

**701—200.1(423) Definitions.** The definitions set out in this chapter are applicable wherever the terms they define appear in this title unless the context indicates otherwise.

*“Agricultural production”* is limited to what would ordinarily be considered a farming operation undertaken for profit. The term “agricultural production” refers to the raising of crops or livestock for market on an acreage. Included within the meaning of the phrase “agricultural production” is any feedlot operation whether or not the land upon which a feedlot operation is located is used to grow crops to feed the livestock in the feedlot and regardless of whether or not the livestock fed are owned by persons conducting the feedlot operation, and operations growing and raising hybrid seed corn or other seed for sale to nurseries, ranches, orchards, and dairies. “Agricultural production” includes the raising of flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants in commercial greenhouses or elsewhere for sale in the ordinary course of business. “Agricultural production” also includes any kind of aquaculture, silviculture, commercial greenhouses, and raising catfish. Beekeeping and the raising of mink, other nondomesticated furbearing animals, and nondomesticated fowl (other than ostriches, rheas, and emus) continue to be excluded from the term “agricultural production.” The above list of exclusions and inclusions within the term “agricultural production” is not exhaustive. “Agricultural products” includes flowering, ornamental, or vegetable plants and those products of aquaculture and silviculture.

*“Aquaculture”* means the cultivation of aquatic animals and plants, including fish, shellfish, and seaweed, in natural or controlled marine or freshwater environments.

*“Chemical”* means a substance that is primarily used for producing a chemical effect. A chemical effect results from a chemical process wherein the number and kind of atoms in a molecule are changed in form (e.g., where oxygen and hydrogen are combined to make water). A chemical process is distinct from a physical process wherein only the state of matter changes (e.g., where water is frozen into ice or heated into steam).

*“Domesticated fowl”* means any domesticated bird raised as a source of food, either eggs or meat. “Domesticated fowl” includes, but is not limited to, chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, ostriches, rheas, and emus that are raised for meat rather than for racing or as pets. Excluded from the meaning of “domesticated fowl” are nondomesticated birds, such as pheasants, raised for meat or any other purpose.

*“Livestock”* means domestic animals that are raised on a farm as a source of food or clothing. “Livestock” includes cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, chickens, ducks, turkeys, ostriches, rheas, emus, bison, and farm deer. “Farm deer” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 170.1 and commonly includes animals belonging to the Cervidae family, such as fallow deer, red deer or elk and sika. However, “farm deer” does not include unmarked free-ranging elk. Fish and any other animals that are products of aquaculture are considered to be “livestock” as well.

Excluded from the term “livestock” are horses, mules, other draft animals, dogs, cats, and other pets. Also excluded from the term “livestock” are mink, bees, or other nondomesticated animals even if raised in captivity and even if raised as a source of food or clothing. Also excluded from “livestock” is any animal raised for racing.

*“Plants”* means fungi such as mushrooms and crops commonly grown in this state such as corn, soybeans, oats, hay, alfalfa hay, wheat, sorghum, and rye. Also included within the meaning of the term “plants” are flowers, shrubs, and fruit trees. Excluded from the meaning of the term “plants” are products of silviculture, such as trees raised for Christmas trees and any trees raised to be harvested for wood.

*“Reagent”* means a substance used for various purposes (i.e., in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances; in preparing materials; in developing photographs) because it takes part in one or more chemical reactions or biological processes. A reagent is also a substance used to convert one substance into another by means of the reaction that it causes. To be a reagent for purposes of the exemption, a substance must be primarily used as a reagent.

*“Silviculture”* means the establishment, growth, care, and cultivation of trees. “Silvicultural activities” includes logging. “Silvicultural products” includes trees raised and offered for sale for Christmas trees and any trees raised to be harvested for wood.

*“Solvent”* means a substance in which another substance can be dissolved and that is primarily used for that purpose.

“*Sorbent*” means a solid material, often in a powder or granular form, that acts to retain another substance, usually on the sorbent’s surface, thereby removing the other substance from the gas or liquid phase. The sorbent and the second material bond together at the molecular or atomic scale via physiochemical interactions. A substance is not a sorbent based on an ability to absorb heat or thermal energy.

“*Tax*” means the tax imposed upon retail sales or use of tangible personal property, specified digital products, or taxable services.

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