

Important Rate Changes!

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2024:

- Milwaukee County sales and use tax rate increases from 0.5% to 0.9%
- City of Milwaukee imposes a new 2% sales and use tax
- See [Fact Sheet 2414](#) *Milwaukee Sales and Use Taxes*

See the [Sales Tax Rate Chart](#) for a complete list of county sales and use tax rates and their effective dates

Farm Suppliers And Farmers

How Do Wisconsin Sales and Use Taxes Affect Your Operations?

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IMPORTANT CHANGES

Football Stadium District Tax Terminated. The Green Bay/Brown County football stadium district sales and use tax terminated on September 30, 2015.

Exemption for Farm-Raised Deer. Beginning on January 1, 2016, sales of farm-raised deer, as defined in sec. 95.001(1)(ag), Wis. Stats., sold to a person operating a hunting preserve or game farm in Wisconsin are exempt from Wisconsin sales and use taxes. See Part VIII.B., on page 26.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

This publication explains how Wisconsin state sales and use taxes affect farmers, farm supply companies, farm implement dealers, and farm cooperatives.

As used in this publication, the term "product" or "products" refers collectively to the property, items and goods described in Part II.A. to D.

As used in this publication, "digital goods" refers collectively to "specified digital goods," "additional digital goods," and "digital codes" described in Part II.D. Specific information about digital goods is available in [Publication 240: Digital Goods – How Do Wisconsin Sales and Use Taxes Apply to Sales and Purchases of Digital Goods](#), available online at revenue.wi.gov.

Certain sales to farmers which are subject to the 5% state sales or use tax may also be subject to the (1) 0.5% county sales or use tax, (2) 0.1% baseball stadium sales or use tax, and (3) local exposition taxes. Additional information about these taxes is contained in the following:

- (1) County tax: [Publication 201](#), *Wisconsin Sales and Use Tax Information*, Part XVIII.
- (2) Baseball stadium tax: [Publication 201](#), *Wisconsin Sales and Use Tax Information*, Part XVIII. Applies to sales and purchases made in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha counties.
- (3) Local exposition taxes: [Publication 410](#), *Local Exposition Taxes*. These taxes apply to sales and purchases of certain lodging; candy, soft drinks, and prepared foods; alcoholic beverages for consumption on the seller's premises; and car rentals in municipalities located wholly or partially within Milwaukee County.

[Publications 201](#) and [410](#) are available on the Department of Revenue's website at revenue.wi.gov.

CAUTION

- The information in this publication reflects the positions of the Wisconsin Department of Revenue of laws enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature and in effect as of March 1, 2016. Laws enacted and in effect after that date, new administrative rules, and court decisions may change the interpretations in this publication.
- The examples and lists of taxable and nontaxable sales are not all-inclusive. They merely set forth common examples.

B. Nature of Sales and Use Taxes

1. **Sales tax** is imposed on retailers who sell, license, lease, or rent any taxable products or services at retail, if the transaction occurs at a location in Wisconsin as determined in Part X.B. The tax is based on the retailer's sales price from such transactions.
2. **Use tax** is imposed on purchasers of any taxable products or services purchased from a retailer, if:
 - (a) the product or service is stored, used, or consumed in Wisconsin by the purchaser in a taxable manner, and
 - (b) no Wisconsin sales tax was paid by the purchaser to the retailer of the product or service.

The use tax is based on the purchase price of the product or service paid by the purchaser to the retailer.

C. Who Must Obtain a Seller's Permit

Every individual, partnership, corporation, or other organization making sales, licenses, leases, or rentals at retail of any taxable product or services in Wisconsin as determined in Part X.B., is required to have a seller's permit, unless all sales licenses, leases, or rentals by the seller are exempt from sales or use tax.

