage of return.

f. Any other documents the board deems necessary to assess compliance with Iowa Code chapter 15E, division VII, or this chapter or to correctly verify the amount of tax credits related to a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter.

4.5(3) Within 30 days of the receipt of all documents and information pursuant to subrule 4.5(2), the board shall establish and verify the amount of tax credits related to that certificate, if any, that may be initially used in each redemption year so that no more than $20 million in tax credits, in the aggregate, may become useable to reduce tax liabilities in any fiscal year (provided that such $20 million limitation shall not limit the carryforward of tax credits otherwise authorized by the Act or these rules). Except to the extent specifically required by the $20 million annual limitation, all tax credits relating to a verified certificate shall be useable to satisfy tax liabilities for a tax year beginning on or after the maturity date and ending at the expiration of the carryforward period specified in rule 123—4.10(15E).

4.5(4) The board shall issue to the holder of such certificate a verification setting forth (a) the amount of verified tax credits represented by such certificate (if any) and (b) the amount of verified tax credits represented by such certificate that may first become useable to reduce tax liabilities in any redemption year (if any).

4.5(5) If the verified certificate has more than one maturity date, the board shall issue to the holder a certificate for the verified tax credits. The verified certificate will contain no contingencies. The board shall issue one or more balance certificates for any maturity dates for which tax credits are not then being verified.

4.5(6) Certificates being verified for a maturity date shall be verified pro rata with all other certificates being verified for the same maturity date.

4.5(7) If a contingent certificate has more than one maturity date, the most recent maturity date prior to the date on which the certificate was presented to the board for verification shall be the maturity date used for purposes of verification under this rule.

4.5(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules to the contrary at any time, any contingent tax certificate issued by the board may contain, at the direction of the board, any provisions not inconsistent with Iowa Code chapter 15E, division VII, respecting verification and the process relating thereto that are applicable only to such contingent tax credit certificate, or to the tax credits that may be issued thereunder, and that the board deems appropriate, with such determination to be conclusively established upon, and by, issuance of such certificate. Once so issued, any contingent tax certificate or any verified tax certificate shall be binding on the board and the department of revenue and shall not be modified, terminated, or rescinded. In the event the provisions of a verified tax certificate or a contingent tax certificate are inconsistent with any provision in these rules as in effect at any time, the provisions in the issued verified tax certificate or issued contingent tax certificate shall govern over the inconsistent provisions of these rules.

[**ARC 0076C**, IAB 4/4/12, effective 4/4/12; **ARC 0290C**, IAB 8/22/12, effective 9/26/12]

123—4.6(15E) Contractual nature of certificates; irrevocability of tax credits. Upon the issuance of a certificate, the entitlement of a holder to use the tax credits represented by the certificate shall be final and permanent, subject only to the contingencies expressly stated or incorporated by reference in the certificate, and such entitlement shall not be subject to any further condition, reduction, modification, amendment, change, revocation, or recapture.

The entitlement of a holder to claim tax credits represented by a certificate shall constitute a contract between the state of Iowa on the one hand and such holder and the holder's successors and assignees on the other hand which shall not be subject to modification, amendment, change or rescission without prior written consent of the holder as of the date of any such purported action. No such modification, amendment, change or rescission to which a holder may have agreed shall be binding upon any of the successors or assignees of such holder unless it is stated in the text of the certificate issued to such successor or assignee.

The entitlement of a holder to claim tax credits represented by such certificate shall not be affected in any way or become subject to forfeiture or recapture by:

1. Action or inaction of the holder or designated investor;
2. The transfer by the designated investor of all or any portion of the designated investor's interest in a fund of funds;
3. The determination after the closing that a fund of funds was not organized or did not make its investments in accordance with the requirements of the Act or these rules;
4. The invalidity or illegality for any reason of the existence or functions of the board, the revolving fund, a fund of funds or the Iowa capital investment corporation or the investments made by a fund of funds or one or more of the portfolio entities;
5. The bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, merger, consolidation, dissolution or liquidation of the board, the revolving fund, any fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation or any portfolio entity for any reason; or
6. The level, timing, or degree of success of any fund of funds or any portfolio entities, or the extent to which venture capital funds that are portfolio entities are invested in Iowa venture capital projects, or are successful in accomplishing any economic development objective.

If the legal existence of the board, the revolving fund, a fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation or the department is ended or some or all of its respective functions are transferred to another entity at any time prior to the full use of 100 percent of the tax credits that could potentially be represented by all of the certificates, the board or its successor (or the state of Iowa if the legal existence of the board ends or the board ceases to have the requisite authority and there is no successor with such authority) shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the entitlement of each holder to use the tax credits represented by such holder's certificate.

Upon the closing, a certificate shall be binding on the board, the department, and the state of Iowa, and the tax credits represented thereby shall not be modified, terminated, or rescinded or subject to recapture.

123—4.7(15E) Transfer of tax credit certificates. Certificates shall be transferable by the holders and any subsequent holders to any transferee or transferees.

Transfer of a certificate may be effected only by the holder's surrender of the certificate to the board with an endorsement in favor of the transferee, or transferees, and a statement containing the name, address and tax identification number of the transferee, and a written request for the board to issue a replacement certificate or certificates in the name of the transferee(s) (as well as, in any case where the transferor requests that more than one replacement certificate be issued, a statement by the transferor that sets forth the aggregate amount of tax credits represented by the transferred certificate that are to be represented by each replacement certificate).

Within ten days after the surrender and endorsement of a certificate, the board shall issue a replacement certificate or certificates in the name of the transferee(s). Once a transferor of a certificate has surrendered a certificate to the board, such transferor may no longer use the tax credits represented by such certificate.

A holder shall have the right to pledge and grant security interests in certificates and tax credits held by such holder as collateral for loans to or other obligations of such holder.

123—4.8(15E) Cancellation of tax credits upon receipt of scheduled return. Tax credits represented by a certificate are subject to cancellation only as provided in the certificate and upon receipt by the

designated investor of an actual return equal to the designated investor's scheduled return with respect to such certificate. At the time of each distribution to a designated investor in a fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall determine the amount of tax credits related to each certificate that have been canceled and have become null and void by reason of such distribution, if any, and shall certify such amount to the board. After any such certification, the board shall certify to the holder of each such certificate, at the holder's address as shown on the certificate register, and to the department the amount of tax credits that are deemed to have been canceled and to be null and void. If at any time prior to a verification of a certificate the actual return of a designated investor shall equal the designated investor's scheduled return with respect to such certificate, and all other conditions for cancellation contained in the certificate have been met, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall so certify to the board. After any such certification, the board shall certify to such holder at the holder's address as shown on the certificate register and to the department that such certificates shall be deemed to have been canceled and to be null and void. Tax credits that are canceled may be reissued with respect to the same or another fund of funds.

123—4.9(15E) Lost or mutilated tax credit certificates. Upon receipt of evidence satisfactory to the board of the loss, theft, destruction or mutilation of any certificate, and in case of any such loss, theft or destruction, upon delivery of any indemnity agreement satisfactory to the board, or in case of any such mutilation, upon surrender and cancellation of such certificate, the board shall issue and deliver to the holder a replacement certificate within ten days.

123—4.10(15E) Claiming the tax credits. The holder shall attach a copy of the verification or (if the applicable certificate has been transferred after the date of such verification) a copy of the certificate issued to such holder to any tax return in which verified tax credits are used to reduce tax liabilities. Verified tax credits may be carried forward by the holder for use in any of the seven calendar years following the initial redemption year. Verified tax credits may be used to make estimated tax payments insofar as the holder may take the amount of the tax credit into account in calculating the holder's estimated annual tax liability, thus reducing or eliminating the amount of estimated tax that would otherwise be payable. Verified tax credits not used after the expiration of such seven-calendar-year period shall be deemed to have been canceled and to be null and void and may be reissued in respect to the same or another fund of funds.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: Holder X has redeemed Holder X's tax credit certificate and received verification from the board authorizing the use of the following amounts of tax credits to reduce tax liabilities in the indicated years: 2010: $700,000; 2011: $140,000; 2012: $70,000. Holder X has zero Iowa tax liability in 2010, $900,000 of tax liabilities in 2011 and $100,000 of tax liabilities in 2012. Holder X may carry forward the $700,000 in tax credits that were first useable in 2010. Holder X may use up to $840,000 of tax credits in 2011 and $70,000 in 2012.

EXAMPLE 2: Holder X has redeemed Holder X's tax credit certificate and received verification from the board authorizing the use of tax credits to reduce tax liabilities that are the same as in Example 1. Holder X has zero in Iowa taxable income in each of the years 2010 through 2014. Holder X may carry forward the $700,000 of tax credits attributable to 2010 and use such tax credits in years 2015, 2016 and 2017 (i.e., up to seven tax years after 2010). To the extent that the $700,000 of tax credits attributable to 2010 is not used by 2017, Holder X may no longer use such tax credits. Holder X may carry forward the $140,000 of tax credits attributable to 2011 and use such tax credits in years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (i.e., up to seven tax years after 2011). To the extent that the $140,000 of tax credits attributable to 2011 is not used by 2018, Holder X may no longer use such tax credits. Holder X may carry forward the $70,000 of tax credits attributable to 2012 and use such tax credits in years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (i.e., up to seven tax years after 2012). To the extent that the $70,000 of tax credits attributable to 2012 is not used by 2019, Holder X may no longer use such tax credits.

EXAMPLE 3: Holder X has redeemed Holder X's tax credit certificate and received verification from the board authorizing the use of tax credits to reduce tax liabilities that are the same as in Example 1. In 2011, Holder X actually uses $840,000 of tax credits to reduce an equal amount of tax liabilities (reducing

Holder X's tax liabilities in 2011 to zero). In 2014, as a result of an audit, Holder X's tax liabilities for 2011 are changed to $700,000. That adjustment creates $140,000 in tax credits that were not actually useable in 2011. Holder X may use this $140,000 of tax credits in years 2012 through 2018.

If a holder is a partnership (whether general, limited or limited liability), limited liability company that has not elected to be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, or a corporation for which a valid Iowa "S" election is in effect, and such holder has no tax liability because only the partners, members or shareholders of such holder are subject to the tax liabilities imposed by the state of Iowa and described in section 15E.62(6) of the Act, the holder may allocate the tax credits represented by the holder's certificate among the holder's partners, members or shareholders. Such allocation shall be made on the basis of the pro rata share of earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation calculated in accordance with the organizational documents of the holder.

If a holder is an estate or trust, the tax credits represented by the holder's certificate shall be allocated to such estate or trust or to such other person to whom the income of such estate or trust is taxed in proportion to each such person's actuarial interest in such estate or trust.

123—4.11(15E) Notification to the department of revenue. Upon the issuance, distribution, redemption, or transfer of tax credit certificates, the board shall provide copies of the tax credit certificates or replacement certificates to the department of revenue.

123—4.12(15E) Other provisions. The department shall maintain the certificate register at its principal office. The certificate register shall be open to inspection by holders during the department's normal business hours. The department shall, upon request, issue confirmation as to the ownership of a certificate or entitlement to tax credits. The certificate registry is the conclusive record of holders and their entitlements to tax credits.

All notices, requests, and submissions required to be sent to the board shall be sent to the Iowa Capital Investment Board in care of the Iowa Department of Revenue, 1305 E. Walnut Street, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Each fund of funds shall principally make investments in venture capital funds managed by investment managers who have made a commitment to consider equity investments in businesses located within the state of Iowa and who have committed to maintain a physical presence within the state of Iowa. For purposes of this requirement, a physical presence in Iowa includes, but is not limited to, having an office or other business location in Iowa or having employees or representatives present in Iowa on a regular and continuing basis.

123—4.13(15E) Redemption date and priority of tax credits with respect to limited partnership interests in the Iowa fund of funds, Fund A. Rescinded IAB 4/13/05, effective 3/25/05.

123—4.14(15E) Scheduled return and tax credits represented by certificates issued with respect to Class C limited partnership interests in Fund A. Rescinded IAB 4/13/05, effective 3/25/05.

123—4.15(15E) Scheduled return and tax credits represented by certificates issued with respect to Class A limited partnership interests in the Iowa fund of funds, Fund A. Rescinded IAB 4/13/05, effective 3/25/05.

123—4.16(15E) Scheduled return and tax credits represented by certificates issued with respect to Class D limited partnership interests in Fund A. Rescinded IAB 4/13/05, effective 3/25/05.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15E as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

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[Filed Emergency ARC 0076C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 4/4/12]
[Filed ARC 0290C (Notice ARC 0077C, IAB 4/4/12), IAB 8/22/12, effective 9/26/12]

CHAPTER 4
SPACE SALES
[Prior to 5/18/88, see Fair Board[430] Ch 4]

371—4.1(173) Right to sell privileges. The fair board reserves the right to grant all privileges to sell and advertise commodities on the fairgrounds.

4.1(1) *Unauthorized sales and advertising.* No one may sell or advertise merchandise, food or services or post advertising bills, signs or cards or distribute similar materials or in any way solicit on the Iowa state fairgrounds at any time without the express written permission of the Iowa state fair board or its authorized agent.

4.1(2) *Privilege license agreements.* The Iowa state fair board shall issue license agreements for the purpose of granting sales and advertising privileges as it deems warranted and proper.

4.1(3) *Application for privilege.* Any person interested may make application for sales or advertising privileges by contacting the fair board offices and completing the forms provided.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.2(173) Limited to license agreement privileges. The licensee will conduct the privileges granted by the license agreement according to the laws and rules of the state of Iowa, and without infringement upon the rights or privileges of others, and will not handle, advertise or sell any commodity or transact any business whatsoever, except that which has been expressly stipulated and licensed for, and will confine transactions to the space and privilege provided in that license agreement.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.3(173) License agreement renewal. Space license agreements are for the period specified, and the fair board reserves the right to refuse renewal.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.4(173) Reassignment of license agreements. No license agreement or privilege granted by the fair board may be assigned or otherwise disposed of without the written consent of the fair board.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.5(173) Extortion. A violation of Iowa Code section 711.4 will cause the forfeiture of license agreements, money paid and expulsion from the grounds, as the board may elect.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.6(173) Board approval of space used. The licensee will not conduct or permit to be conducted on the space which the licensee has leased any stand, show, amusement or exhibition of any character which does not meet with the approval of the fair board.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.7(173) Rental fee. The licensee will pay a rental fee in the amount determined by the fair board and stipulated in the license agreement with the board when the license agreement is executed. Any payment made as a deposit or full payment for space shall be refundable until June 1 of the given year. After that time, no refunds shall be made.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.8(173) Liens. The Iowa state fair shall have a lien upon all property being kept, used or situated upon the fairgrounds whether the property be exempt or not, for the rent or privilege money to be paid under a space license agreement and for any damages sustained for any breach thereof. The Iowa state fair board shall have the right to attach the same without process of law, and appropriate such property to the use of the Iowa state fair to satisfy its claims against the licensee as per licensee agreement.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12; see Objection note at end of chapter]

371—4.9(173) Insurance. Licensees must have a general liability insurance policy in the minimum amount of $1 million. "The state of Iowa, Iowa state fair authority, their officers, employees and agents"

must be included on the certificate of insurance as additional insured which shall be provided to the fair board before the licensee can set up for operation on the fairgrounds.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.10(173) Preparation opening date. Licensees will not be permitted to occupy a plot or space more than 13 days before the opening of the fair, but must occupy the space by 12 noon on the day preceding the opening of the fair or be subject to forfeiture of the space at the board's election.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.11(173) Building on space. Licensees will be permitted to build on space assigned to them. Any part of an exhibit or concession showing to public must be finished.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.12(173) Approval of board. All buildings, tents or enclosures put up by the licensee must be approved by the fair board.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.13(173) Painting and alterations removed. Painting, alterations or attachment to any structure owned by the fair will be prohibited unless authorized in writing by the fair board.

371—4.14(173) Removal of structures. All structures, footings or foundations above or below ground level must be removed at the expense of the licensee, unless other arrangements have been made through the Iowa state fair board.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.15(173) Opening day. All licensees will be in place and ready for public inspection by 9 a.m. on the opening day of the fair.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.16(173) Access. Any representative of the fair board shall have access to concessions or exhibits at all times.

371—4.17(173) Dismantling. Exhibits or concessions will be dismantled or removed from the space at the time stated in the license agreement. If a commercial exhibitor dismantles any or all of its exhibit prior to the time designated in its license agreement and wishes to exhibit the following year, the fair board shall require that the commercial exhibitor pay an amount which is double the amount paid for the previous year for the same space or an equal amount of space.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.18(173) Quitting premises. At the expiration of license agreements, licensees shall surrender possession of the premises to the Iowa state fair board without further notice to quit. Premises shall be in good repair as when possession was given, with the exception of unavoidable wear or damage.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.19(173) Removal of structures. Any structure erected on the fairgrounds must be removed from the grounds immediately after the fair unless authorized in writing by Iowa state fair board as per license agreement.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.20(173) Permanent or semipermanent structures. Any permanent structure or semipermanent structure erected on the fairgrounds must have written consent of the fair board and a charge will be made to keep the area neat and clean between fairs.

