

701—214.7(423) Breeding livestock. The sales price from the sale of agricultural livestock is exempt from tax only if at the time of purchase the purchaser intends to use the livestock primarily for breeding. The sales price from the sale of agricultural livestock that is capable of breeding, but will not be used for breeding or primarily for breeding, is not exempt from tax. However, the sales price from the sale of most nonbreeding agricultural livestock to farmers would be a sale for resale and exempt from tax. Rule 701—200.1(423) contains a definition of “livestock.”

EXAMPLE 1: A breeding service purchases a prize bull from a farmer. At the time of sale, the intent of the purchaser is to use the bull for breeding other cattle. The sale of the bull is exempt from tax even though three years later the breeding service sells the bull to a meat packer.

EXAMPLE 2: A farmer purchases dairy cows. To ensure production of milk over a sustained period of time, dairy cows must be bred to produce calves. If a farmer purchases dairy cows for the primary purpose of using them to produce milk and incidentally breeds them to ensure that this milk will be produced, the sale of the dairy cows to the farmer is not exempt from tax. If the farmer purchases the dairy cows for the primary purpose of using them to produce calves and, incidental to that purpose, at times sells the milk that the cows produce, the sale of the dairy cows to the farmer is exempt from tax.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 423.3(3).

[ARC 8159C, IAB 7/24/24, effective 8/28/24]