D. Who Must Obtain A Use Tax Registration Certificate

Although a retailer may have no location in Wisconsin from which sales, licenses, leases, or rentals of any taxable product or services at retail are made, the retailer is engaged in business in Wisconsin, for purposes of the use tax, if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- The retailer owns any real property in Wisconsin.
- The retailer licenses, leases, or rents out any property, items, or goods located or used in Wisconsin.
- The retailer maintains, occupies or uses, permanently or temporarily, directly or indirectly, or through a subsidiary, agent, or other person, an office, place of distribution, sales or sample room or place, warehouse, or storage place, or other place of business in Wisconsin. (See exception for foreign corporation publishers.)
- The retailer has any representative, agent, salesperson, canvasser, or solicitor operating in Wisconsin under the authority of the retailer or its subsidiary for the purpose of selling, delivering, or taking orders for any property, items, goods, or taxable services.
- The retailer services, repairs, or installs, in Wisconsin, any property, items, or goods.
- The retailer delivers any property, items, or goods into Wisconsin in company operated vehicles.
- The retailer performs construction activities in Wisconsin.
- Any person who has an affiliate in this state, if the person is related to the affiliate and if the affiliate uses facilities or employees in this state to advertise, promote, or facilitate the establishment of or market for sales of items by the related person to purchasers in this state or for providing services to the related person's purchasers in this state, including accepting returns of purchases or resolving customer complaints. For purposes of this paragraph, 2 persons are related if any of the following apply:
 1. One person, or each person, is a corporation and one person and any person related to that person in a manner that would require a stock attribution from the corporation to the person or from the person to the corporation under section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code owns directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively at least 50% of the corporation's outstanding stock value.

2. One person, or each person, is a partnership, estate, or trust and any partner or beneficiary; and the partnership, estate, or trust and its partners or beneficiaries; own directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively, in the aggregate, at least 50% of the profits, capital, stock, or value of the other person or both persons.
3. An individual stockholder and the members of the stockholder's family, as defined in section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code, owns directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively, in the aggregate, at least 50% of both persons' outstanding stock value.

An out-of-state retailer with no Wisconsin location from which sales are made, but who is engaged in business in Wisconsin based on any of the above conditions, must apply to the Department of Revenue for a use tax registration certificate.

The retailer must report Wisconsin use tax on sales in Wisconsin or sales that are for storage, use, or other consumption in Wisconsin.

Refer to sec. Tax 11.97, Wis. Adm. Code, " 'Engaged in business' in Wisconsin," for more information about use tax obligations of out-of-state retailers.

Exception: A publisher that is a foreign corporation (i.e., a corporation that is not organized under Wisconsin law) is not considered to be a retailer engaged in business in Wisconsin, and is not required to collect Wisconsin use tax on its sales or delivery of property, items, goods, or taxable services at retail if its activities in Wisconsin do not exceed:

1. The storage of the publisher's raw materials for any length of time in Wisconsin in or on property owned by a person other than the publisher and the delivery of the publisher's raw materials to another person in Wisconsin if that storage and delivery are for printing by that other person.
2. The purchase from a printer of a printing service or of printed materials in Wisconsin for the publisher.
3. The storage of the printed materials for any length of time in Wisconsin in or on property owned by a person other than the publisher.
4. Maintaining, occupying, and using, directly or by means of another person, a place that is in Wisconsin, that is not owned by the publisher and that is used for the distribution of printed materials.

E. How to Obtain a Seller's Permit or Use Tax Registration Certificate

A retailer may apply for a seller's permit or use tax registration certificate using one of the following methods:

- Use the Department of Revenue's online registration system and submit an application electronically. Go to: revenue.wi.gov. Under "Electronic Services," click the link for "Business Tax Online Registration."
- Complete [Form BTR-101](#), *Application for Business Tax Registration*, and submit it to the Department of Revenue. [Form BTR-101](#) may be obtained online at: revenue.wi.gov/forms/sales/index.html.

F. Collecting State and Local Sales and Use Taxes

Any retailer who holds or is required to hold a Wisconsin seller's permit or Wisconsin use tax registration certificate must charge and collect, in addition to the applicable Wisconsin state sales or use taxes, all applicable county, baseball stadium, and local exposition sales or use taxes that apply, based on the location where the sale takes place, as described in Part X.

Example 1: Retailer is located in Iowa County. Retailer makes a taxable sale of a product to Customer. Retailer ships the product, using a common carrier, from its business location in Iowa County, to Customer in Washington County. Washington County imposes the 0.5% county sales and use tax, and is located within the baseball stadium district. The sourcing rule in Part X.B.1.b. applies, and the sale is sourced to Washington County. Retailer is liable for the 5% Wisconsin state sales tax, the 0.5% Washington County sales tax, and the 0.1% baseball stadium district sales tax on its sale of this product.