371—4.21(173) Electric light and power. All wiring must be safe and not create a safety, fire, tripping or mobility obstructive hazard. The chief electrician must approve all wiring in accordance with the

National Electrical Code. Electrical service charges will be set by the Iowa state fair board and stated in the license agreement.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.22(173) Use of sound. No band, orchestra, musicians, loudspeaker, amplifier, radio or other sound device can be used unless the sound or amplification is confined to the area occupied by the licensee or otherwise approved by the fair board.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.23(173) Decorating material. All material used in decorating canvas tops and sidewalls must comply with the rules of the state building code or fire marshal.

371—4.24(173) Deliveries. All concessions and industrial exhibit deliveries must be made during the time set by the Iowa state fair board. A delivery permit must be obtained from the space sales department.

371—4.25(173) Discrimination. Licensees shall not discriminate because of race, creed, color, national origin, religion, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity and must further agree that their license agreement shall be terminated by the state fair board if a violation is found.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.26(173) Violation of license agreement. Any violation of any of the fair board's administrative rules or the terms and agreements of a space sales license agreement shall, at the election of the fair board, cause the whole amount of the license agreement to become due and be cause for revocation and forfeiture of all rights and privileges granted to the licensee, and in the event of a breach or rule violation by the licensee, any and all sums paid or due to be paid under the licensee agreement to the fair board shall be and become the property of the fair as liquidated damages for the breach or rule violation.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

SPECIFIC RULES FOR INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS

371—4.27(173) Direct selling. Orders for future delivery may be taken under an industrial exhibit license agreement, but direct selling from exhibits is prohibited unless authorized in license agreement by the Iowa state fair board.

4.27(1) *Parking in exhibit space.* Parking of automobiles or trailers in exhibit space will not be permitted, except when they are being exhibited and are open to the public. Travel trailers in an exhibit space can only be used as an office when they are part of the exhibit. Trailers cannot be used for overnight camping.

4.27(2) *Exhibition hours.* All exhibits will be open to the public during the hours specified in their individual license agreements.

4.27(3) *Digging demonstrations.* Demonstrations of digging, trenching or excavation must be approved by the electrical and maintenance departments prior to the fair.

4.27(4) *Gasoline engines.* Demonstration of gasoline engines will be permitted in the varied industries building and on the promenade surrounding the building only if propelled by electric motors.
[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

SPECIFIC RULES FOR CONCESSIONS

371—4.28(173) Needs of the people. The board shall authorize only the letting of concessions as are required to meet the necessary wants of those attending the grounds.

4.28(1) *Clean stands.* The concessionaire shall conduct business in a quiet and orderly manner, keep the area neat and clean, deposit all rubbish, garbage, tin cans, and paper in the receptacles placed or constructed adjacent to the concession plot for this purpose and shall keep the ground in front and in the rear of the concession free from all rubbish.

4.28(2) *Quality standards and products.* All dining halls, lunch booths and refreshment stands must be substantial in structure and neat in appearance. All structures and food must meet standards of the city, county and state health boards, as provided in Iowa Code chapter 137.

4.28(3) *Posted prices.* The concessionaire shall post in a conspicuous manner at the front or entrance of the place of business, a sign showing the price of meals, lunches, drink and all other articles of food and drinks to be sold. The size of the sign or bill of fare and place of posting must be approved by the fair board. The concessionaire shall not increase or reduce the established and posted price of any item of merchandise or meal sold without the consent of the fair board.

4.28(4) *No bottles or cans.* Drinks must be sold or served in soft containers.

4.28(5) *Fire extinguishers.* All concessions having cooking or heating devices must have a fire extinguisher in their kitchen.

4.28(6) *Restriction on employees.* No officer or employee in any department of the fair shall have any interest or connection with any concession operated at the fair.

4.28(7) *Space rate.* The concessionaire shall pay a space rate in the amount and manner determined by the fair board.

[**ARC 0163C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

371—4.29(173) Advertising restrictions. No concessionaire or exhibitor will be permitted to advertise by barking, loud recordings or demonstrations unless permission is given in writing by the fair board.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 173.14.

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[1] Effective date delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its June 1988 meeting.

[2] Objection to 371—4.8(173) was imposed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held August 1, 1981, was filed August 6, 1981, and was published in the August 19, 1981, IAC Supplement. At its meeting held May 9, 1995, the Committee voted to retain the objection but referred the issue to the General Assembly. The objection was lifted by the Committee at its meeting held August 14, 2012.

CHAPTER 231
EXEMPTIONS PRIMARILY OF BENEFIT TO CONSUMERS

Rules in this chapter include cross references to provisions in 701—Chapters 15 to 20, 21, 26, 30, 32 and 33 that were applicable prior to July 1, 2004.

701—231.1(423) Newspapers, free newspapers and shoppers' guides.

231.1(1) *In general.* The sales price from the sales of newspapers, free newspapers, and shoppers' guides is exempt from tax. The sales price from the sales of magazines, newsletters, and other periodicals which are not newspapers is taxable. Cases decided by the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of Iowa prohibit exempting from taxation the sale of any periodical if that exemption from taxation is based solely upon the contents of that periodical. See *Arkansas Writers' Project, Inc. v. Ragland,* 481 U.S. 221, 107 S.Ct. 1722, 95 L.Ed.2d 209 (1987) and *Hearst v. Iowa Department of Revenue & Finance,* 461 N.W.2d 295 (Iowa 1990).

231.1(2) *General characteristics of a newspaper.* "Newspaper" is a term with a common definition. A "newspaper" is a periodical, published at short, stated, and regular intervals, usually daily or weekly. It is printed on newsprint with news ink. The format of a newspaper is that of sheets folded loosely together without stapling. A newspaper is admitted to the U.S. mails as second-class material. Other frequent characteristics of newspapers are the following:

a. Newspapers usually contain photographs.

b. Information printed on newspapers is usually contained in columns on the newspaper pages.

c. The larger the cross section of the population which reads a periodical in the area where the periodical circulates, the more likely it is that the department will consider that periodical to be a "newspaper."

231.1(3) *Characteristics of newspaper publishing companies.* Often, companies publishing larger newspapers will subscribe to various syndicates or wire services. A larger newspaper will employ a general editor and a number of subordinate editors as well, for example, sports and lifestyle editors; business, local, agricultural, national, and world news editors; and editorial page editors. A larger newspaper will also employ a variety of reporters and staff writers. Smaller newspapers may or may not have these characteristics or may consolidate these functions.

231.1(4) *Characteristics which distinguish a newsletter from a newspaper.* A "newsletter" is generally distributed to members or employees of a single organization and not usually to a large cross section of the general public. It is often published at irregular intervals by a volunteer, rather than by a paid individual who usually publishes a newspaper. A newsletter is often printed on sheets which are held together at one point only by a staple, rather than folded together.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(54).

701—231.2(423) Motor fuel, special fuel, aviation fuels and gasoline.

231.2(1) *In general.* The sales price from the sale of motor fuel, including ethanol, and special fuel is exempt from sales tax under 2005 Iowa Code section 423.3(55) if (a) the fuel is consumed for highway use, in watercraft, or in aircraft, (b) the Iowa fuel tax has been imposed and paid, and (c) no refund or credit of fuel tax has been made or will be allowed. The sales price from the sale of special fuel for diesel engines used in commercial watercraft on rivers bordering Iowa is exempt from sales tax, even though no fuel tax has been imposed and paid, providing the seller delivers the fuel to the owner's watercraft while it is afloat.

231.2(2) *Refunds or credits of motor fuel and special fuel.* Claims for refund or credit of fuel taxes under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 452A must be reduced by any sales or use tax owing the state unless a sales tax exemption is applicable. Generally, refund claims or credits are allowed where fuel is purchased tax-paid and used for purposes other than to propel a motor vehicle or used in watercraft.

231.2(3) *Refunds of tax on fuel purchased in Iowa and consumed outside of Iowa.* Even though fuel is purchased in Iowa, fuel tax is paid in Iowa, and the fuel tax is subject to refund under the provisions of division III of Iowa Code chapter 452A relating to interstate motor vehicle operations, the refund of

the fuel tax does not subject the purchase of the fuel to sales tax. Subjecting the purchase of the fuel to sales tax has the effect of imposing sales tax when fuel is consumed in interstate commerce while fuel consumed on Iowa highways in intrastate commerce is exempt from sales tax pursuant to 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(55). The effect for sales tax purposes is to impose a greater tax burden on non-Iowa highway fuel consumption than Iowa highway fuel consumption, thereby discriminating against interstate commerce. In addition, the effect of imposing sales tax on interstate excess purchases where intrastate highway use is not subject to the tax constitutes an export duty for purchasing fuel in Iowa and exporting it for use in another state. Such effects are in violation of the commerce clause of the United States Constitution. *Boston Stock Exchange v. State Tax Commission,* 1977, 429 U.S. 319, 97 S.Ct. 599, 50 L.Ed.2d 514 and *Coe v. Errol,* 1886, 116 U.S. 517, 6 S.Ct. 475, 29 L.Ed. 715.

231.2(4) *Tax base.* The basis for computing the Iowa sales tax will be the retail sales price of the fuel less any Iowa fuel tax included in such price. Federal excise tax should not be removed from the sales price in determining the proper sales tax due. W. M. Gurley v. Arny Rhoden supra. Also reference rule 701—15.12(422,423).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 423.3(55).

701—231.3(423) Sales of food and food ingredients. On and after July 1, 2004, the sales price from all sales of food and food ingredients is exempt from tax. For the purposes of this rule, "food and food ingredients" means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value.

231.3(1) Most substances can easily be classified either as food, food ingredients, or nonfood items. There are, however, certain substances that are not readily distinguishable as food or nonfood and may present problems in judgment. The following guidelines apply to some of the more unique categories of eligible foods and food ingredients and ineligible nonfood items about which questions may arise. The guidelines and their lists are not to be considered all-inclusive:

a. Foods eligible for purchase with food coupons. Sales of almost all substances which may be purchased with food coupons issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under the regulations in effect on July 1, 1974, remain exempt from tax on and after July 1, 2004. However, since the exemption no longer depends on ability to be purchased with food stamps (reference 701—subrule 20.1(1)), sales of certain substances which can be purchased with food stamps but are neither food nor food ingredients are taxable on and after July 1, 2004.

These taxable sales include garden seeds and plants sold for use in gardens to produce food for human consumption. Seeds and plants eligible for purchase with food coupons include vegetable seeds and food-producing plants such as tomato and green pepper plants and fruit trees, food-producing roots, bushes, and bulbs (e.g., asparagus roots and onion sets) and seeds and plants used to produce spices for use in cooking foods. Sales of all these substances are taxable. Sales of chewing gum are taxable as sales of "candy" on and after July 1, 2004.

b. Distilled water and ice. These substances, although having some nonfood uses, are largely used as food or as ingredients in food for human consumption. Unless these substances are specifically labeled for nonfood use or the recipient indicates that they will be used for some purpose other than as food for human consumption or as ingredients in food for human consumption, their sales are exempt from tax.

c. Specialty foods. This category of eligible foods includes special dietary foods (e.g., diabetic and dietetic), enriched or fortified foods, infant formulas, and certain foods commonly referred to as health food items. These substances are food products which are substituted for more commonly used food items in the diet, and thus they are purchased for ingestion by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value. Examples of items in this category of eligible foods are Metrecal, Enfamil, Sustegen, wheat germ, brewer's yeast, sunflower seeds which are packaged for human consumption, and rose hips powder which is used for preparing tea. It is not possible to formulate a comprehensive list of eligible specialty foods. The guideline to be used to determine the eligibility of a specific product is the ordinary use of the product.

NOTE: If the product is primarily used as a food or as an ingredient in food, then it is an eligible item; if it is primarily used for medicinal purposes as either a therapeutic agent or a deficiency corrector and only occasionally used as a food, the product is not an eligible item.

d. Snack foods. These substances are food items and, therefore, are usually eligible for the exemption. Typical examples of snack foods are cheese puffs; corn chips; popcorn; peanuts; potato chips and sticks; packaged cookies, cupcakes, and donuts; and pretzels. Alcoholic beverages, candy, and soft drinks are examples of snack foods the sales of which are not exempt from tax; see subrule 231.3(2).

e. Others. There are certain eligible food substances which are normally consumed only after being incorporated into foods sold for ingestion or chewing by humans. Sales of substances which are ingredients of items identical to those which are eligible for exemption when sold as finished products are sales eligible for exemption. Since these substances are food ingredients, their sales are exempt. An example is pectin. Pectin is the generic term for products marketed under various brand names and commonly used as a base in making jams and jellies. When pectin is incorporated into jams or jellies, it becomes part of a food for human consumption and, therefore, is an eligible food item. Other examples are lard and vegetable oils.

f. The following general classifications of food products are also exempt from tax unless taxable as prepared food; see rule 701—231.5(423):

Bread and flour products

Bottled water, unless it is a sweetened bottled water and thus taxable as a soft drink (a change from previous law; reference 701—subparagraph 20.1(3)*"b"*(1))

Cereal and cereal products

Cocoa and cocoa products, unless taxable in the form of candy as in rule 701—231.4(423)

Coffee and coffee substitutes, unless taxable as soft drinks; see paragraph 231.3(2)*"f"*

Dietary substitutes, other than dietary supplements; see paragraphs 231.3(1)*"c"* and 231.3(2)*"a"*

Eggs and egg products

Fish and fish products

Frozen foods

Fruits and fruit products including fruit juices, unless taxable as soft drinks; see paragraph 231.3(2)*"f"*

Margarine, butter, and shortening

Meat and meat products

Milk and milk products, including packaged ice cream products

Milk substitutes, such as soy and rice milk substitutes (a change from previous law; reference 701—subparagraph 20.1(3)*"b"*(2))

Spices, condiments, extracts, and artificial food coloring

Sugar and sugar products and substitutes, unless taxable in the form of candy as in rule 701—231.4(423)

Tea, unless taxable as a soft drink; see paragraph 231.3(2)*"f"*

Vegetables and vegetable products

231.3(2) Substances excluded from the term "food and food ingredients." Sales of alcoholic beverages, candy, dietary supplements, food sold through vending machines, prepared food, soft drinks, and tobacco are not sales of "food" and are not exempt from tax by this rule.

a. "Alcoholic beverages" means beverages that are suitable for human consumption and contain one-half of 1 percent or more of alcohol by volume.

b. "Candy." See rule 701—231.4(423).

c. "Dietary supplement" means any product, other than tobacco, intended to supplement the diet that contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients:

(1) A vitamin.

(2) A mineral.

(3) An herb or other botanical.

(4) An amino acid.

(5) A dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake.

(6) A concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any of the ingredients in subparagraphs (1) through (5) that is intended for ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or liquid form, or if not intended for ingestion in such a form, is not represented as conventional food and is not represented for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet; and is required to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by the "supplement facts" box found on the label and as required pursuant to 21 Code of Federal Regulations 101.36.

Dietary supplements, as their name indicates, serve as supplements to food or food products rather than as "food," and, therefore, are not included within the definition of that word. Since these substances serve as deficiency correctors or therapeutic agents to supplement diets deficient in essential nutrition rather than as foods, they are not eligible for the food and food ingredients exemption. In addition to vitamin and mineral tablets or capsules, this category includes substances such as cod liver oil, which is used primarily as a source of vitamins A and D. It is not possible to provide a comprehensive list of other such items which are primarily used for medicinal purposes or as health aids and which may be stocked by authorized firms.

d. "Food sold through vending machines" means food dispensed from a machine or other mechanical device that accepts payment, other than food which would be qualified for exemption if purchased with coupons (commonly known as "food stamps") issued under the federal Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 United States Code 2011 et seq. Alcoholic beverages, candy, dietary supplements, prepared food, soft drinks, and tobacco sold through vending machines are sold subject to tax in all instances because they are specifically excluded from this rule's definition of "foods"; see subrule 231.3(2) generally. This paragraph *"d"* should be interpreted in such a fashion that if the sale of a substance is exempt from tax because it is a sale of "food" when the substance is sold by means other than a vending machine, then the sale of that same substance through a vending machine will also be exempt from tax. Conversely, if the sale of a substance by any means other than through a vending machine is taxable, then the sale of that same substance through a vending machine will also be taxable.

e. "Prepared food." See rule 701—231.5(423).

f. "Soft drinks" means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. Soft drinks may be noncarbonated. "Soft drinks" does not include beverages that contain milk or milk products; soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes; coffee and tea which are not sweetened; effervescent, noneffervescent, and mineral water sold in containers; beverages that contain greater than 50 percent of vegetable or fruit juice by volume. This latter is a change from the law as it existed prior to July 1, 2004, which required a volume of only 15 percent for exemption.

Taxable soft drinks are noncarbonated water and soda water if naturally or artificially sweetened; soft drinks carbonated and noncarbonated including but not limited to colas, ginger ale, near beer, and root beer; bottled and sweetened tea and coffee; lemonade, orangeade, and all other drinks or punches with natural fruit or vegetable juice less than 50 percent by volume.

Beverage mixes and ingredients intended to be made into soft drinks are taxable. Beverage mixes or ingredients may be liquid or frozen, concentrated or nonconcentrated, dehydrated, powdered, granulated, sweetened or unsweetened, seasoned or unseasoned. Sales of beverage mixes to which a sweetener is to be added before drinking are taxable. Concentrates intended to be made into beverages which contain natural fruit or vegetable juice of less than 50 percent by volume are taxable.

Beverages, the sales of which are otherwise exempt, are taxable if sold as prepared food under rule 701—231.5(423).

Nondairy coffee "creamers" in liquid, frozen or powdered form are not beverages. Sugar or other artificial or natural sweeteners sold separately are not taxable as beverage ingredients. Specialty foods that are liquids or that are to be added to a liquid and that are intended to be a substitute in the diet for more commonly used food items are not beverages and are not taxable as beverages. These foods include infant formula.

g. "Tobacco" means cigarettes, cigars, chewing or pipe tobacco, or any other item that contains tobacco.

231.3(3) Other substances which are not food or food ingredients. Various products are not purchased for ingestion or chewing by humans or, if they are, are not consumed for their taste or nutritional value. Therefore, they are not purchased exempt from tax under this rule. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Health aids. Over-the-counter medicines and other products used primarily as health aids or therapeutic agents are not foods since they are consumed for their medicinal value as opposed to their nutritional value or taste. Such products include aspirin, cough drops or syrups and other cold remedies, antacids, and all over-the-counter medicines or other products used as health aids. In addition to these commonly used health aids, any product used primarily for medicinal purposes is ineligible. An example of such products is slippery elm powder, a demulcent which is used to soothe sore throats.

b. Items not exempt. The following general classifications of products are subject to tax:

Cosmetics
Household supplies
Paper products
Pet foods and supplies
Soaps and detergents
Tobacco products
Toiletry articles
Tonics
Lunch counter foods or foods prepared for consumption on the premises of the retailer

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 423.3(56).

701—231.4(423) Sales of candy.

231.4(1) *Definitions.* Sales of candy were excluded from exemption prior to July 1, 2004; however, the definition of "candy" applicable to the exclusion was slightly different from the definition set out in this rule. Reference rule 701—20.1(422,423). This rule and the following definitions apply to sales of candy on or after July 1, 2004.

a. Candy. For the purposes of this rule, "candy" is a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" shall not include any preparation containing flour and shall require no refrigeration. Any preparation to which flour has been added only for the purpose of excluding the candy's sales from tax and not for any legitimate purpose, culinary or otherwise, shall not be sold exempt from tax under this rule. This definition is intended to be used when a person is trying to determine if a product that is commonly thought of as "candy" is in fact "candy." For example, the definition would be applied in a situation where a person is trying to determine if a product is "candy" as opposed to a cookie. The definition is not intended to be applied to every type of food product sold. Many products, such as meat products, breakfast cereals, potato chips, and canned fruits and vegetables are not commonly thought of as "candy." The definition of "candy" is not applicable to products such as these since they are not commonly thought of as candy.

b. Preparation. Candy must be a "preparation" that contains certain ingredients, other than flour. A "preparation" is a product that is made by means of heating, coloring, molding, or otherwise processing any of the ingredients listed in the definition of "candy." For example, reducing maple syrup into pieces and adding coloring to make maple candy is a form of preparation.

c. Bars, drops or pieces. Candy must be sold in the form of bars, drops, or pieces.

(1) A "bar" is a product that is sold in the form of a square, oblong, or similar form. For example, if Company A sells one-pound square blocks of chocolate, the blocks of chocolate are "bars."

(2) A "drop" is a product that is sold in a round, oval, pear-shaped, or similar form. For example, if Company B sells chocolate chips in a bag, each individual chocolate chip contains all of the ingredients indicated on the label and the chocolate chips are "drops."

(3) A "piece" is a portion that has the same makeup as the product as a whole. Individual ingredients and loose mixtures of items that make up the product as a whole are not pieces. EXCEPTION: If a loose

mixture of different items that make up the product as a whole are all individually considered candy and are sold as one product, that product is also candy.

EXAMPLE 1: Company C sells jellybeans in a bag. Each jellybean is made up of the ingredients indicated on the label. Each jellybean is a "piece" or "drop."

EXAMPLE 2: Company D sells trail mix in a bag. The product being sold (trail mix) is made up of a mixture of carob chips, peanuts, raisins, and sunflower seeds. The individual items that make up the trail mix are not "pieces," but instead are the ingredients, which, when combined, make up the trail mix. Therefore, the trail mix is not sold in the form of bars, drops, or pieces.

EXAMPLE 3: Company E sells a product called "candy lovers mix." Candy lovers mix is a product that is made up of a loose mixture of jellybeans, toffee, and caramels. Individually, the jellybeans, toffee, and caramels are all candy. The sale of the mixture is the sale of candy since all of the individual items that make up the product are individually considered to be candy.

EXAMPLE 4: Company F sells cotton candy which is packaged and sold in grocery stores. Cotton candy contains sugar, corn syrup, water, coloring, and flavoring; it does not contain flour. Cotton candy is not "candy" because it is not sold in the form of a bar, drop, or piece. Cotton candy is, however, "prepared food" under Iowa Code section 423.3(57)*"f."*

d. Flour. In order for a product to be treated as containing "flour," the product label must specifically list the word "flour" as one of the ingredients. There is no requirement that the "flour" be grain-based, and it does not matter what the flour is made from. Many products that are commonly thought of as "candy" contain flour, as indicated on the ingredient label and therefore are specifically excluded from the definition of "candy." Ingredient labels must be examined to determine which products contain flour and which products do not contain flour. Any preparation to which flour has been added only for the purpose of excluding its sales from tax and not for any legitimate purpose, culinary or otherwise, shall not be sold exempt from tax under this rule. For example, a candy bar that contains flour, for a legitimate purpose, is excluded from the definition of "candy."

EXAMPLE 1: The ingredient list for a breakfast bar lists "flour" as one of the ingredients. This breakfast bar is not "candy" since it contains flour.

EXAMPLE 2: The ingredient list for a breakfast bar lists "peanut flour" as one of the ingredients. This breakfast bar is not "candy" because it contains flour.

EXAMPLE 3: The ingredient list for a breakfast bar that otherwise meets the definition of "candy" lists "whole grain" as one of the ingredients, but does not specifically list "flour" as one of the ingredients. This breakfast bar is "candy" because the word "flour" is not included in the ingredient list.

EXAMPLE 4: Company E sells a box of chocolates that are not individually wrapped. The ingredient list on the label for the box of chocolates identifies flour as one of the ingredients. The box of chocolates is not "candy" since flour is identified as one of the ingredients on the label.

EXAMPLE 5: Company F sells a box of chocolates that are not individually wrapped. The ingredient list on the label for the box of chocolates, which otherwise meets the definition of "candy," does not identify flour as one of the ingredients. The box of chocolates is "candy."

EXAMPLE 6: Company G sells high-end licorice—licorice A and licorice B. Licorice A would otherwise be "candy," but its wrapper lists "flour" as an ingredient. Licorice A is not "candy." Licorice B is the same as licorice A, except it does not contain "flour." Licorice B is "candy."

e. Other ingredients or flavorings. "Other ingredients or flavorings" as used in this rule means other ingredients or flavorings that are similar to chocolate, fruits or nuts. This phrase includes candy coatings such as carob, vanilla and yogurt; flavorings or extracts such as vanilla, maple, mint, and almond; and seeds and other items similar to the classes of ingredients or flavorings. This phrase does not include meats, spices, seasonings such as barbeque or cheddar flavor, or herbs which are not similar to the classes of ingredients or flavorings associated with chocolate, fruits, or nuts, unless the product otherwise meets the definition of "candy."

EXAMPLE 1: Retailer A sells barbeque-flavored peanuts. The ingredient label for the barbeque-flavored peanuts indicates that the product contains peanuts, sugar and various other ingredients, including barbeque flavoring. Since the barbeque-flavored peanuts contain a combination of sweeteners

and nuts, and flour is not listed on the label and the nuts do not require refrigeration, barbeque-flavored peanuts are "candy."

EXAMPLE 2: Retailer B sells barbeque potato chips. Potato chips are potatoes, a vegetable, and are not commonly thought of as candy. The barbeque potato chips are "food and food ingredients" and not "candy." The fact that the ingredient label for the barbeque potato chips indicates that the product contains barbeque seasoning which contains a sweetener does not change the fact that the barbeque potato chips are not commonly thought of as candy.

f. Sweeteners. The term "natural or artificial sweeteners" as used in this rule means an ingredient of a food product that adds a sugary sweetness to the taste of the food product and includes, but is not limited to, corn syrup, dextrose, invert sugar, sucrose, fructose, sucralose, saccharin, aspartame, stevia, fruit juice concentrates, molasses, evaporated cane juice, rice syrup, barley malt, honey, maltitol, agave, and artificial sweeteners.

g. Refrigeration. A product that otherwise meets the definition of "candy" is not "candy" if it requires refrigeration. A product "requires refrigeration" if it must be refrigerated at the time of sale or after being opened. In order for a product to be treated as requiring refrigeration, the product label must indicate that refrigeration is required. If the label on a product that contains multiple servings indicates that it "requires refrigeration," smaller size packages of the same product are also considered to "require refrigeration." A product that otherwise meets the definition of "candy" is "candy" if the product is not required to be refrigerated, but is sold refrigerated for the convenience or preference of the customer, retailer, or manufacturer.

EXAMPLE 1: Company A sells sweetened fruit snacks in a bag that contains multiple servings. The label on the bag indicates that after opening, the sweetened fruit snacks must be refrigerated. The sweetened fruit snacks "require refrigeration."

EXAMPLE 2: Company A sells sweetened fruit snacks in single-serving containers. Other than for packaging, the sweetened fruit snacks are identical to the sweetened fruit snacks in Example 1 above. However, since this container of sweetened fruit snacks only contains one serving, it is presumed that it will be used immediately, and the label does not indicate that after opening, the product must be refrigerated. Even though the label does not contain the statement that after opening the sweetened fruit snacks must be refrigerated, these sweetened fruit snacks are considered to "require refrigeration."

EXAMPLE 3: Company A sells chocolate truffles. The label on the truffles indicates to keep the product cool and dry, but does not indicate that the product must be refrigerated. Since the chocolate truffles are not required to be refrigerated, even though the label indicates to keep them cool, the chocolate truffles do not "require refrigeration."

231.4(2) *Candy, candy-coated items and candy products.* Candy-coated items and candy products include those products normally considered to be "candy." Their sales were taxable prior to July 1, 2004, and remain taxable after that date.

a. Candy. Candy is a prepared food made of a sugar paste or syrup or other natural or artificial sweeteners often enriched and varied with coloring and flavoring and formed into various shapes.

b. Candy-coated items. Candy-coated items are products like fruit or nuts which are dipped or otherwise substantially covered with candy and which would normally be considered candy and which are "candy" under the definition set out in subrule 231.4(1).

c. Candy products. Candy products include mixtures containing both candy and noncandy items. The inclusion of candy merely as an incidental ingredient in a product does not make the item a candy product.

d. Taxable candy, candy-coated items, and candy products. Candy, candy-coated items, and candy products include: preparation of fruits, nuts or other ingredients in combination with sugar, honey or other natural or artificial sweeteners in the form of bars, drops or pieces; caramel-coated or other candy-coated apples or other fruit; candy-coated popcorn; hard or soft candies including jellybeans, taffy, licorice not containing flour, marshmallows, and mints; dried fruit leathers or other similar products prepared with natural or artificial sweeteners; candy breath mints; chewing gum; and mixes of candy pieces, dried fruits, nuts, and similar items.

Sales of items which are normally sold for use as ingredients in recipes but which can be eaten as candy are taxable on and after July 1, 2004. Examples of these items include but are not limited to the following: white, milk, and German chocolate baking squares; unsweetened or sweetened baking chocolate in bars or pieces; white and dark chocolate almond bark; toffee bits; M&M's sold for baking; candy primarily intended for decorating baked goods; and the following baking chips: mint, mint-chocolate, peanut butter, peanut butter and chocolate, butterscotch, chocolate, and butterscotch and chocolate.

e. Nontaxable items and products. Candy, candy-coated items, or candy products do not include: jams, jellies, preserves, or syrups; frostings; dried fruits; breakfast cereals; prepared fruit in a sugar or similar base; ice cream or other frozen desserts covered with chocolate or similar coverings; cotton candy; cakes, cookies, and similar products covered with chocolate or other similar coating; and granola bars. However, these and similar items are taxable if sold as prepared food under rule 701—231.5(423).

231.4(3) *Bundled transaction including candy.* "Bundled transaction" is defined as the retail sale of two or more products, except real property and services to real property, where (1) the products are otherwise distinct and identifiable and (2) the products are sold for one non-itemized price.

a. Candy and food. Products that are a combination of items that are defined as "candy" under this rule and items that are defined as "food and food ingredients" under rule 701—231.3(423) are "bundled transactions" when the items are distinct and identifiable and are sold for one non-itemized price. For example, a bag of multiple types of individually wrapped bars that is sold for one price is two or more distinct and identifiable products sold for one non-itemized price. For purposes of determining whether such a bag of individually wrapped bars is a "bundled transaction," the following criteria apply:

(1) Ingredients listed separately.

1. If a package contains individually wrapped bars, drops, or pieces and the product label on the package separately lists the ingredients for each type of bar, drop, or piece included in the package, those bars, drops, or pieces that have "flour" listed as an ingredient are "food and food ingredients" and those bars, drops, or pieces which do not have "flour" listed as an ingredient are "candy." The determination of whether the package as a whole meets the definition of "bundled transaction" is based on the percentage of bars, drops, or pieces that meet the definition of "food and food ingredient" as compared to the percentage of bars, drops, or pieces that meet the definition of "candy."

2. Determining the percentage. For purposes of determining the percentage of the sales price or purchase price of the bars, drops, or pieces that meet the definition of "candy" as compared to all of the bars, drops, or pieces contained in the package, the retailer may presume that each bar, drop, or piece contained in the package has the same value.

3. Presumption of product amount. A retailer may presume that there is an equal number of each type of product contained in the package, unless the package clearly indicates otherwise.

EXAMPLE 1: Retailer A sells a package that contains 100 total pieces of food and food ingredients. There are ten different types of foods and food ingredients in the package. Eight of the types of food and food ingredients included in the package meet the definition of "candy," while two of the types included do not meet the definition of "candy." It is a reasonable presumption that 20 (2/10 times 100) of the pieces are not "candy" and 80 (8/10 times 100) of the pieces are "candy." Therefore, since 80 percent of the product is "candy," the retailer shall treat the entire package as a bundled transaction containing primarily "candy." Sales tax is due on the sales price of the entire package. See Iowa Code section 423.2(8).

EXAMPLE 2: Retailer B sells bulk food and food ingredients by the pound. Each food and food ingredient is in a separate bin or container. Some of the food and food ingredients are "candy" and some of them are not because they contain flour. However, regardless of the items chosen, the retailer charges the customer $3.49/lb. Customer C selects some items that are "candy" and some that are not and puts them in a bag. Since some of the items in the bag are "candy," the retailer shall treat the entire package as a bundled transaction containing primarily "candy," unless the retailer ascertains that 50 percent or less of the items in the bag are "candy." Even if the retailer ascertains that 50 percent or less of the items in the bag are "candy," sales tax is due on the sales price of the entire package. See Iowa Code section 423.2(8).

(2) Ingredients listed together. If a package contains individually wrapped bars, drops, or pieces and all of the ingredients for each of the products included in the package are listed together, as opposed to being listed separately by each product included as explained in subparagraph (1) above, and even if the ingredient lists "flour" as an ingredient, the product will be treated as "candy," unless the retailer is able to ascertain that 50 percent or less of the products are "candy." Even if the retailer ascertains that 50 percent or less of the items in the bag are "candy," sales tax is due on the sales price of the entire package. See Iowa Code section 423.2(8).

The retailer may presume that each bar, drop, or piece contained in the package has the same value. The retailer may presume that there is an equal number of each type of product contained in the package, unless the package clearly indicates otherwise.

b. Combination of ingredients. Products whose ingredients are a combination of various unwrapped food ingredients that alone are not "candy," along with unwrapped food ingredients that alone are "candy," such as breakfast cereal and trail mix with candy pieces, are considered "food and food ingredients," but not "candy." Sales of these products are not "bundled transactions" because there are not two or more distinct and identifiable products being sold. The combination of the ingredients results in a single product.

This rule is intended to implement 2011 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(57).

[**ARC 0281C**, IAB 8/22/12, effective 9/26/12]

701—231.5(423) Sales of prepared food. On and after July 1, 2004, sales of "prepared food" are subject to tax as such sales were taxable prior to that date. However, before and after that date, the definitions of "prepared food" differ slightly. Reference rule 701—20.5(423) for a description of the taxation of "prepared food" prior to July 1, 2004.