Example 2: Retailer is located in the State of Kansas, and holds a Wisconsin use tax registration certificate. Retailer licenses a digital good to Customer for a one-time license fee. Using the rule in Part X.B.2., Retailer properly sources the sale as prescribed under Part X.B.1.c., to the address Retailer maintains for Customer in the ordinary course of its business. That address is a location in Rock County, Wisconsin. Retailer must charge and collect the 5% Wisconsin state use tax and the 0.5% Rock County use tax relating to Customer's purchase of the license for the digital good.

G. Filing Tax Returns and Payment of Tax

1. How Often Must a Return Be Filed?

If you have a seller's permit, use tax registration certificate, or consumer use tax registration certificate, you must file a return for each "reporting period," even if no tax is due for that period. Your "reporting period" will be either monthly, quarterly, or annually. For example, if your reporting period is monthly, you must file whether any tax is due for the month. Generally, your reporting period will be quarterly unless the Department of Revenue notifies you in writing that your returns must be filed monthly or annually. Wisconsin sales and use tax returns must be filed using one of the electronic filing methods listed in Part I.G.2. A seller that is unable to file electronically may request a waiver from the Department of Revenue. A waiver will be granted if the requirement to file electronically causes an *undue hardship*. An example of an undue hardship is the onset of a disabling illness or injury. Your request for a waiver must be **in writing**. The request should indicate the business name, tax account number, and the reason why your sales and use tax returns cannot be electronically filed. Requests can be:

- Emailed to: DORWaiverRequest@revenue.wi.gov;
- Faxed to: (608) 267-1030; or
- Mailed to: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Mandate Waiver Request, P.O. Box 8949, Madison, WI 53708-8949.

Additional information is available at: revenue.wi.gov/eserv/rule.html; or you may contact the department by email at: DORSalesandUse@revenue.wi.gov; or by telephone at (608) 266-2776.

If you have been granted a waiver, a return will be mailed to you shortly before the end of each reporting period. If you do not receive your return within 15 days after the end of the reporting period, phone the Department of Revenue at (608) 266-2776.

2. Electronic Filing and Payment Options Available for Sales and Use Tax Returns

a. My Tax Account

My Tax Account is a free Internet-based taxpayer service that allows you to file and pay your sales and use taxes electronically. It performs the necessary computations of tax based on information that you enter and allows you to make your tax payment via electronic funds transfer, credit card or paper check. *My Tax Account* allows you to view the filing and payment history of your account and identify any tax peri-

ods that need attention. You can also direct requests to the Department of Revenue to change your address, obtain an extension to file a return or inactivate your account.

To use *My Tax Account*, you will need to apply for and obtain a logon ID and password from the Department of Revenue. Please watch the Department of Revenue's website at: revenue.wi.gov for more details on the transition to this new service, including information about how to obtain your logon ID and password.

b. Sales TeleFile

You can file your Wisconsin sales and use tax return with any touch-tone telephone. This program accepts four payment types: Direct withdrawal (only available during the call in which you file your return), credit card, check, or money order. To use TeleFile, obtain a Sales TeleFile worksheet and payment voucher from the Department of Revenue's website at: <https://ww2.revenue.wi.gov/TeleSIP/application>. When you have completed the worksheet, call (608) 261-5340 to actually file your return.

c. eFile Transmission

This program is a service for taxpayers using approved private vendors' software or who have the technical expertise to create a file in XML format. eFile transmission places return data into a file format that can be directly processed into the Department of Revenue system. Using secure transmission over the Internet you can submit a payment at the same time that you file your return using ACH debit or ACH credit. You will receive an email acknowledgement to confirm receipt of a successful file transmission. Information about file transmission can be found on the Department of Revenue's website at: revenue.wi.gov/eserv/eftgen.html.

NOTE: Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Payment and Registration Systems are no longer available for the tax programs covered by *My Tax Account*.

d. Questions?

More information on all of the above services can be found under "Businesses" in the "[Online Services](#)" section of the Department of Revenue website at revenue.wi.gov. If you have questions about electronic filing or payments, contact the department by writing to Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Electronic Funds Transfer Assistance, Mail Stop 3-80, P.O. Box 8902, Madison, WI 53708-8902; calling (608) 266-2776; or emailing at: DORBusinessTax@revenue.wi.gov.