231.5(1) *Prepared food.*

a. On and after July 1, 2004, "prepared food" means any of the following:

(1) **(**1) Food sold in a heated state or heated by the seller, including food sold by a caterer.

(2) Two or more food ingredients mixed or combined by the seller for sale as a single item.

(3) Food sold with eating utensils provided by the seller, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins, or straws. A plate does not include a container or packaging used to transport food.

The types of retailers who are generally considered to be offering prepared food for sale include restaurants, coffee shops, cafeterias, convenience stores, snack shops, and concession stands including those at recreation and entertainment facilities. Other retailers that often offer prepared food include vending machine retailers, mobile vendors, and concessionaires operating facilities for such activities as education, office work, or manufacturing.

If food is sold for consumption on the premises of a retailer, the food is rebuttably presumed to be prepared food. "Premises of a retailer" means the total space and facilities under control of the retailer or available to the retailer, including buildings, grounds, and parking lots that are made available or that are available for use by the retailer, for the purpose of sale of prepared food and drink or for the purpose of consumption of prepared food and drink sold by the retailer. Availability of self-service heating or other preparation facilities or eating facilities such as tables and chairs and knives, forks, and spoons, indicates that food, food products, and drinks are sold for consumption on the premises of the retailer and are subject to tax as sales of prepared food.

The following examples are intended to show some of the situations in which sales are taxable as sales of prepared food and drink.

EXAMPLE A. A movie theater owner operates a movie theater and a concession stand in the lobby of the theater. There is not a separate area set aside for eating facilities. Sales of prepared food and drink through the concession stand are taxable.

EXAMPLE B. As a convenience to employees, a manufacturer owns and operates several food and drink vending machines located on the premises of the plant. No separate seating or other facilities for eating are provided. Sales of prepared food and drink through the vending machines are taxable.

EXAMPLE C. Mobile vendor units located throughout an office are operated by the owner of the business and are stocked with snack food priced to cover the cost of the items to the employer. No separate eating facilities are provided. Sales of prepared food through the mobile vendors are taxable.

EXAMPLE D. An insurance company hires a caterer to run a cafeteria which provides food, at a low cost, to its employees. The insurance company also pays the caterer an amount, per month, which varies with the number of meals the caterer serves to provide this food service. The caterer does not lease the cafeteria premises; thus the premises remains under the control of the insurance company. In this case, the caterer sells the food in a space made "available to the retailer [caterer]," and the amount which the insurance company pays, on a monthly basis, to the caterer is presumed to be the taxable sales price from the sale of prepared food, as well as the amount paid by the employees to the caterer.

b. "Prepared food," for the purposes of this rule, does not include food that is any of the following:

(1) Only cut, repackaged, or pasteurized by the seller.

(2) Eggs, fish, meat, poultry, and foods containing these raw animal foods requiring cooking by the consumer as recommended by the United States Food and Drug Administration in Chapter 3, Part 401.11 of its Food Code, so as to prevent food-borne illnesses.

(3) Bakery items sold by the seller that baked them. The term "bakery items" includes but is not limited to breads, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, donuts, Danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, and tortillas. On and after July 1, 2004, baked goods sold for consumption on the premises by the seller that baked them are sold exempt from tax. This is a change from previous law; reference 701—subrule 20.5(2), Example D.

(4) Food sold in an unheated state as a single item without eating utensils provided by the seller which is priced by weight or volume.

231.5(2) *Examples.* The following are additional examples of foods that either are or are not "prepared foods," the sales price of which is taxable.

EXAMPLE A: A supermarket retailer cuts Bibb and romaine lettuce, mixes them together, and places them in a bag for sale. This is food which is only cut and repackaged. Its sale is not the sale of prepared food; thus its sale is exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE B: The same factual situation as Example A above applies, except that the lettuce is mixed with a salad dressing, placed in a container, and sold as a salad which is ready to eat. Sale of the salad is a taxable sale of "prepared food."

EXAMPLE C: A supermarket retailer slices a roll of cotto salami and a roll of regular salami. The retailer places ten slices of each in the same container and sells the combination as an Italian luncheon meat variety pack. This is, again, the sale of food which is only cut and repackaged. The sale of the salami is exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE D: The same factual circumstances as in Example C apply, except that the retailer takes the sliced salami, places it between two slices of bread, adds some condiments, surrounds the meat, bread, and condiments with plastic, and sells the result as a ready-to-eat sandwich. This is prepared food, "two or more food ingredients . . . combined by the seller for sale as a single item," and more is done to the ingredients than cutting and repackaging. Sales of the sandwiches are taxable.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(56).

701—231.6(423) Prescription drugs, medical devices, oxygen, and insulin. Sales of prescription drugs and medical devices as defined in subrule 231.6(1) and dispensed for human use or consumption in accordance with subrules 231.6(3) and 231.6(4) shall be exempt from sales tax. Rentals of medical devices as defined in subrule 231.6(1) are also exempt from tax. The sales price from the sales of any oxygen or insulin purchased for human use or consumption (whether or not the oxygen or insulin is prescribed) is exempt from tax.

231.6(1) *Definitions.*

"Medical device" means durable medical equipment or mobility enhancing equipment intended to be prescribed by a practitioner for human use. See rule 701—231.8(423) for definitions of those terms.

"Prescription drug" means a drug intended to be dispensed to an ultimate user pursuant to a prescription drug order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means

of transmission by a duly licensed practitioner, or oxygen or insulin dispensed for human consumption with or without a prescription drug order or medication order.

"Ultimate user" means any individual who has lawfully obtained and possesses a prescription drug or medical device for the individual's own use or for the use of a member of the individual's household, or an individual to whom a prescription drug or medical device has been lawfully supplied, administered, dispensed or prescribed. The phrase does not include any entity created by law, such as a corporation or partnership.

231.6(2) *Tax exemption.* The sale of a prescription drug is exempt from tax only if the drug is intended to be prescribed or dispensed to an ultimate user. A drug is intended to be prescribed or dispensed to an ultimate user only if the drug is obtained by or supplied or administered to an ultimate user for placement on or in the ultimate user's body.

EXAMPLE A: A physician prescribes a tranquilizer for a patient who is chronically nervous. The patient uses the prescription to purchase the tranquilizer at a pharmacy. The purchase is exempt from tax.

For purposes of this subrule, any drug prescribed in writing by a licensed physician, surgeon, osteopath, osteopathic physician or surgeon, or other person authorized by law to an ultimate user for human use or consumption shall be deemed a drug exempt from tax if a prescription is required or permitted under Iowa state or federal law.

EXAMPLE B: A common painkiller is sold over the counter in doses of 200 milligrams per tablet. In doses of 600 milligrams per tablet, federal law requires a prescription before the drug can be dispensed. Sales of 600 milligram tablets by prescription are exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE C: A federal law permits but does not require the painkiller mentioned in Example B to be prescribed by a practitioner in dosages of 200 milligrams per tablet. A practitioner might prescribe the painkiller in the over-the-counter dosage, for example, to impress upon a patient the importance of taking the drug. Sales of 200 milligram tablets by prescription are exempt from tax.

See rules 701—231.7(423) and 701—231.8(423) for examples of medical devices sold without a prescription but exempt from tax.

231.6(3) *Persons authorized to dispense prescription drugs or prescription devices.* In order for a prescription drug or device to qualify for an exemption, it must be dispensed by one of the following persons:

a. Any store or other place of business where prescription drugs are compounded, dispensed or sold by a person holding a license to practice pharmacy in Iowa, and where prescription orders for prescription drugs or devices are received or processed in accordance with pharmacy laws.

b. Persons licensed by the state board of medical examiners to practice medicine or surgery in Iowa.

c. Persons licensed by the state board of medical examiners to practice osteopathic medicine or surgery in Iowa.

d. Persons licensed by the state board of podiatry examiners to engage in the practice of podiatry in Iowa.

e. Persons licensed by the state board of dental examiners to practice dentistry in Iowa.

f. Persons licensed by the state board of optometry examiners as therapeutically certified optometrists.

g. Persons licensed by the state board of chiropractic examiners to practice chiropractic in Iowa, when dispensing in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 151.

h. Persons licensed as advanced registered nurse practitioners by the board of nursing when prescribing and dispensing in accordance with Iowa Code subsection 147.107(8).

i. Any other person authorized under Iowa law to dispense prescription drugs or devices in this state.

j. Any person licensed in another state in a health field in which, under Iowa law, licensees in this state may legally prescribe drugs or devices.

231.6(4) *Disposition of prescription drugs and devices.* Prescription drugs or devices may be dispensed either directly from one of the persons licensed in 231.6(3) who may also prescribe drugs or

devices or by a pharmacist upon receipt of a prescription from one of the persons licensed to prescribe. A prescription received by a licensed pharmacist from one of the persons licensed in 231.6(3) who may also prescribe drugs or devices shall be sufficient evidence that a drug or device is exempt from sales tax. When a person who prescribes a drug or device is also the dispenser, the drug or device will not require a prescription by such person, but the drug or device must be recorded as if a prescription would have been issued or required. If this condition is met, the sales price from the sale of the drug or device shall be exempt from sales tax.

231.6(5) *Others required to collect sales tax.* Any person other than those who are allowed to dispense drugs or devices under 231.6(3) shall be required to collect sales tax on any prescription drugs or devices.

231.6(6) *Prescription drugs and devices purchased by hospitals for resale.* This subrule applies to for-profit hospitals only. Hospitals have purchased prescription drugs or devices for resale to patients and not for use or consumption in providing hospital services only if the following circumstances exist: (a) the drug or device is actually transferred to the patient; (b) the drug or device is transferred in a form or quantity capable of a fixed or definite price value; (c) the hospital and the patient intend the transfer to be a sale; and (d) the sale is evidenced in the patient's bill by a separate charge for the identifiable drug or device. Reference rule 701—18.31(422,423) for a discussion generally of sales for resale by persons performing a service. Also reference rule 701—18.59(422,423) for the exemption applicable to all purchases of goods and services by a nonprofit hospital licensed under Iowa Code chapter 135B.

EXAMPLE A: A hospital purchases a bone saw blade and uses the blade to cut the bone of patient X during hip replacement surgery. This dulls the blade to the point that the blade cannot be used again and is discarded. The hospital bills patient X for "one bone saw blade—$30." In spite of the separate charge for an identifiable piece of property, the hospital did not purchase the bone saw blade for resale. The blade was used up by the hospital, not transferred to the ownership of X. Since there was no transfer, there was no sale, thus no purchase for resale.

EXAMPLE B: A hospital buys lotion for use in massages given to patients by a nurse's aide. In spite of the fact that one can argue that a transfer of ownership of the lotion from hospital to patient occurred, the lotion was not purchased for resale. No real intent to sell the lotion to patients ever existed; the lotion was not transferred to patients in a quantity capable of a definite price value; and there is no separate charge for the lotion.

A hospital's purchase of a prescription drug for purposes other than resale will still be exempt from tax if a drug is intended to be prescribed to an ultimate user and the hospital's use of the drug is otherwise exempt under 231.6(1).

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code Supplement subsection 423.3(60).

701—231.7(423) Exempt sales of other medical devices which are not prosthetic devices. A prescription is not required for sales of the medical devices listed in subrule 231.7(1) to be exempt from tax if those devices are purchased for human use or consumption.

231.7(1) Definitions.

"Anesthesia trays" includes, without limit, paracervical anesthesia trays, saddle block anesthesia trays, spinal anesthesia trays, and continuous epidural anesthesia trays.

"Biopsy" means the removal and examination of tissue from a living body, performed to establish a precise diagnosis.

"Biopsy needles" includes, without limit, needles used to perform liver, kidney, other soft tissue, bone, and bone marrow biopsies. Menghini technique aspirating needles, Rosenthal-type needles, and "J" Jamshidi needles are all examples of biopsy needles.

"Cannula" means a tube inserted into a body duct or cavity to drain fluid, insert medication including oxygen, or to open an air passage. Examples are lariat nasal cannulas and ableson cricothyrotomy cannulas.

"Catheter" means a tubular, flexible, surgical instrument used to withdraw fluids from or introduce fluids into a body cavity, or for making examinations. Examples are: Robinson/nelation catheters,

all types of Foley catheters (e.g., pediatric and irrigating), three-way catheters, suction catheters, IV catheters, angiocath catheters and male and female catheters.

"Catheter trays." Universal Foley catheter trays, economy Foley trays, urethral catherization trays and catheter trays with domed covers are nonexclusive examples of these trays.

"Diabetic testing materials" means all materials used in testing for sugar or acetone in the urine, including, but not limited to, Clinitest, Tes-tape, and Clinistix; also, all materials used in monitoring the glucose level in the blood, including, but not limited to, bloodletting supplies and test strips.

"Drug infusion device" means a device designed for the slow introduction of a drug solution into the human body. The term includes devices which infuse by means of pumps or gravity flow (drip infusion).

"Fistula" means an abnormal passage usually between the internal organs or between an internal organ and the surface of the body.

"Hypodermic syringe" means an instrument for applying or administering liquid into any vessel or cavity beneath the skin. This includes the needle portion of the syringe if it accompanies the syringe at the time of purchase, and it also includes replacement needles.

"Insulin" means a preparation of the active principle of the pancreas, used therapeutically in diabetes and sometimes in other conditions.

"Kit" means a combination of medical equipment and supplies used to perform one particular medical procedure which is packaged and sold as a single item.

"Myelogram" means a radiographic picture of the spinal cord. A "radiographic picture" is one taken using radiation other than visible light.

"Nebulizer" means a mechanical device which converts a liquid to a spray or fog.

"Other medical device," for the purposes of this rule, means medical equipment or supplies intended to be dispensed for human use with or without a prescription to an ultimate user.

"Oxygen equipment" means all equipment used to deliver medicinal oxygen including, but not limited to, face masks, humidifiers, cannulas, tubing, mouthpieces, tracheotomy masks or collars, regulators, oxygen concentrators and oxygen accessory racks or stands.

"Set." See "kit" above.

"Tray." See "kit" above.

231.7(2) Sales of the following other medical devices are exempt from tax:

a. Sales of insulin, hypodermic syringes, and diabetic testing materials.

b. Sales and rentals of oxygen equipment.

c. Sales of hypodermic needles, anesthesia trays, biopsy trays and needles, cannula systems, catheter trays, invasive catheters, dialyzers, drug infusion devices, fistula sets, hemodialysis devices, insulin infusion devices, irrigation solutions, intravenous administering sets, solutions and stopcocks, myelogram trays, nebulizers, small vein infusion kits, spinal puncture trays, transfusion sets and venous blood sets, all of which are not taxable.

231.7(3) Component parts. Sales of any component parts of the trays, systems, devices, sets, or kits listed above are taxable unless the sale of a component part, standing alone, is otherwise exempt under these rules. For instance, the sale of a biopsy needle or an invasive catheter will be exempt from tax whether or not it was purchased for use as a component part in a biopsy tray or catheter tray, so long as the needle or catheter will be dispensed for human use to an ultimate user. Conversely, sales of catheter introducers, disposable latex gloves, rayon balls, forceps, and specimen bottles are exempt when those items are sold as part of a catheter tray, but are not exempt when those items are sold individually.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code Supplement subsection 423.3(60).

701—231.8(423) Prosthetic devices, durable medical equipment, and mobility enhancing equipment.

231.8(1) *Prosthetic devices.* Sales or rental of prosthetic devices shall be exempt from sales tax.

231.8(2) *Durable medical equipment and mobility enhancing equipment.* Sales or rental of durable medical equipment and mobility enhancing equipment prescribed for human use which meet the provisions of subrules 231.8(3) and 231.8(4) shall be exempt from sales tax. "Prescribed" refers to a

prescription issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by any of the persons described in paragraphs *"a"* through *"j"* of subrule 231.6(3).

231.8(3) *Definitions.*

a. "Durable medical equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts, but does not include mobility enhancing equipment, to which all of the following apply:

1. Can withstand repeated use.
2. Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose.
3. Generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury.
4. Is not worn in or on the body.
5. Is for home use only.
6. Is prescribed by a practitioner.

b. "Mobility enhancing equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts, but does not include durable medical equipment, to which all of the following apply:

1. Is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and which is appropriate for use either in a home or a motor vehicle.
2. Is not generally used by persons with normal mobility.
3. Does not include any motor vehicle or equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.
4. Is prescribed by a practitioner.

c. "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device including repair and replacement parts for the same worn on or in the body to do any of the following:

1. Artificially replace a missing portion of the body.
2. Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction.
3. Support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

The term "prosthetic device" includes, but is not limited to, orthopedic or orthotic devices, ostomy equipment, urological equipment, tracheostomy equipment, and intraocular lenses.