II. WHICH SALES ARE SUBJECT TO SALES AND USE TAXES?

Sales, licenses, leases, and rentals of the following property, items, and goods are subject to the 5% Wisconsin state sales tax:

- A. Tangible personal property;
- B. Coins or stamps of the United States that are sold, licensed, leased, rented, or traded as collector's items above their face value;
- C. Leased property that is affixed to real property, if the lessor has the right to remove the leased property upon breach or termination of the lease agreement, unless the lessor of the leased property is also the lessor of the real property to which the leased property is affixed;

- D. Specified digital goods, additional digital goods, and digital codes. These digital goods are characterized by the fact that they are transferred electronically to the purchaser (i.e., accessed or obtained by the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media). “Specified digital goods” means “digital audio works,” “digital audiovisual works,” and “digital books.” “Additional digital goods” means greeting cards, finished artwork, periodicals, video or electronic games, and newspapers or other news or information products. See [Publication 240](#) for a description of the products that are included;

In addition, certain services are subject to Wisconsin sales and use taxes. For a list of taxable services, see Part X.B. of [Publication 201](#).

III. DEFINITION OF FARMING

As used in this publication, “farming” means the business of producing food products or other useful crops by tilling and cultivating the soil or by raising cattle, sheep, llamas, poultry, domesticated rabbits, or other animals which produce a food product or which are themselves a food product.

“Farming” includes the business of:

- Feeding and raising cattle and other milk producing animals
- Raising earthworms, pheasants, foxes, fitch, nutria, marten, fisher, mink, chinchilla, rabbit, caracul, and bees
- Producing honey products by a beekeeper of 50 or more hives
- Raising fish for food
- Breeding and raising horses and llamas for sale
- Raising ginseng, mushrooms, or sod
- Holding livestock in a feed lot for 30 days or more
- Floriculture, which is the business of producing flowers, Christmas trees, or other decorative trees, plants, or shrubs, including such operations as greenhouses
- Horticulture, which is the business of producing vegetables, vegetable plants, fruits, and nursery stock, including the operation of commercial nurseries and orchards, but not businesses which hold products for purposes other than propagation or growth
- Silviculture, which is the business of raising trees for timber, lumber and other wood products, and includes the logging of timber when it is performed by a person engaged in the business of silviculture and the logging is conducted with respect to timber produced as a result of that person’s silviculture activity. Silviculture does not include pulp or sawmill operations. “Logging,” as used above, includes the following activities which occur while in the field: (1) the felling of trees, (2) the delimiting of felled trees, (3) the cutting of felled trees into logs, poles or other units, (4) the transportation of cut timber from the forest to a sawmill, and (5) activities conducted in the forest incidental to the felling, cutting, and removal of trees such as the clearing of the forest to allow access to and removal of the timber from the forest land.

Note: The logging of timber is a custom farming service when performed for a person engaged in the business of silviculture, for a fee.

- Custom farming services (see Part VII.B. on pages 25-26).

CAUTION

“Farming” does not include:

- Home gardening and other similar noncommercial activities
- Breeding or raising dogs, cats, and other pets or animals intended for use in laboratories
- Operating sporting or recreational facilities, such as riding stables or shooting preserves
- Operating stockyards or slaughterhouses
- Pulpwood and sawmill operations
- Milling and grinding grain
- Pasteurizing or homogenizing milk or making butter, cheese, or ice cream
- Preparing sausage, canned goods, jellies, juices, or syrup
- Holding livestock in a feed lot for less than 30 days

IV. TAXABLE SALES OF PRODUCTS TO FARMERS

Sales of products described in Parts II.A., B., C., and D. to farmers are subject to sales tax unless the sales meet one of the exemptions described in Part V. on pages 12 through 24.

Listed on pages 10 to 12 are examples of products described in Parts II.A., B., C., and D. which are taxable and which do not qualify for any of the exemptions in Part V.

Examples of Taxable Sales to Farmers:

A. Motor vehicles licensed for highway use, including accessories, attachments, parts, and repairs for such motor vehicles. Taxable motor vehicles include, if licensed for highway use:

- Automobiles
- Buses
- Motorcycles
- Station wagons
- Trucks

Accessories, attachments, parts, and repairs for vehicles licensed for highway use, including nurse tanks and trailers, are also taxable. Examples include:

- Stock trailers pulled behind highway trucks to take livestock to market
- Portable or built-in GPS navigation units used in vehicles licensed for highway use to navigate on highways
- Map updates for taxable GPS navigation units, whether purchased on a tangible storage medium or transferred electronically to the purchaser.

B. Tools used in constructing buildings and fences or making other repairs to real estate, such as:

- Electric drills
- Hammers
- Hand tools
- Planers
- Posthole diggers
- Sanders
- Saws
- Tool boxes
- Welders

C. Building materials used in repairing or improving real estate, such as:

- Alley gates
- Barn curtains
- Barn door tracks
- Cement (Exception: Purchases of concrete that are used in constructing manure pits for animal waste are exempt from tax. See Part V.G.3., on page 22)
- Crowd gates
- Culvert pipe, including pipe for culverts relating to cranberry bogs
- Dairy panels
- Drain tile
- Faucets
- Feed panels
- Fence gates
- Fence handles for electric fence
- Fence post insulators for electric fence
- Fence posts
- Fencing
- Fill dirt, gravel, and topsoil (Taxable if seller dumps material in a pile, or if the seller provides a landscaping service in a farmer's lawn or garden. Nontaxable if seller spreads material in its final resting place in a driveway or farm field.)
- Free stalls
- Gutter grates
- Light fixtures
- Lumber

- Nails
- Paint
- Parlor stalls
- PVC pipe and fittings
- Rubber alley mats, affixed to floor
- Silo chutes
- Sod
- Threaded rod
- Wire and netting used to construct pens on game farms

D. Other Taxable Sales of Products

- Anti-freeze used in a tractor or machine that does not meet the requirement stated in Part V.B.2.a. on page 13
- Automatic transmission fluid used in a tractor or machine that does not meet the requirement stated in Part V.B.2.a. on page 13
- Bandages for pets and horses used in racing, pleasure riding, or show
- Drugs for pets and horses used in racing, pleasure riding, or show, except drugs purchased from a veterinarian
- Pet foods, except pet foods that are drugs and purchased from a veterinarian
- Tarps for highway vehicles
- Tile drainage plow used to install drainage tile
- Vitamins for pets and horses used in racing, pleasure riding, or show, except vitamins that are drugs and purchased from a veterinarian

V. EXEMPT SALES OF PRODUCTS TO FARMERS

A. Introduction

Sales of the following are exempt from sales and use taxes if they meet the requirements as explained in Sections B through I of Part V.

Item	Section in Part V	Page
Tractors and Machines, Including Accessories, Attachments, and Parts, and Lubricants, Nonpowered Equipment and Other Products	B	13
Seeds for Planting and Plants	C	19
Feed	D	19
Fertilizer and Soil Conditioners	E	20
Sprays, Pesticides, and Fungicides	F	20
Containers for Fruits, Vegetables, Grain, and Animal Wastes	G	21
Farm Livestock Drugs	H	22

Item	Section in Part V	Page
Animal Bedding, Baling Twine and Baling Wire, Electricity, Farm Work Stock, Mobile Cement Mixers, Fuel, Livestock and Poultry, and Semen for Artificial Insemination of Livestock	I	23

“Used exclusively,” as used in Part V.B. means used to the exclusion of all other uses except for other use not exceeding 5% of total use.

“Exclusively,” as used in Parts V.C. through I., means that the items are used solely in farming to the exclusion of all other uses, except that the sales and use tax exemption for such items will not be invalidated by an infrequent and sporadic use other than in farming.

B. Tractors and Machines Including Accessories, Attachments, and Parts; Lubricants; Nonpowered Equipment; and Other Tangible Personal Property and Items, Property, and Goods

1. General

Sales of tractors and machines, including accessories, attachments, and parts for such tractors and machines, lubricants, nonpowered equipment, and other products described in Parts II.A., B., C., and D. are exempt from sales and use taxes, if all of the requirements in a., b., c. and d. of Part V.B.2., below, are met:

“Machine” means an assemblage of parts that transmit force, motion, and energy from one part to another in a predetermined manner.

“Accessories” and “attachments” include devices designed to be mounted on a tractor or machine or to be pushed or pulled by a tractor or machine.

“Part” means a durable unit of definite, fixed dimensions. Fluids and oils are not “parts.”