The following is a nonexclusive list of prosthetic devices:

Artificial arteries	Drainage bags	Prescription eyeglasses
Artificial breasts	Hearing aids	Stoma bags
Artificial ears	Ileostomy devices	Tracheal suction catheters
Artificial eyes	Intraocular lenses	Tracheostomy care and
Artificial heart valves	Karaya paste	cleaning starter kits
Artificial implants	Karaya seals	Tracheostomy cleaning
Artificial larynx	Organ implants	brushes
Artificial limbs	Ostomy belts	Tracheostomy tubes
Artificial noses	Ostomy clamps	Urinary catheters
Artificial teeth	Ostomy cleaners	Urinary drainage bags
Cardiac pacemakers	and deodorizers	Urinary irrigation tubing
Contact lenses	Ostomy pouches	Urinary pouches
Cosmetic gloves	Ostomy stoma caps and paste	
Dental bridges and implants	Penile implants	

d. "Orthotic device" means a piece of special equipment designed to straighten a deformed or distorted part of the human body, such as corrective shoes or braces. An orthotic device is an orthopedic device.

e. "Orthopedic device" means a piece of special equipment designed to correct deformities or to preserve and restore the function of the human skeletal system, its articulations and associated structures. A hot tub or spa is not an orthopedic device.

The following is a nonexclusive list of orthopedic devices:

Abdominal belts	Clavicle splints	Nerve stimulators
Alternating pressure mattresses	Corrective braces	Orthopedic implants
Alternating pressure pads	Corrective shoes	Orthopedic shoes
Anti-embolism stockings	Crutch cushions	Patient lifts
Arch supports	Crutch handgrips	Plaster (surgical)
Arm slings	Crutch tips	Rib belts
Artificial sheepskin	Crutches	Rupture belts
Bone cement	Decubitus prevention devices	Sacroiliac supports
Bone nails	Dorsolumbar belts	Sacrolumbar belts
Bone pins	Dorsolumbar supports	Sacrolumbar supports
Bone plates	Elastic bandages	Shoulder immobilizers
Bone screws	Elastic supports	Space shoes
Bone wax	Exercise devices	Splints
Braces	Head halters	Traction equipment
Canes	Hernia belts	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulators (tens units)
Casts	Iliac belts	Trapezes
Cast heels	Invalid rings	Trusses
Cervical braces	Knee immobilizers	Walkers
Cervical collars	Lumbosacral supports	Wheelchairs
Cervical pillows	Muscle stimulators	

f. "Related devices." Sales or rental of devices which are used exclusively in conjunction with prosthetic, orthotic, or orthopedic devices shall be exempt from tax. *Daw Industries, Inc. v. United States,* 714 F.2d 1140 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

g. "Medical equipment and supplies." The scope of the term "medical equipment and supplies" is broader than the terms "prescription drugs" or "medical devices." While all exempt prescription drugs are medical supplies and all exempt medical devices are medical equipment, not all medical equipment and supplies are exempt medical devices or prescription drugs. The following is a nonexclusive list of items which are medical equipment or supplies, but are not prescription drugs or medical devices exempt from tax under subrules 231.6(1), 231.8(1), and 231.8(2) and rule 701—231.7(423). Sales of the following items are generally taxable.

Adhesive bandages	Contact lens solution	Hot water bottles
Aneurysm clips	Convoluted pads	Ice bags
Arterial bloodsets	Corrective pessaries	Ident-a-bands
Aspirators	Cotton balls	Incontinent garments
Athletic supporters	Diagnostic kits	Incubators
Atomizers	Dialysis chairs	Infrared lamps
Autolit	Dialysis supplies	Inhalators
Back cushions	Dietetic scales	Iron lungs
Bathing aids	Disposable diapers	Irrigation apparatus
Bathing caps	Disposable gloves	IV connectors
Bedpans	Disposable underpads	Laminar flow equipment
Bedside rails	Donor chairs	Latex gloves
Bedside tables	Dressings	Leukopheresis pumps
Bedside trays	Dry aid kits for ears	Lymphedema pumps
Bedwetting prevention devices	EKG paper	Manometer trays

Belt vibrators	Ear molds	Massagers
Blood cell washing equipment	Electrodes (other than tens units)	Maternity belts
Blood pack holders	Emesis basins	Medigrade tubing
Blood pack trays	Enema units	Modulung oxygenators
Blood pack units	First-aid kits	Moist heat pads
Blood pressure meters	Foam slant pillows	Myringotomy tubes
Blood processing supplies	Gauze bandages	Nebulizers (hypodermic)
Blood tubing	Gauze packings	Overbed tables
Blood warmers	Gavage containers	Page turning devices
Breast pumps	Geriatric chairs	Pap smear kits
Breathing machines	Grooming aids	Paraffin baths
Cardiac electrodes	Hand sealers	Physicians' instruments
Cardiopulmonary equipment	Hearing aid carriers	Pigskin
Chair lifts	Hearing aid repair kits	Plasma extractors
Clamps	Heart stimulators	Plasma pheresis units
Clip-on ashtrays	Heat lamps	Plastic heat sealers
Commode chairs	Heat pads	Prescribed device repair kits and batteries
Connectors	Hemolators	Respirators
Contact lens cases	Hospital beds	Resuscitators
Sauna baths	Steri-peel	Transfer boards
Security pouches	Stools	Tube sealers
Servipak dialysis supplies	Suction equipment	Underpads
Shelf trays	Sunlamps	Urinals
Shower chairs	Surgical bandages	Vacutainers
Side rails	Surgical equipment	Vacuum units
Sitz bath kit	Suspensories	Vaporizers
Specimen containers	Sutures	Vibrators
Sponges (surgical)	Thermometers	Whirlpools
Stairway elevators	Toilet aids	X-ray film
Staples	Tourniquets	

231.8(4) *Power devices.* Sales or rental of power devices especially designed to operate prosthetic, orthotic or orthopedic devices shall be exempt from tax. This exemption does not include batteries which can be used to operate a number of devices, but batteries designed solely for use in hearing aids are exempt.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code Supplement subsection 423.3(60).

701—231.9(423) Raffles. The sales price from the sale of tickets for a raffle conducted at a fair pursuant to Iowa Code section 99B.5 is not subject to tax.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(61).

701—231.10(423) Exempt sales of prizes. The sales price from sales of tangible personal property which will be given as prizes to players in games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games as defined in and lawful under Iowa Code chapter 99B is exempt from tax. See department of inspections and appeals' 481—Chapters 100 through 106, Iowa Administrative Code, for a description of the games of skill, games of chance, raffles, and bingo games which are lawful. See rule 481—100.6(99B) for a description of the prizes which may be lawfully awarded. A gift certificate is not tangible personal

property. If a person wins a gift certificate as a prize and then redeems the gift certificate for merchandise, tax is payable at the time the gift certificate is redeemed. Reference 701—15.16(422,423).

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(62).

701—231.11(423) Modular homes. Forty percent of the sales price from the sale of a modular home is exempt from tax. A "modular home" is any structure built in a factory, made to be used as a place for human habitation, which cannot be attached or towed behind a motor vehicle and which does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or axles.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(63).

701—231.12(423) Access to on-line computer service. The sales price from charges paid to a provider for access to an on-line computer service is exempt from tax. An "on-line computer service" is one which provides for or enables multiple users to have computer access to the Internet. Also, the furnishing of any contracted on-line service is exempt from Iowa tax if the information is made available through a computer server. The exemption applies to all contracted on-line services, as long as they provide access to information through a computer server.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(64).

701—231.13(423) Sale or rental of information services. The sales price from the service of the sale or rental of information services is exempt from tax. This exemption does not repeal by implication the tax on the performance of the services of investment counseling, service charges of all financial institutions, private employment agencies, test laboratories, detective services, or any other services enumerated by statute. Those services remain taxable; reference 701—Chapter 26 generally.

"Information services" means every business activity, process, or function by which a seller or its agent accumulates, prepares, organizes, or conveys data, facts, knowledge, procedures, and like services to a particular buyer (or its agent) of the information through any tangible or intangible medium. Information accumulated, prepared, or organized for a particular buyer, its agent, a group of buyers, or their agent is an information service even though it may incorporate preexisting components of data or other information.

Information services include, but are not limited to, database files, mailing lists, subscription files, market research, credit reports, surveys, real estate listings, bond rating reports, abstracts of title, bad check lists, broadcasting rating services, wire services, scouting reports, white and yellow page listings, and other similar items of compiled information prepared for a particular customer. The furnishing of artwork (including musical compositions and films), drawings, illustrations, or other graphic material is not the performance of an "information service"; nor does the term include information prepared for general dissemination to the public in the form of books, magazines, newsletters, videotapes or audiotapes, compact discs, or any other medium commonly used to communicate with large numbers of customers. The sale of a book, magazine, or similar item is not the sale of an information service, even if the item contains material of practical use (e.g., in conducting a private, for-profit business) to its purchaser.

The following specific examples illustrate the general principles set out above.

EXAMPLE A. John Doe buys a packaged set of preprinted documents and instructions which anyone may purchase and which is entitled "Legal Eagle." Mr. Doe prepares his own will by reading the instructions, making choices and filling in the blanks on the preprinted documents. Mr. Doe has purchased tangible personal property and not an information service. His purchase is taxable.

EXAMPLE B. A taxpayer buys a book entitled "Doing Your Own Iowa Individual Income Tax," which is written by an accountant and is available to any buyer. The taxpayer uses the book to prepare her own IA 1040. Since her purchase contains information prepared for general dissemination to the public in the form of a book, that purchase is a taxable sale of tangible personal property and not an exempt sale of an information service.

EXAMPLE C. The seller provides, for a fee, a weekly bulletin listing information on real estate of use to brokers selling homes in a certain Iowa county. The seller secures the information from a multiple

listing service without applying any independent thought during the compiling of that information. The bulletin is useful only to those brokers and not to the general public. Since the bulletin is a "real estate listing" and has been prepared for a particular group of customers and not for the general public, its sale is the sale of an information service rather than the sale of tangible personal property and is thus exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE D. A-1 Corporation sells gourmet meats through the mail. A-1 rents its list of customers to whom it mails its catalog to other retailers that specialize in sales of goods or services to the wealthy. Since the list is a "mailing list" and made available only to a particular group of buyers, its rental is the performance of an exempt information service and not the taxable rental of tangible personal property.

EXAMPLE E. Company E is a tariff bureau which specializes in compiling and preparing tariff schedules. E acquires these schedules from various companies throughout the country. E then provides these schedules to common carriers that subscribe to its service. Its printed tariff schedules are published in bound and loose-leaf form; they may be updated daily. E's providing the schedules is the performance of an exempt information service because the schedules are compiled for a particular group of customers and they are items of compiled information similar to the files, lists, reports, and other information services named above. E's services are not subject to tax.

EXAMPLE F. Company F compiles and prints telephone directories. F purchases white and yellow page listings from various telephone companies and uses those listings to make up its directories. F's purchases of the white and yellow page listings are purchases of an exempt information service. Any sales on F's part of the directories to the general public would be sales of tangible personal property subject to tax.

EXAMPLE G. Company G purchases the assets of four businesses. The primary asset of each of the businesses is a database containing names, addresses, and other customer information of use to G but not to anyone other than a company similar to G. G transfers the lists to its own computers by way of paper or magnetic tape. G has purchased an exempt information service with its purchases of the four databases.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(65).

701—231.14(423) Exclusion from tax for property delivered by certain media. A taxable "sale" of tangible personal property does not occur if the substance of the transaction is delivered to the purchaser digitally, electronically, or by utilizing cable, radio waves, microwaves, satellites, or fiber optics. This exclusion from tax is also applicable to the leasing of tangible personal property, since a lease is classified as a "sale" of tangible personal property for the purposes of Iowa sales and use tax law. The exclusion is not applicable to property delivered by any medium other than those listed above. Sales of items such as artwork, drawings, photographs, music, electronic greeting cards, "canned" software (reference 701—subrule 18.34(1)), entertainment properties (e.g., films, concerts, books, and television and radio programs), and all other digitized products delivered as described above are not taxable, except the exclusion does not repeal by implication the tax on the service of providing pay television. Reference rule 701—26.56(422,423). If an order for a product is placed by way of any of the media described above but the product ordered is delivered by conventional, physical means, e.g., the U.S. Postal Service or common carrier, sale of the product is not excluded from tax under this rule.

The department considers delivery of tangible personal property to a purchaser by way of a "load and leave" transaction to be delivery by the use of conventional physical means. The sales price from the purchase of property delivered through a load and leave transaction is not exempt from tax under this rule. "Load and leave" means delivery to the purchaser by use of a tangible storage media where the tangible storage media is not physically transferred to the purchaser.

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(66) and Iowa Code chapter 423, subchapter IV.

701—231.15(423) Exempt sales of clothing and footwear during two-day period in August. Tax is not due on the sale or use of a qualifying article of clothing or footwear if the sales price of the article is less than $100 and the sale takes place during a period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in

August and ending at 12 midnight of the following Saturday. For example, in the year 2004, this period began at 12:01 a.m. on Friday, August 6, and ended at 12 midnight on Saturday, August 7. Eligible purchases of clothing and footwear are exempt from local option sales taxes as well as Iowa state sales tax.

231.15(1) *Definitions.* The following words and terms, when used in this rule, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Accessories" includes, but is not limited to, jewelry, handbags, purses, briefcases, luggage, wallets, watches, cufflinks, tie tacks and similar items carried on or about the human body, without regard to whether worn on the body in a manner characteristic of clothing.

"Clothing or footwear" means an article of wearing apparel designed to be worn on or about the human body. For the purposes of this rule, the term does not include accessories or special clothing or footwear or articles of wearing apparel designed to be worn by animals.

"Eligible property" means an item of a type, such as clothing, that qualifies for Iowa's sales tax holiday.

"Special clothing or footwear" is clothing or footwear primarily designed for athletic activity or protective use and which is not normally worn except when used for the athletic activity or protective use for which it is designed.

231.15(2) *Exempt sales.*

a. Required price. The exemption applies to each article of clothing or footwear selling for less than $100, regardless of how many items are sold on the same invoice to a customer. For example, if a customer purchases two shirts for $80 each, both items qualify for the exemption even though the customer's total purchase price ($160) exceeds $99.99. The exemption does not apply to the first $99.99 of an article of clothing or footwear selling for more than $99.99. For example, if a customer purchases a pair of pants costing $110, sales tax is due on the entire $110.

b. Order date and back orders. For the purpose of the sales tax holiday, eligible property qualifies for exemption if: the item is both delivered to and paid for by the customer during the exemption period; or the customer orders and pays for the item and the seller accepts the order during the exemption period for immediate shipment, even if delivery is made after the exemption period. The seller accepts an order when the seller has taken action to fill the order for immediate shipment. Actions to fill an order include placement of an "in date" stamp on a mail order or assignment of an "order number" to a telephone order. An order is for immediate shipment when the customer does not request delayed shipment. An order is for immediate shipment notwithstanding that the shipment may be delayed because of a backlog of orders or because stock is currently unavailable to, or on back order by, the seller.

231.15(3) *Taxable sales.* This exemption does not apply to sales of the following goods or services:

a. Any special clothing or footwear that is primarily designed for athletic activity or protective use and that is not normally worn except when used for the athletic activity or protective use for which it is designed. For example, golf cleats and football pads are primarily designed for athletic activity or protective use and are not normally worn except when used for those purposes; therefore, they do not qualify for the exemption. However, tennis shoes, jogging suits, and swimsuits are commonly worn for purposes other than athletic activity and qualify for the exemption.

b. Accessories, including jewelry, handbags, purses, briefcases, luggage, umbrellas, wallets, watches, and similar items carried on or about the human body, without regard to whether they are worn on the body in a manner characteristic of clothing.

c. The rental of any clothing or footwear. For example, this exemption does not apply to rentals of formal wear, costumes, diapers, and bridal gowns, but would apply to sales of the above items.

d. Taxable services performed on clothing or footwear, such as garment and shoe repair, dry cleaning or laundering, and alteration services. Sales tax is due on alterations to clothing, even though the alteration service may be performed, invoiced and paid for at the same time as the clothing is being purchased. If a customer purchases a pair of pants for $90 and pays $15 to have the pants cuffed, the $90 charge for the pants is exempt, but tax is due on the $15 alteration charge.

e. Purchases of items used to make, alter, or repair clothing or footwear, including fabric, thread, yarn, buttons, snaps, hooks, belt buckles, and zippers.