2. Requirements for exemption

To qualify for exemption from sales and use taxes, a tractor or machine, including accessories, attachments, and parts, lubricants, nonpowered equipment, or other products must meet all four of the following tests:

- a. The product must be used *exclusively* and *directly* in farming **or** be *consumed or lose its identity* in farming.
- b. The product *must not be* an automobile, truck, or other motor vehicle for highway use or an accessory, attachment, or part for such an automobile, truck, or other motor vehicle.
- c. The product *must not be* attached to, fastened to, connected to, or built into real property when sold, leased, or rented to the farmer.

(Note: There is an exception to the requirement in “c.” Under Wisconsin law, certain machines, and accessories, attachments, and parts for these machines, are considered tangible personal property and may qualify for the machine exemption regardless of the extent to which the machine is connected to or fastened to real estate. Those items which meet this exception are noted with an asterisk (*) in the listing of machines that qualify for exemption in Part V.B.3., on pages 16 to 19.)

- d. The product *must not be* used or consumed in the erection of buildings or in the alteration, repair, or improvement of real property.

Additional information about each of these three requirements is provided below.

- *Exclusive use in farming*

“Used exclusively” means used to the exclusion of all other uses except for other uses not exceeding 5% of total use.

Example 1: Farmer uses his tractor only in his farm fields pulling cultivators, plows, farm wagons, spreaders, and other attachments to the tractor. Farmer uses the tractor exclusively in farming.

Example 2: Farmer uses an all-terrain vehicle (which is not licensed for highway use) 75% of the time on his farm to check fields and livestock. The all-terrain vehicle is used the other 25% of the time for recreational purposes. Because the recreational use exceeds 5% of total use, the all-terrain vehicle is not used exclusively in farming. Farmer must pay sales or use tax on his purchase of the all-terrain vehicle, as well as lubricants used in the all-terrain vehicle.

Example 3: Farmer purchases a water heater which will be used to heat water both for Farmer’s residence (10% of use) and milk house (90% of use). Farmer installs the water heater. Because the residential use exceeds 5% of total use, the water heater is not used exclusively in farming. Farmer must pay sales or use tax when purchasing the water heater.

- *Direct use in farming*

Examples of items *used directly* in farming:

- Combines used in farming to harvest grain
- Emergency generators to supply power to farm machines
- Lubricants used for tractors, machinery, or nonpowered equipment used directly in farming.
- Milking machines used in farming to milk cows
- Mowers used to mow ditches along farmland
- Plows used in farming to plow corn fields
- Pressure washers used to clean barns
- Repair manuals used in the maintenance and repair of exempt machinery
- Rototillers used in pens on game farms
- Skid-steer loaders used to clean barns
- Trimmers used to cut brush in pens on game farms

Examples of items *not used directly* in farming:

- Computers used for tracking prices or inventories, or for word processing
- Computers used to keep feeding, production, and medical records relating to livestock
- Log splitters used to split wood for heating farm buildings
- Pressure washers used to clean exempt machines

- Tools used to repair exempt machines
- Trimmers used to trim weeds around buildings
- *Consumed or loses its identity* in farming means that the item is used only (that is, 100% of the time) in farming.

Example 1: Farmer buys a pressure washer and uses it only to clean exempt farm machines. Farmer makes no other use of the pressure washer. The pressure washer is consumed by Farmer in farming. Farmer's purchase of the pressure washer qualifies for exemption.

Example 2: Farmer purchases software used to maintain records on the dairy cows in Farmer's herd. This is the only use of the software. Farmer's purchase of this software is exempt because it is consumed (used 100%) in Farmers' farming business.

- *Must not be* attached to, fastened to, connected to, or built into real property when sold, licensed, leased, or rented to the farmer. (See the note in Part V.B.2.c., on page 13, for an exception to this requirement.)

Example 1: Supplier sells and installs a water heater in Farmer's milk house, which is to heat water for use in farming. (The water heater does not heat water for use in Farmer's residence.) A water heater used for this purpose is tangible personal property, even after it is installed by Supplier.

The sale of the installed water heater from Supplier to Farmer does not meet the requirements for farm machines in Part V.B.2.c., on page 13, because the water heater is attached to real property when sold to Farmer.

Farmer may not claim an exemption on its purchase of the installed water heater. Supplier's charge to Farmer is subject to sales tax.

Example 2: Retailer sells a water heater, without installation, to Farmer. Farmer will use the water heater in his milk house, exclusively to serve the production area. Farmer hires Contractor to install the water heater.