231.15(4) *Special situations.*

a. Articles normally sold as a unit. Articles that are normally sold as a unit must continue to be sold in that manner if the exemption is to apply; they cannot be priced separately and sold as individual items in order to obtain the exemption. For example, if a pair of shoes sells for $150, the pair cannot be split in order to sell each shoe for $75 to qualify for the exemption. If a suit is normally priced at $225 and sold as a unit on a single price tag, the suit cannot be split into separate articles so that any of the components may be sold for less than $100 in order to qualify for the exemption. However, components that are normally priced as separate articles (e.g., slacks and sport coats, and suit coats and suit pants sold separately prior to the two-day period) may continue to be sold as separate articles and qualify for the exemption if the price of an article is less than $100.

b. Sales of exempt clothing combined with gifts of taxable merchandise. When exempt clothing is sold in a set that also contains taxable merchandise as a free gift and no additional charge is made for the gift, the exempt clothing may qualify for this exemption. For example, a boxed set may contain a tie and a free tie tack. If the price of the set is the same as the price of the tie sold separately, the item being sold is the tie, which is exempt from tax if sold for less than $100 during the exemption period.

c. Layaway sales. A layaway sale is a transaction in which merchandise is set aside for future delivery to a customer who makes a deposit, agrees to pay the balance of the purchase price over a period of time and, at the end of the payment period, receives the merchandise. Reference rule 701—16.22(422,423) for general information on layaway sales. A sale of eligible property under a layaway sale qualifies for exemption if: final payment on a layaway order is made by, and the property is given to, the purchaser during the exemption period; or the purchaser selects the property and the retailer accepts the order for the item during the exemption period, for immediate delivery upon full payment, even if delivery is made after the exemption period.

d. Returns. For a 60-day period immediately after the sales tax holiday exemption period, when a customer returns an item that would qualify for the exemption, no credit for or refund of sales tax shall be given unless the customer provides a receipt or invoice that shows tax was paid, or the seller has sufficient documentation to show that tax was paid on the specific item. This 60-day period is set solely for the purpose of designating a time period during which the customer must provide documentation that shows that sales tax was paid on returned merchandise. The 60-day period is not intended to change a seller's policy on the time period during which the seller will accept returns.

e. Different time zones. The time zone of the seller's location determines the authorized time period for a sales tax holiday when the purchaser is located in one time zone and the seller is located in another.

231.15(5) *Calculating taxable and exempt sales price—discounts, coupons, buying at a reduced price, and rebates.*

a. Discounts. A discount allowed by a retailer and taken on a taxable sale can be used to reduce the sales price of an item. If the discount reduces the sales price of an item to $99.99 or less, the item may qualify for the exemption. For example, a customer buys a $150 dress and a $100 blouse from a retailer offering a 10 percent discount. After applying the 10 percent discount, the final sales price of the dress is $135, and the blouse is $90. The dress is taxable (it is over $99.99), and the blouse is exempt (it is less than $99.99). Reference rule 701—15.6(422,423) for a definition of the word "discount" and a description of which retailers' reductions in price are discounts which reduce the taxable sales price of items and which are not.

b. Coupons. When a coupon is issued by a retailer and is actually used to reduce the sales price of any taxable item, the value of the coupon is excludable from the tax as a discount if the retailer is not reimbursed for the coupon amount by a third party. Therefore, a retailer's coupon can be used to reduce the sales price of an item to $99.99 or less in order to qualify for the exemption. For example, if a customer purchases a pair of shoes priced at $110 with a coupon worth $20 off, the final sales price of the shoes is $90, and the shoes qualify for the exemption. A manufacturer's coupon cannot be used to reduce the sales price of an item. Reference 701—subrule 15.6(3).

c. Buy one, get one free or for a reduced price or "two for the price of one" sales. The total price of items advertised as "buy one, get one free," or "buy one, get one for a reduced price," or "two for the

price of one" cannot be averaged in order for both items to qualify for the exemption. The following examples illustrate how such sales should be handled.

EXAMPLE 1. A retailer advertises pants as "buy one, get one free." The first pair of pants is priced at $120; the second pair of pants is free. Tax is due on $120. Having advertised that the second pair is free, the store cannot ring up each pair of pants for $60 in order for the items to qualify for the exemption. However, if the retailer advertises and sells the pants for 50 percent off, selling each pair of $120 pants for $60, each pair of pants qualifies for the exemption.

EXAMPLE 2. A retailer advertises shoes as "buy one pair at the regular price, get a second pair for half price." The first pair of shoes is sold for $100; the second pair is sold for $50 (half price). Tax is due on the $100 shoes, but not on the $50 shoes. Having advertised that the second pair is half price, the store cannot ring up each pair of shoes for $75 in order for the items to qualify for the exemption. However, if the retailer advertises the shoes for 25 percent off, thereby selling each pair of $100 shoes for $75, each pair of shoes qualifies for the exemption.

EXAMPLE 3. A retailer advertises shirts as "buy two for the price of one" for $140. Tax is due on $140. Each shirt cannot be rung up as costing $70. However, as described in Examples 1 and 2 above, the $140 cost of each shirt can be discounted to bring the price of each shirt within the exemption's limitation.

d. Rebates. Rebates occur after the sale and do not affect the sales price of an item purchased. For example, a customer purchases a sweater for $110 and receives a $12 rebate from the manufacturer. The retailer must collect tax on the $110 sales price of the sweater. Reference 701—subrule 15.6(2) for additional information regarding rebates.

e. Shipping and handling charges. Shipping charges separately stated and separately contracted for (reference rule 701—15.13(422,423) for explanation) are not part of the amount used to determine whether the sales price of an item qualifies it for exemption. Handling charges, however, are part of the amount used to make this determination if it is necessary to pay those charges in order to purchase an item.

231.15(6) *Treatment of various transactions associated with sales.*

a. Rain checks. A rain check allows a customer to purchase an item at a certain price at a later time because the particular item was out of stock. Eligible items purchased during the exemption period using a rain check will qualify for the exemption regardless of when the rain check was issued. However, issuance of a rain check during the exemption period will not qualify an eligible item for the exemption if the item is actually purchased after the exemption period.

b. Exchanges.

(1) If a customer purchases an item of eligible clothing or footwear during the exemption period and later exchanges the item for a similar eligible item (different size, different color, etc.), no additional tax will be due even if the exchange is made after the exemption period.

EXAMPLE. A customer purchases a $35 shirt during the exemption period. After the exemption period ends, the customer exchanges the shirt for the same shirt in a different size. Tax is not due on the $35 price of the shirt.

(2) If a customer purchases an item of eligible clothing or footwear during the exemption period and after the exemption period has ended returns the item and receives credit on the purchase of a different item, the appropriate sales tax will apply to the sale of the newly purchased item.

EXAMPLE. A customer purchases a $35 shirt during the exemption period. After the exemption period ends, the customer exchanges the shirt for a $35 jacket. Because the jacket was not purchased during the exemption period, tax is due on the $35 price of the jacket.

(3) If a customer purchases an item of eligible clothing or footwear during the exemption period and later during the exemption period returns the item and purchases a similar but nonexempt item, the purchase of the second item is not exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE. During the exemption period, a customer purchases a $90 dress that qualifies for the exemption. Later, during the exemption period, the customer exchanges the $90 dress for a $150 dress. Tax is due on the $150 dress. The $90 credit from the returned item cannot be used to reduce the sales price of the $150 item to $60 for exemption purposes.

(4) If a customer purchases an item of eligible clothing or footwear before the exemption period and during the exemption period returns the item and receives credit on the purchase of a different item of eligible clothing or footwear, no sales tax is due on the sale of the new item if it is purchased during the exemption period and otherwise meets the qualifications for exemption.

EXAMPLE. Before the exemption period, a customer purchases a $60 dress. Later, during the exemption period, the customer exchanges the $60 dress for a $95 dress. Tax is not due on the $95 dress because it was purchased during the exemption period and otherwise meets the qualifications for the exemption.

231.15(7) *Nonexclusive list of exempt items.* The following is a nonexclusive list of clothing or footwear, sales of which are exempt from tax during the two-day period in August:

Adult diapers
Aerobic clothing
Antique clothing
Aprons—household
Athletic socks
Baby bibs
Baby clothes—generally
Baby diapers
Baseball caps
Bathing suits
Belts with buckles attached
Blouses
Boots— general purpose
Bow ties
Bowling shirts
Bras
Bridal apparel—sold not rented
Camp clothing
Caps—sports and others
Chefs' uniforms
Children's novelty costumes
Choir robes
Clerical garments
Coats
Corsets
Costumes—Halloween, Santa Claus, etc., sold not rented
Coveralls
Cowboy boots
Diapers— cloth and disposable
Dresses
Dress gloves
Dress shoes
Ear muffs
Employee uniforms other than those primarily designed for athletic activity or protective use
Formal clothing—sold not rented
Fur coats and stoles
Galoshes
Garters and garter belts
Girdles
Gloves—cloth, dress and leather
Golf clothing— caps, dresses, shirts and skirts
Graduation caps and gowns—sold not rented
Gym suits and uniforms
Hats
Hiking boots
Hooded (sweat) shirts
Hosiery, including support hosiery
Jackets
Jeans
Jerseys for other than athletic wear
Jogging apparel
Knitted caps or hats
Lab coats
Leather clothing
Leg warmers
Leotards and tights
Lingerie
Men's formal wear—sold not rented
Neckwear, e.g., scarves
Nightgowns and nightshirts
Overshoes
Pajamas
Pants
Pantyhose
Prom dresses
Ponchos
Raincoats and hats
Religious clothing
Riding pants
Robes
Rubber thongs— "flip-flops"
Running shoes without cleats
Safety shoes (adaptable for street wear)
Sandals
Shawls
Shirts
Shoe inserts and laces
Stockings
Suits
Support hose
Suspenders
Sweatshirts
Sweatsuits
Swim trunks
Tennis dresses
Tennis skirts
Ties
Tights
Trousers
Tuxedos (except cufflinks)—sold not rented
Underclothes
Underpants
Undershirts
Uniforms—generally
Veils
Vests—general, for wear with suits
Walking shoes
Windbreakers
Work clothes

231.15(8) *Nonexclusive list of taxable items.* The following is a nonexclusive list of items, sales of which are taxable during the two-day period in August:

Accessories—generally
Alterations of clothing
Athletic supporters
Backpacks
Ballet shoes
Barrettes
Baseball cleats
Baseball gloves
Belt buckles sold without belts
Belts for weight lifting
Belts needing buckles but sold without them
Bicycle shoes with cleats
Billfolds
Blankets
Boutonnieres
Bowling shoes—rented and sold
Bracelets
Buttons
Chest protectors
Clothing repair
Coin purses
Corsages
Dry cleaning services
Elbow pads
Employee uniforms primarily designed for athletic activities or protective use
Fabric sales
Fishing boots (waders)
Football pads
Football pants
Football shoes
Goggles
Golf gloves
Ice skates
In-line skates
Insoles
Jewelry
Key cases and chains
Knee pads
Laundry services
Life jackets and vests
Luggage
Monogramming services
Pads—elbow, knee and shoulder, football and hockey
Patterns
Protective gloves and masks
Purses
Rental of clothing
Rental of shoes or skates
Repair of clothing
Roller blades
Safety clothing
Safety glasses
Safety shoes—not adaptable for street wear
Shoes with cleats or spikes
Shoulder pads for dresses and jackets
Shower caps
Skates—ice and roller
Ski boots, masks, suits and vests
Special protective clothing or footwear not adaptable for streetwear
Sports helmets
Sunglasses— except prescription
Sweatbands— arm, wrist and head
Swim fins, masks and goggles
Tap dance shoes
Thread
Vests—bulletproof
Weight lifting belts
Wrist bands
Yard goods
Yarn
Zippers

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code subsection 423.3(67).

701—231.16(423) State sales tax phase-out on energies. Beginning January 1, 2002, the state sales tax is phased out at the rate of 1 percent per year on the sales price from the sale, furnishing, or service of metered natural gas, electricity and fuels, including propane and heating oils, to residential customers for use as energy for residential dwellings, apartment units, and condominiums for human occupancy.

Local option taxes are not included in the phase-out of the state sales tax.

This phase-out of tax does not impact franchise fees. Franchise fees will continue to be imposed where applicable.

231.16(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Energy" means a substance that generates power to operate fixtures or appliances within a residential dwelling or that creates heat or cooling within a residential dwelling.

"Fuel" means a liquid source of energy for a residential dwelling, individual apartment unit, or condominium. "Fuel" includes propane, heating fuel, and kerosene. However, "fuel" does not include blended kerosene used as motor fuel or special fuel.

"Metered gas" means natural gas that is billed based on metered usage to provide energy to a residential dwelling, individual apartment unit, or individual condominium.

"Residential dwelling" means a structure used exclusively for human occupancy. This does not include commercial or agricultural structures, nor does it include nonresidential buildings attached to or detached from a residential dwelling, such as an outbuilding. However, a garage attached to or detached from a dwelling that is used strictly for residential purposes will fall within the phase-out provisions. A building containing apartment units is not considered to be qualifying property for purposes of this rule. However, if each apartment has a separate meter, it may qualify for the phase-out if classified as qualifying property by the utility. Also excluded from the phase-out provisions are certain nonqualifying properties that include, but are not limited to, nursing homes, adult living facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, charitable residential facilities, YMCA residential facilities, YWCA residential facilities, apartment units not individually metered, and group homes.

231.16(2) *Schedule for phase-out of tax.* State sales tax on energies will be phased out at the rate of 1 percent per year based on the following schedule:

a. If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale, furnishing, or service of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2002, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occur on or after January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2002, the rate of state tax is 4 percent of the sales price.

b. If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale, furnishing, or service of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occur on or after January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, the rate of state tax is 3 percent of the sales price.

c. If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale, furnishing, or service of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occur on or after January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, the rate of state tax is 2 percent of the sales price.

d. If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale, furnishing, or service of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occur on or after January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, the rate of state tax is 1 percent of the sales price.

e. If the date of the utility billing or meter reading cycle of the residential customer for the sale, furnishing, or service of metered gas and electricity is on or after January 1, 2006, or if the sale, furnishing, or service of fuel for purposes of residential energy and the delivery of the fuel occur on or after January 1, 2006, the rate of state tax is 0 percent of the sales price.

231.16(3) *Determination of tax rate.* Determination of the rate of state tax to be imposed on a transaction depends on the type of energy that is being purchased.

a. Electricity or metered natural gas. If the energy being purchased is either electricity or natural gas, then the rate of tax is governed by either the billing date or meter reading date. For example, ABC natural gas company sends out bills with a billing date of December 31, 2002, to qualifying residential customers. However, the bills to these qualifying customers are not placed in the United States mail until January 2, 2003. Based on the foregoing facts, the state sales tax to be imposed on the bills is 4 percent. Four percent is the tax rate imposed at the time of the billing date on the gas bills sent to the customers.

If a billing for the same usage period needs to be billed more than once due to loss of the original bill or some other error, the billing date of the original bill controls qualification for the phase-out provisions of metered gas or electricity. For example, a utility company issues a billing for metered gas on December 28, 2001, to a customer and the customer loses the billing. The customer calls the utility company on January 10, 2002, to report the lost billing and to request a new billing. The utility company issues a new billing with a billing date of January 12, 2002, to the customer. The original billing date issued to the customer is determinative for the tax rate to be imposed. As a result, a 5 percent state tax rate should be imposed on the billing because the original billing date was prior to January 1, 2002.

b. Fuel and heating oil. The proper rate of tax to be imposed for the sale, furnishing or service of fuel including propane is governed by the date of delivery of the fuel to the customer. Consequently, if a farmer purchases propane for home heating by executing an agreement and paying for the propane in October 2002 but the propane is not delivered to the farmer until January 2003, the rate of state sales tax that should be imposed on the transaction is 3 percent.

231.16(4) *Qualifying and nonqualifying usage.* Customers that have both qualifying and nonqualifying usage on the same meter or fuel tank are subject to a proration formula to obtain the qualifying portion eligible for the phase-out provisions. In these situations, the percentage of qualifying usage must be determined by the purchaser for the purposes of applying the phase-out tax. Nonqualifying usage would be subject to the full state tax rate. Consequently, a proration of the

metered gas, electricity or fuel usage for the qualifying and the nonqualifying usage must be calculated by the purchaser. Reference 701—subrules 15.3(4) and 15.4(5) for guidance on proration of electricity, natural gas and fuels. In addition, the purchaser must furnish an exemption certificate to the supplier with respect to that percentage of metered gas or electricity that is eligible for the phase-out provisions. Reference 701—subrule 15.3(2). The customer may provide a calculation which includes only the usage not subject to phase-out.

The customer must notify the utility provider of the percentage of qualifying and nonqualifying usage and the customer has the burden of proof regarding the percentage. The customer is liable for any mistakes or misrepresentations made regarding the computation or for failure to notify the utility provider in writing of the percentage of qualifying or nonqualifying usage.

Security lights used by customers that are billed as a flat rate tariff will be subject to the phase-out if the customer is classified as a residential customer. However, if a customer uses security lights which are billed as a flat rate tariff and that customer is classified as a commercial customer, the sales price including the usage of the security lights is not subject to the phase-out of state sales tax and is subject to the full state sales tax rate, unless another exemption from state sales tax is applicable.

231.16(5) *Reporting over the phase-out period.* Sales/use tax returns will be filed on the same basis as they are currently filed. During each phase-out period, the entire sales price from sales should be reported on the return. The appropriate state sales tax rate for the tax period will be applied by claiming the phased-out portion of the tax rate as a deduction on the return.

The sales prices for local option taxes are also to be reported in their entirety and computed by applying the appropriate local option tax rate.

The following are examples regarding how state sales and local option taxes should be reported:

EXAMPLE 1. Reporting of tax by an energy provider:

Sales price for a tax period in 2002	$100,000
Phase-out (20,000 for the first year, 40,000 for the second year, etc.)	20,000
Taxable sales	80,000
State tax at 5% (to compute state sales tax due)	4,000
Sales price to be reported for local option	100,000
Local option tax rate (assuming a 1% local option tax rate)	× 1%
Local option tax due	1,000
Total tax due (local option and state sales tax)	$5,000

EXAMPLE 2. Reporting of tax on an individual billing:

Monthly charge during a billing or delivery period in 2002	$400
State tax rate	× 4%
State tax due	16
Sales price for local option tax	400
Local option tax rate	× 1%
Local option tax due	4
Total tax (local option and state sales tax)	$20

This rule is intended to implement 2005 Iowa Code section 423.3(68).

[Filed 12/29/04, Notice 11/24/04—published 1/19/05, effective 2/23/05]
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CHAPTER 123
REST AREA SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM

761—123.1(307) Introduction and purpose. The rest area sponsorship program is an exchange of a monetary contribution from a person, a firm, or an entity for public recognition in the form of identification displayed on an acknowledgment sign on the main-traveled way of an interstate highway in advance of the exit for a rest area and an interior sign within the primary rest area building. The purpose of the program is to provide contributory support for the primary road fund. The rest areas are funded through the primary road fund and provide a public service.
[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—123.2(307) Contact information. Information relating to the issuance of requests for proposals when sponsorship opportunities become available may be obtained from the Office of Maintenance, Iowa Department of Transportation, 800 Lincoln Way, Ames, Iowa 50010, or by telephone at (515)239-1971.
[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—123.3(307) Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Acknowledgment sign" means an official sign placed within the right-of-way which meets all design and placement guidelines for acknowledgment signs as covered in Part 2 of the MUTCD, and all sign design principles covered in the most current edition of the "Standard Highway Signs and Markings Book," as published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and which is intended only to inform the traveling public that a highway-related service, product or monetary contribution has been sponsored by a person, firm or entity.

"Advertise" means to provide information on a sign which includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: promotional offers, location directions, a listing of amenities, descriptive words or phrases, telephone numbers, Internet addresses including domain names, slogans or any message that is extraneous to the identification of a single-sponsoring person, firm or entity.

"Identification" means a display on an acknowledgment sign which is limited to the name of the sponsor or a registered or unregistered trademark in addition to or instead of the name of the sponsor, if such mark is used consistently by the sponsor whenever and wherever the firm's or entity's name is visible to the public, and the medium will allow. If multiple trademarks are used by the sponsor, identification is provided only by the one in the simplest form needed to identify the sponsor.

"Interstate highway" means any highway of the primary system at any time officially designated as a part of the national system of interstate and defense highways by the department and approved by the appropriate authority of the federal government.

"Main-traveled way" means the portion of the roadway for movement of vehicles on which through traffic is carried, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes. In the case of a divided highway, the main-traveled way includes each of the separated roadways for traffic in opposite directions, exclusive of frontage roads, turning roadways or parking areas.

"MUTCD" means the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices as adopted in 761—Chapter 130.

"Rest area" means an area or site established and maintained within or adjacent to the right-of-way of an interstate, freeway-primary or primary highway under supervision and control of the department for the safety, recreation, and convenience of the traveling public. Subject to paragraph 123.4(1)*"b,"* if two rest areas are located in close proximity and serve opposite directions of travel, both rest areas are individually eligible for sponsorship.

"Right-of-way" means land area dedicated to public use for the highway and its maintenance, and includes land acquired in fee simple or by permanent easement for highway purposes, but does not include temporary easements or rights for supplementary highway appurtenances.

"Sponsor" means a single person, firm or entity which has been approved by the department for the rest area sponsorship program.
[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—123.4(307) General provisions.

123.4(1) *Scope.*

a. This program is limited to the sponsorship of all rest areas located on the interstate highways in Iowa.

b. This program may be limited by the department to those rest areas located in areas where adequate spacing for acknowledgment signs along the main-traveled way is available, in accordance with the MUTCD, Section 2H.08, "Acknowledgment Signs."

123.4(2) *Authority and conditions.*

a. Subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 321.253, the department may erect in advance of the exit for the rest area one acknowledgment sign per rest area, per direction of travel, on the interstate highway right-of-way along the main-traveled way.

b. The department may allow an interior sign, with size and message approved by the department, within the primary building which may advertise the sponsor.

c. Subject to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 23A, the department may, through an equitable procurement process, receive a monetary contribution from an approved sponsor. This monetary contribution shall be deposited into the primary road fund and subsequently spent for highway purposes, including the maintenance and operation of the rest areas.

d. The department shall have the right to discontinue the program, or portions thereof, if the program or any component part of the program is found to be in violation of federal law or regulation.

e. The department shall have the right to terminate a sponsorship agreement for reasons, as determined by the department, based on safety concerns, interference with the free and safe flow of traffic, or a determination that the sponsorship agreement or acknowledgment sign is not in the public interest.

[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—123.5(307) Sponsorship agreements.

123.5(1) *Federal Highway Administration approval.* All sponsorship agreements are subject to approval by the Federal Highway Administration.

123.5(2) *Qualifications.* A person, firm or entity may be eligible to participate as a sponsor for the program. However, the department may deny the proposal or application from any potential sponsor if the sponsor's participation might be deemed by the state as a partisan endorsement or have an adverse effect on the program.

123.5(3) *Selection process.* Sponsors will be approved through a fair and transparent procurement process, as approved by the department, subject to the provisions of 761—Chapter 20.

123.5(4) *Discrimination prohibited.* As a condition of approval as a sponsor, the sponsor shall give the department written assurance of the sponsor's conformity with all applicable laws prohibiting discrimination based on age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion or disability.

[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—123.6(307) Acknowledgment sign criteria.

123.6(1) *Identification displayed.*

a. An acknowledgment sign shall not advertise.

b. An acknowledgment sign shall not contain any messages, lights, symbols or trademarks that resemble any official traffic control device.

c. An acknowledgment sign shall contain the appropriate lettering to indicate "REST AREA" and may contain an identification of one sponsor.

d. The department shall review the acknowledgment sign proposed by the sponsor and shall have full authority to determine whether proposed designs from sponsors advertise or provide identification.

e. The department shall not approve any acknowledgment sign proposed by the sponsor if the sign might be deemed a partisan endorsement or have an adverse effect on the program.

123.6(2) *Design and placement of acknowledgment sign.*

a. The department shall determine when adequate spacing is available to accommodate the placement of an acknowledgment sign in accordance with the MUTCD.

b. The entire sign display area shall not exceed 24 square feet.

c. The area reserved for the identification of the sponsor shall not exceed one-third of the total area of the sign, shall be a maximum of 8 square feet, and shall not be located at the top of the sign.

d. Sponsors must provide signs measuring 24 inches high and 48 inches wide that are fabricated from .080 aluminum with 2-inch radius corners and have a ½-inch white border for placement on the acknowledgment signs.

e. The department shall inspect signs received from sponsors, and if the signs meet the requirements contained in this rule, the department shall perform the installation.

f. All acknowledgment signs erected by the department shall conform to the MUTCD.

[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 23A.2(9) and Iowa Code section 307.24.

[Filed ARC 0187C (Notice ARC 0113C, IAB 5/2/12), IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12][1]

[1] August 15, 2012, effective date of Chapter 123 [ARC 0187C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held August 14, 2012.

CHAPTER 124
HIGHWAY HELPER SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM

761—124.1(307) Introduction and purpose. The department operates the highway helper sponsorship program on the primary highways to keep traffic flowing by providing minor breakdown assistance and aiding with traffic control at crash scenes. This chapter establishes the requirements for a sponsorship for this program. The purpose of this sponsorship program is to provide contributory support for the primary road fund. The highway helper fleet is funded through the primary road fund and provides a public service.
[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—124.2(307) Contact information. Information relating to the issuance of requests for proposals when sponsorship opportunities become available may be obtained from the Office of Traffic and Safety, Iowa Department of Transportation, 800 Lincoln Way, Ames, Iowa 50010, or by telephone at (515)239-1296.
[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—124.3(307) Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Acknowledgment sign" means an official sign placed within the right-of-way which meets all design and placement guidelines for acknowledgment signs as covered in Part 2 of the MUTCD, and all sign design principles covered in the most current edition of the "Standard Highway Signs and Markings Book," as published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and which is intended only to inform the traveling public that a highway-related service, product or monetary contribution has been sponsored by a person, firm or entity.

"Advertise" means to provide information on a sign which includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: promotional offers, location directions, a listing of amenities, descriptive words or phrases, telephone numbers, Internet addresses including domain names, slogans or any message that is extraneous to the identification of a single-sponsoring person, firm or entity.

"Freeway-primary highway" means those highways under department jurisdiction which have been constructed as a fully controlled access facility with no access to the facility except at established interchanges.

"Highway helper vehicle" means a motor vehicle included in the program as designated by the department.

"Identification" means a display on an acknowledgment sign which is limited to the name of the sponsor or a registered or unregistered trademark in addition to or instead of the name of the sponsor, if such mark is used consistently by the sponsor whenever and wherever the firm's or entity's name is visible to the public, and the medium will allow. If multiple trademarks are used by the sponsor, identification is provided only by the one in the simplest form needed to identify the sponsor.

"Interstate highway" means any highway of the primary system at any time officially designated as a part of the national system of interstate and defense highways by the department and approved by the appropriate authority of the federal government.

"Main-traveled way" means the portion of the roadway for movement of vehicles on which through traffic is carried, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes. In the case of a divided highway, the main-traveled way includes each of the separated roadways for traffic in opposite directions, exclusive of frontage roads, turning roadways or parking areas.

"MUTCD" means the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices as adopted in 761—Chapter 130.

"Right-of-way" means land area dedicated to public use for the highway and its maintenance, and includes land acquired in fee simple or by permanent easement for highway purposes, but does not include temporary easements or rights for supplementary highway appurtenances.

"Sponsor" means a single person, firm or entity which has been approved by the department for the highway helper sponsorship program. If the highway helper sponsorship program includes more than one urban area, this definition shall not preclude the approval of one sponsor per urban area.
[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—124.4(307) General provisions.

124.4(1) *Program ownership and operation.* The department shall retain ownership and operation of the highway helper program.

124.4(2) *Monetary contributions.* Subject to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 23A, the department may, through an equitable procurement process, receive a monetary contribution from an approved sponsor. This monetary contribution shall be deposited into the primary road fund and subsequently spent for highway purposes, including the maintenance and operation of the highway helper sponsorship program.

124.4(3) *Placement of signs.* Subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 321.253, the department may erect acknowledgment signs within the right-of-way along the main-traveled way of any interstate or freeway-primary highway patrolled by the highway helper vehicles.

124.4(4) *Program discontinuance.* The department shall have the right to discontinue the program, or portions thereof, if the program or any component part of the program is found to be in violation of federal law or regulation.

124.4(5) *Termination of sponsorship agreement.* The department shall have the right to terminate a sponsorship agreement for reasons, as determined by the department, based on safety concerns, interference with the free and safe flow of traffic, or a determination that the sponsorship agreement or acknowledgment sign is not in the public interest.

[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—124.5(307) Sponsorship agreements.

124.5(1) *Federal Highway Administration approval.* All sponsorship agreements are subject to approval by the Federal Highway Administration.

124.5(2) *Qualifications.* A person, firm or entity may be eligible to participate as a sponsor for the program. However, the department may deny the proposal or application from any potential sponsor if the sponsor's participation might be deemed by the state as a partisan endorsement or have an adverse effect on the program.

124.5(3) *Selection process.* Sponsors will be approved through a fair and transparent procurement process, as approved by the department, subject to the provisions of 761—Chapter 20.

124.5(4) *Sponsor benefits.* Subject to terms mutually agreed upon by the department and sponsor during or following the procurement process, the following benefits may be offered:

a. Identification of the sponsor on acknowledgment signs along the interstate or freeway-primary highway, subject to rule 761—124.6(307).

b. Placement of the sponsor's name and logo on a highway helper vehicle, not to exceed the dimension and size requirements for the particular highway helper vehicle, as determined by the department.

124.5(5) *Discrimination prohibited.* As a condition of approval as a sponsor, the sponsor shall give the department written assurance of the sponsor's conformity with all applicable laws prohibiting discrimination based on age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion or disability.

[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

761—124.6(307) Acknowledgment sign criteria.

124.6(1) *Identification displayed.*

a. An acknowledgment sign shall not advertise.

b. An acknowledgment sign shall not contain any messages, lights, symbols or trademarks that resemble any official traffic control device.

c. An acknowledgment sign shall contain the appropriate lettering to indicate "HIGHWAY HELPER" and may contain an identification of one sponsor.

d. The department shall review the acknowledgment sign proposed by the sponsor and shall have full authority to determine whether proposed designs from sponsors advertise or provide identification.

e. The department shall not approve any acknowledgment sign proposed by the sponsor if the sign might be deemed a partisan endorsement or have an adverse effect on the program.

124.6(2) *Design and placement of acknowledgment sign.*

a. The department shall determine when adequate spacing is available to accommodate the placement of an acknowledgment sign in accordance with the MUTCD.

b. No more than one acknowledgment sign per interstate or freeway-primary route per direction shall be installed within an urban area. If routes run concurrently, each route may be afforded one acknowledgment sign per direction, at the department's discretion.

c. The entire sign display area shall not exceed 24 square feet.

d. The area reserved for the identification of the sponsor shall not exceed one-third of the total area of the sign, shall be a maximum of 8 square feet, and shall not be located at the top of the sign.

e. Sponsors must provide signs measuring 24 inches high and 48 inches wide that are fabricated from .080 aluminum with 2-inch radius corners and have a ½-inch white border for placement on the acknowledgment signs.

f. The department shall inspect signs received from sponsors, and if the signs meet the requirements contained in this rule, the department shall perform the installation.

g. All acknowledgment signs erected by the department shall conform to the MUTCD.

[**ARC 0187C**, IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12; see Delay note at end of chapter]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 23A.2(9) and Iowa Code section 307.24.

[Filed ARC 0187C (Notice ARC 0113C, IAB 5/2/12), IAB 7/11/12, effective 8/15/12][1]

[1] August 15, 2012, effective date of Chapter 124 [ARC 0187C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held August 14, 2012.

CHAPTER 10
GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY AND HEALTH RULES

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/7/98, see 347—Ch 10]

875—10.1(88) Definitions. As used in these rules, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Part" means 875—Chapter 10, Iowa Administrative Code.

"Standard" means a standard which requires conditions, or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes, reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.

875—10.2(88) Applicability of standards.

10.2(1) None of the standards in this chapter shall apply to working conditions of employees with respect to which federal agencies other than the United States Department of Labor, exercise statutory authority to prescribe or enforce standards or regulations affecting occupational safety or health.

10.2(2) If a particular standard is specifically applicable to a condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process, it shall prevail over any different general standard which might otherwise be applicable to the same condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process.

10.2(3) However, any standard shall apply according to its terms to any employment and place of employment in any industry, even though particular standards are also prescribed for the industry, as in 1910.12, 1910.261, 1910.262, 1910.263, 1910.264, 1910.265, 1910.266, 1910.267, and 1910.268 of 29 CFR 1910, to the extent that none of such particular standards applies.

10.2(4) In the event a standard protects on its face a class of persons larger than employees, the standard shall be applicable under this part only to employees and their employment and places of employment.

10.2(5) An employer who is in compliance with any standard in this part shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirement of Iowa Code section 88.4, but only to the extent of the condition, practice, means, method, operation or process covered by the standard.

875—10.3(88) Incorporation by reference. The standards of agencies of the U.S. Government, and organizations which are not agencies of the U.S. Government which are incorporated by reference in this chapter have the same force and effect as other standards in this chapter. Only mandatory provisions (i.e., provisions containing the word "shall" or other mandatory language) of standards incorporated by reference are adopted under the Act.

875—10.4(88) Exception for hexavalent chromium exposure in metal and surface finishing job shops. Prior to December 31, 2008, for employers that comply with the requirements of this rule, the labor commissioner shall enforce respiratory protection provisions only with respect to employees who fall into one of the six categories outlined in Paragraph 4, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026, except that the phrase "Exhibit B to this Agreement" shall refer to Exhibit B, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026. This exception is limited to the narrow circumstances outlined below and shall expire on May 31, 2010.

10.4(1) *Eligibility.* An employer's facility is eligible for this exception if the employer is a member of the Surface Finishing Industry Council or the facility is a surface-finishing or metal-finishing job shop that sells plating or anodizing services to other companies.

10.4(2) *Participation.* To be covered by this exception, eligible employers must complete and submit a Declaration of Participation via mail to the Labor Commissioner, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or via facsimile to (515)281-7995. Declarations of Participation must be postmarked or received on or before April 7, 2007. Each declaration shall apply only to one facility. Declaration of Participation forms are available at http://www.iowaworkforce.org/labor/iosh/index.html or by calling (515)242-5870.