The sale of the non-installed water heater from Retailer to Farmer meets the requirements in Part V.B.2., on pages 13 to 14, because: (a) the water heater will be used exclusively and directly in farming, (b) the property is not an automobile, truck, or other motor vehicle for highway use, or an accessory, attachment, or part for a motor vehicle for highway use, (c) the water heater is not attached to, fastened to, connected to, or built into real property when sold to Farmer, and (d) the water heater will not become an addition to, component of, or capital improvement of real property once installed.

Retailer may claim a resale exemption on its purchase of the water heater from its supplier. Farmer may claim a farmer's exemption on his purchase of the water heater from Retailer. Farmer also may claim a farmer's exemption on his purchase of installation services from Contractor.

Example 3: Farmer buys a milking machine, installed, from Supplier. Under Wisconsin sales and use tax law, the milking machine retains its character as tangible personal property, regardless of the extent to which it is fastened to, connected to, or built into real property. In addition, the milking machine is one of machines a farmer may purchase without tax even though the farmer purchases it attached to, fastened to, or built-in to real property when purchased. Therefore, Farmer may claim a farmer's exemption when buying the milking machine from Supplier. Supplier may claim a resale exemption on its purchase of the milking machine, because it is reselling the milking machine as tangible personal property.

3. Examples

Listed below and on pages 17 to 19 are examples of tractors and machines, accessories, attachments, and parts for such tractors and machines, and lubricants, nonpowered equipment, and other property, items, or goods which qualify for exemption from sales and use taxes if they meet the four tests in Part V.B.2., on pages 13 to 14.

“Farm machinery,” as used in this listing, means tractors and machines used exclusively and directly by the buyer in farming.

* May qualify for exemption, even if attached to, fastened to, connected to, or built into real property when sold, licensed, leased, or rented to farmer.

NOTE: Appendix A, at the end of this publication, contains a flowchart that may be used to determine if the exemption described in this Part V.B., applies.

- Acid cleaners
- Aerators
- Air compressors for application of sprays, pesticides, etc.
- Air conditioners and humidity controls in barns
- Air tubes*
- Alarm systems to monitor ventilation fans in barns or temperature in barns, coolers, and freezers (See Part VI.B. on page 21 regarding monitoring services)
- All-terrain vehicles
- Anchors (earth)
- Animal clippers
- Anti peck bits for game birds
- Antifreeze, if used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Applicators for fertilizers, sprays, insecticides, and pesticides
- Aprons
- Automatic transmission fluid, if used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Auxiliary power generators*
- Bale loaders*
- Baler belts
- Balers
- Balling guns
- Bandages
- Bar and chain oil for chain saws
- Barn brooms
- Barn cleaners*
- Barn elevators*
- Barn fans and blowers
- Barn lime spreaders
- Barn scrapers
- Basins
- Batteries for farm machinery
- Battery cables for farm machinery
- Battery terminals for farm machinery
- Belts for farm machinery
- Bleach
- Bolts for farm machinery
- Booties, coveralls, and masks for biosecurity purposes
- Brooders
- Brooms
- Brushes
- Buckets
- Bull rings
- Calf stalls - portable
- Castrators and castrator bands
- Cattle chutes
- Cattle markers
- Cattle prods, shockers, motors/batteries, parts
- Cattle tags
- Chain - roller, flat, gathering; for farm machinery
- Chain saws for orchard and logging use, but not for personal use
- Chopper knives for farm machinery
- Choppers
- Cloth udder towels
- Combines
- Conveyors*
- Coolers and freezers, no walls of cooler or freezer are walls of building (e.g., free-standing coolers and freezers)
- Corn moisture testers
- Corn pickers
- Covers for farm machinery
- Cow lifts
- Cow mats
- Cow rings
- Cow shoes
- Cow trainers
- Crop conditioners
- Crop thinners
- Cultivator shields
- Cultivators
- Dairy scales
- Dairy utensil cleaner
- Dehorner
- Detergents