10.4(3) *Applicability.* This exception applies only to surface- and metal-finishing operations within covered facilities.

10.4(4) *Feasible engineering controls.* Participating employers must implement feasible engineering controls necessary to reduce hexavalent chromium levels at their facilities to or below five micrograms per cubic meter of air calculated as an eight-hour, time-weighted average by December 31, 2008. In fulfilling this obligation, participating employers may select from the engineering and work practice controls listed in Exhibit A, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026, or may adopt other controls.

10.4(5) *Employee training.* Participating employers shall train their employees in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1026(l)(2). Using language the employees can understand, participating employers will also train their employees on the provisions of this exception no later than June 7, 2007.

10.4(6) *Compliance and monitoring.* Participating employers shall comply with the requirements set forth in Paragraphs 3 and 4, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026, except that as used in Appendix A:

a. The acronym "OSHA" shall refer to the labor commissioner;

b. The word "Company" shall refer to employers participating in this exception;

c. The word "Agreement" shall refer to this rule; and

d. The phrase "Exhibit B to this Agreement" shall refer to Exhibit B, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026.

875—10.5 and **10.6** Reserved.

875—10.7(88) Definitions and requirements for a nationally recognized testing laboratory. The federal regulations adopted at 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1910, regulation 1910.7 and Appendix A, as published at 53 Fed. Reg. 12120 (April 12, 1988) and amended at 53 Fed. Reg. 16838 (May 11, 1988), 54 Fed. Reg. 24333 (June 7, 1989) and 65 Fed. Reg. 46818 (July 31, 2000) are adopted by reference.

875—10.8 to **10.11** Reserved.

875—10.12(88) Construction work.

10.12(1) *Standards.* The standards prescribed in 875—Chapter 26 are adopted as occupational safety and health standards and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in construction work. Each employer shall protect the employment and places of employment of each employee engaged in construction work by complying with the provisions of 875—Chapter 26.

10.12(2) *Definition.* For the purpose of this rule, *"construction work"* means work for construction, alteration, or repair including painting and redecorating, and where applicable, the erection of new electrical transmission and distribution lines and equipment, and the alteration, conversion, and improvement of the existing transmission and distribution lines and equipment. This incorporation by reference of 875—Chapter 26 (Part 1926) is not intended to include references to interpretative rules having relevance to the application of the construction safety Act, but having no relevance to the application of Iowa Code chapter 88.

875—10.13 to **10.18** Reserved.

875—10.19(88) Special provisions for air contaminants.

10.19(1) *Asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite dust.* Reserved.

10.19(2) *Vinyl chloride.* Rule 1910.1017 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to vinyl chloride in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to vinyl chloride which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(3) *Acrylonitrile.* Rule 1910.1045 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to acrylonitrile in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to acrylonitrile which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(4) *Inorganic arsenic.* Rule 1910.1018 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to inorganic arsenic in every employment

and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to inorganic arsenic which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(5) Rescinded, effective 6/10/87.

10.19(6) *Lead.* Rescinded IAB 8/5/92, effective 8/5/92.

10.19(7) *Ethylene oxide.* Rule 1910.1047 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to ethylene oxide in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to ethylene oxide which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(8) *Benzene.* Rule 1910.1028 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to benzene in every place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to benzene which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(9) *Formaldehyde.* Rule 1910.1048 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to formaldehyde in every place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to formaldehyde which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(10) *Methylene chloride.* Rule 1910.1052 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to methylene chloride in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88) in lieu of any different standard on exposure to methylene chloride which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

875—10.20(88) Adoption by reference. The rules beginning at 1910.20 and continuing through 1910, as adopted by the United States Secretary of Labor shall be the rules for implementing Iowa Code chapter 88. This rule adopts the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards of 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1910 as published at 37 Fed. Reg. 22102 to 22324 (October 18, 1972) and as amended at:

37 Fed. Reg. 23719 (November 8, 1972)
37 Fed. Reg. 24749 (November 21, 1972)
38 Fed. Reg. 3599 (February 8, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 9079 (April 10, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 10932 (May 3, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 14373 (June 1, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 16223 (June 21, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 19030 (July 17, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 27048 (September 28, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 28035 (October 11, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 33397 (December 4, 1973)
39 Fed. Reg. 1437 (January 9, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 3760 (January 29, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 6110 (February 19, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 9958 (March 15, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 19468 (June 3, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 35896 (October 4, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 41846 (December 3, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 41848 (December 3, 1974)
40 Fed. Reg. 3982 (January 27, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 13439 (March 26, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 18446 (April 28, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 23072 (May 28, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 23743 (June 2, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 24522 (June 9, 1975)

40 Fed. Reg. 27369 (June 27, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 31598 (July 28, 1975)
41 Fed. Reg. 11504 (March 19, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 13352 (March 30, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 35184 (August 20, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 46784 (October 22, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 55703 (December 21, 1976)
42 Fed. Reg. 2956 (January 14, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 3304 (January 18, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 45544 (September 9, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 46540 (September 16, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 37668 (July 22, 1977)
43 Fed. Reg. 11527 (March 17, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 19624 (May 5, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 27394 (June 23, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 27434 (June 23, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 28472 (June 30, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 28473 (June 30, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 31330 (July 21, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 35032 (August 8, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 45809 (October 3, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 49744 (October 24, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 51759 (November 7, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 53007 (November 14, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 56893 (December 5, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 57602 (December 8, 1978)
44 Fed. Reg. 5447 (January 26, 1979)
44 Fed. Reg. 50338 (August 28, 1979)
44 Fed. Reg. 60981 (October 23, 1979)
44 Fed. Reg. 68827 (November 30, 1979)
45 Fed. Reg. 6713 (January 29, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 8594 (February 8, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 12417 (February 26, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 35277 (May 23, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 41634 (June 20, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 54333 (August 15, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 60703 (September 12, 1980)
46 Fed. Reg. 4056 (January 16, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 6288 (January 21, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 24557 (May 1, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 32022 (June 19, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 40185 (August 7, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 2632 (August 21, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 42632 (August 21, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 45333 (September 11, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 60775 (December 11, 1981)
47 Fed. Reg. 39161 (September 7, 1982)
47 Fed. Reg. 51117 (November 12, 1982)
47 Fed. Reg. 53365 (November 26, 1982)
48 Fed. Reg. 2768 (January 21, 1983)
48 Fed. Reg. 9641 (March 8, 1983)
48 Fed. Reg. 9776 (March 8, 1983)

48 Fed. Reg. 29687 (June 28, 1983)
49 Fed. Reg. 881 (January 6, 1984)
49 Fed. Reg. 4350 (February 3, 1984)
49 Fed. Reg. 5321 (February 10, 1984)
49 Fed. Reg. 25796 (June 22, 1984)
50 Fed. Reg. 1050 (January 9, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 4648 (February 1, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 9800 (March 12, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 36992 (September 11, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 37353 (September 13, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 41494 (October 11, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 51173 (December 13, 1985)
51 Fed. Reg. 22733 (June 20, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 24325 (July 3, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 25053 (July 10, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 33033 (September 18, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 33260 (September 19, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 34560 (September 29, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 45663 (December 19, 1986)
52 Fed. Reg. 16241 (May 4, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 17753 (May 12, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 34562 (September 11, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 36026 (September 25, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 36387 (September 28, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 46291 (December 4, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 49624 (December 31, 1987)
53 Fed. Reg. 6629 (March 2, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 8352 (March 14, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 11436 (April 6, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 12120 (April 12, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 16838 (May 11, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 17695 (May 18, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 27346 (July 20, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 27960 (July 26, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 34736 (September 8, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 35625 (September 14, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 37080 (September 23, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 38162 (September 29, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 39581 (October 7, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 45080 (November 8, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 47188 (November 22, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 49981 (December 13, 1988)
54 Fed. Reg. 2920 (January 19, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 6888 (February 15, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 9317 (March 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 12792 (March 28, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 28054 (July 5, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 29274 (July 11, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 29545 (July 13, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 30704 (July 21, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 31456 (July 28, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 31765 (August 1, 1989)

54 Fed. Reg. 36687 (September 1, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 36767 (September 5, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 37531 (September 11, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 41364 (October 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 46610 (November 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 47513 (November 15, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 49971 (December 4, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 50372 (December 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 52024 (December 20, 1989)
55 Fed. Reg. 3146 (January 30, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 3300 (January 31, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 3723 (February 5, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 4998 (February 13, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 7967 (March 6, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 12110 (March 30, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 12819 (April 6, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 13696 (April 11, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 14073 (April 13, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 19259 (May 9, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 25094 (June 10, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 26431 (June 28, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 32014 (August 6, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 38677 (September 20, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 46053 (November 1, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 46949 (November 8, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 50686 (December 10, 1990)
56 Fed. Reg. 15832 (April 18, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 24686 (May 31, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 43700 (September 4, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 64175 (December 6, 1991)
57 Fed. Reg. 6403 (February 24, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 7847 (March 4, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 7878 (March 5, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 22307 (May 27, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 24330 (June 8, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 24701 (June 10, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 27160 (June 18, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 29204 (July 1, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 29206 (July 1, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 35666 (August 10, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 42388 (September 14, 1992)
58 Fed. Reg. 4549 (January 14, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 15089 (March 19, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 16496 (March 29, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 21778 (April 23, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 34845 (June 29, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35308 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35340 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 40191 (July 27, 1993)
59 Fed. Reg. 4435 (January 31, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 6169 (February 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 16360 (April 6, 1994)

59 Fed. Reg. 26115 (May 19, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 33661 (June 30, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 33910 (July 1, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 36699 (July 19, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 40729 (August 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 41057 (August 10, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 43270 (August 22, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 51741 (October 12, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 65948 (December 22, 1994)
60 Fed. Reg. 9624 (February 21, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 11194 (March 1, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 33344 (June 28, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 33984 (June 29, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 47035 (September 8, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 52859 (October 11, 1995)
61 Fed. Reg. 5508 (February 13, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 9230 (March 7, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 9583 (March 8, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 19548 (May 2, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 21228 (May 9, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 31430 (June 20, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 43456 (August 23, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 56831 (November 4, 1996)
62 Fed. Reg. 1600 (January 10, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 29668 (June 2, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 40195 (July 25, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 42018 (August 4, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 42666 (August 8, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 43581 (August 14, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 48175 (September 15, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 54383 (October 20, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 65203 (December 11, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 66276 (December 18, 1997)
63 Fed. Reg. 1269 (January 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 13339 (March 19, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 17093 (April 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 20098 (April 23, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 33467 (June 18, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 50729 (September 22, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 66038 (December 1, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 66270 (December 1, 1998)
64 Fed. Reg. 13700 (March 22, 1999)
64 Fed. Reg. 13908 (March 23, 1999)
64 Fed. Reg. 22552 (April 27, 1999)
65 Fed. Reg. 76567 (December 7, 2000)
66 Fed. Reg. 5324 (January 18, 2001)
66 Fed. Reg. 18191 (April 6, 2001)
67 Fed. Reg. 67961 (November 7, 2002)
68 Fed. Reg. 75780 (December 31, 2003)
69 Fed. Reg. 7363 (February 17, 2004)
69 Fed. Reg. 31881 (June 8, 2004)
69 Fed. Reg. 46993 (August 4, 2004)

70 Fed. Reg. 53929 (September 13, 2005)
70 Fed. Reg. 1140 (January 5, 2005)
71 Fed. Reg. 10373 (February 28, 2006)
71 Fed. Reg. 36008 (June 23, 2006)
71 Fed. Reg. 63242 (October 30, 2006)
72 Fed. Reg. 7190 (February 14, 2007)
72 Fed. Reg. 64428 (November 15, 2007)
72 Fed. Reg. 71068 (December 14, 2007)
73 Fed. Reg. 75583 (December 12, 2008)
68 Fed. Reg. 32638 (June 2, 2003)
74 Fed. Reg. 46355 (September 9, 2009)
74 Fed. Reg. 40447 (August 11, 2009)
75 Fed. Reg. 12685 (March 17, 2010)
76 Fed. Reg. 33606 (June 8, 2011)
76 Fed. Reg. 75786 (December 5, 2011)
77 Fed. Reg. 17764 (March 26, 2012)
76 Fed. Reg. 80738 (December 27, 2011)

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CHAPTER 26
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND HEALTH RULES

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/7/98, see 347—Ch 26]

875—26.1(88) Adoption by reference. Federal Safety and Health Regulations for Construction beginning at 29 CFR 1926.16 and continuing through 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1926, are hereby adopted by reference for implementation of Iowa Code chapter 88. These federal rules shall apply and be interpreted to apply to the Iowa Occupational Safety and Health Act, Iowa Code chapter 88, not the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, and shall apply and be interpreted to apply to enforcement by the Iowa commissioner of labor, not the United States Secretary of Labor or the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The amendments to 29 CFR 1926 are adopted as published at:

38 Fed. Reg. 16856 (June 27, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 27594 (October 5, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 33397 (December 4, 1973)
39 Fed. Reg. 19470 (June 3, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 24361 (July 2, 1974)
40 Fed. Reg. 23072 (May 28, 1975)
41 Fed. Reg. 55703 (December 21, 1976)
42 Fed. Reg. 2956 (January 14, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 37668 (July 22, 1977)
43 Fed. Reg. 56894 (December 5, 1978)
45 Fed. Reg. 75626 (November 14, 1980)
51 Fed. Reg. 22733 (June 20, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 25318 (July 11, 1986)
52 Fed. Reg. 17753 (May 12, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 36381 (September 28, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 46291 (December 4, 1987)
53 Fed. Reg. 22643 (June 16, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 27346 (July 20, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 29139 (August 2, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 35627 (September 14, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 35953 (September 15, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 36009 (September 16, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 37080 (September 23, 1988)
54 Fed. Reg. 15405 (April 18, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 23850 (June 2, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 30705 (July 21, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 41088 (October 5, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 45894 (October 31, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 49279 (November 30, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 52024 (December 20, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 53055 (December 27, 1989)
55 Fed. Reg. 3732 (February 5, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 42328 (October 18, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 47687 (November 14, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 50687 (December 10, 1990)
56 Fed. Reg. 2585 (January 23, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 5061 (February 7, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 41794 (August 23, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 43700 (September 4, 1991)

57 Fed. Reg. 7878 (March 5, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 24330 (June 8, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 29119 (June 30, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 35681 (August 10, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 42452 (September 14, 1992)
58 Fed. Reg. 21778 (April 23, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 26627 (May 4, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35077 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35310 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 40468 (July 28, 1993)
59 Fed. Reg. 215 (January 3, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 6170 (February 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 36699 (July 19, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 40729 (August 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 41131 (August 10, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 43275 (August 22, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 65948 (December 22, 1994)
60 Fed. Reg. 9625 (February 21, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 11194 (March 1, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 33345 (June 28, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 34001 (June 29, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 36044 (July 13, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 39255 (August 2, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 50412 (September 29, 1995)
61 Fed. Reg. 5509 (February 13, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 9248 (March 7, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 31431 (June 20, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 41738 (August 12, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 43458 (August 23, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 46104 (August 30, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 56856 (November 4, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 59831 (November 25, 1996)
62 Fed. Reg. 1619 (January 10, 1997)
63 Fed. Reg. 1295 (January 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 1919 (January 13, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 3814 (January 27, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 13340 (March 19, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 17094 (April 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 20099 (April 23, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 33468 (June 18, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 35138 (June 29, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 66274 (December 1, 1998)
64 Fed. Reg. 22552 (April 27, 1999)
66 Fed. Reg. 5265 (January 18, 2001)
66 Fed. Reg. 37137 (July 17, 2001)
67 Fed. Reg. 57736 (September 12, 2002)
69 Fed. Reg. 31881 (June 8, 2004)
70 Fed. Reg. 1143 (January 5, 2005)
71 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 18, 2006)
70 Fed. Reg. 76985 (December 29, 2005)
71 Fed. Reg. 10381 (February 28, 2006)
71 Fed. Reg. 36008 (June 23, 2006)

71 Fed. Reg. 76985 (August 24, 2006)
72 Fed. Reg. 64428 (November 15, 2007)
73 Fed. Reg. 75583 (December 12, 2008)
75 Fed. Reg. 12685 (March 17, 2010)
75 Fed. Reg. 27429 (May 17, 2010)
75 Fed. Reg. 48130 (August 9, 2010)
76 Fed. Reg. 33606 (June 8, 2011)
77 Fed. Reg. 17764 (March 26, 2012)
76 Fed. Reg. 80738 (December 27, 2011)

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 84A.1, 84A.2, 88.2 and 88.5.

[**ARC 7699B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09; **ARC 8997B**, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; **ARC 9230B**, IAB 11/17/10, effective 12/22/10; **ARC 9755B**, IAB 9/21/11, effective 10/26/11; **ARC 0173C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12; **ARC 0282C**, IAB 8/22/12, effective 9/26/12]

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