- Discs
- Disinfectants and sanitizers, such as iodine and chlorine
- Dispensers
- Drags
- Drinking cups
- Drugs for work stock
- Ear notchers
- Ear tags
- Egg baskets and flats used to carry eggs
- Egg wash
- Egg wash machines
- Electric fence chargers (not fencing or insulators)
- Electricity
- Electronic grounding systems
- End loaders
- Engine oil for an exempt tractor or machine
- Engines for farm machinery
- Exam gloves
- Farrowing crates
- Faucets
- Feed augers*
- Feed elevators*
- Feed for livestock or workstock
- Feed for riding horses (**Note:** Farmer's exemption for feed may be claimed if buyer is engaged in the commercial breeding and raising of horses for sale.)
- Feed scoops
- Feeders - stationary salt and mineral
- Feeders, powered, excluding platforms and troughs constructed from ordinary building materials*
- Fence batteries for an electric fence
- Fence chargers for an electric fence
- Fire extinguishers
- Fluids - hydraulic and transmission, if used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Foggers
- Foot bath equipment
- Fork lifts
- Forks - hay, silage, etc.
- Fuel
- Fuel pumps for an exempt tractor or machine
- Fuel tanks for an exempt tractor or machine
- Gates for feed and grain wagons
- Gear oil used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Grain dryers*
- Grain grinders*
- Grain moisture testers
- Grain scales
- Grain scoops
- Grain temperature probes
- Gravity boxes/extensions
- Greases used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Grooming items
- Halters
- Harrows
- Harvesting combines
- Hay moisture testers
- Hay wagons
- Heat detectors
- Heat lamps/bulbs
- Heaters for barn, greenhouse or milkhouse
- Hoof trimmers
- Hormone growth stimulants (**Note:** Hormone growth stimulants do not qualify for exemption as a fertilizer. The difference between fertilizers and hormone growth stimulants is that fertilizers nourish plants whereas hormone growth stimulants act upon the cellular structure.)
- Huts used in game bird pens
- Hydraulic couplers for farm machinery
- Hydraulic cylinders for farm machinery
- Hydraulic hoses for farm machinery
- Hydraulic oil filters for farm machinery
- Hydraulic oil for farm machinery
- Hydraulic pumps for farm machinery
- Hydraulic reservoirs for farm machinery
- Hydraulic valves for farm machinery
- Identification bands and tags
- Incinerators
- Incubators
- Inflation cleaner
- Inflations and inflation plugs*
- Insect strips
- Irrigation implements*
- Jack stands, if used for farm machinery
- Jacks to be bolted or welded onto farm machinery
- Jacks, if used for farm machinery
- Jug and barrel pumps
- Kick stops
- Knife heads
- Liquid nitrogen for freezing of semen and embryos
- Lubricants, if used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Lumber for farm machinery
- Manual cleaners
- Manure spreaders
- Medicines for work stock
- Microscopes and other testing equipment
- Milk cans
- Milk coolers*
- Milk filters
- Milk stools
- Milk strainer pads*
- Milk transfer clear tubing*
- Milker hoses*
- Milker lid gaskets*

- Milker pump oil
- Milking gloves
- Milking machine parts*
- Milking machines, including piping, pipeline washers and compressors*
- Milkstone remover
- Mouse traps
- Mowers
- Natural gas
- Neck chains and numbers
- Needles - hypodermic
- Nursing bottles and nipples
- Nuts for farm machinery
- Oil - hydraulic and motor, if used in an exempt tractor or machine
- Oil filters for farm machinery
- Oil pumps for farm machinery
- Pails
- Paint for farm machinery
- Paint sticks (animal markers)
- Paper towels
- Peepers, or “blindens,” to reduce fighting among game birds
- Pest controllers
- Pipeline cleaners
- Pipes attached to irrigation pumps*
- Piping and pipeline washers and compressors for milking machines*
- Pitch forks
- Planters
- Plaster of Paris used to set an animal’s broken bone
- Plows
- Pulleys for farm machinery
- Pulsator kits*
- Pumps and associated piping for irrigation*
- Pumps for farm machinery
- Radio or stereo for tractor cab
- Rat traps
- Repair manuals for farm machinery
- Rock pickers
- Rope and cable
- Rotary hoes
- Rubber floor mats for barn
- Saddles and bridles, for farm work stock
- Scales
- Self-treating stations (“oil-ers”)
- Shampoos
- Shovels
- Silo unloaders - top and bottom*
- Sinks
- Skid-steer loaders
- Slow-moving vehicle signs for farm machinery
- Snowmobiles
- Soaps
- Space heaters for barn, greenhouse or milk house
- Sprayer tanks
- Sprayers
- Spreader aprons
- Spreader chain links
- Spreader chains
- Stalk shredders
- Stationary salt and mineral feeders
- Stock tank de-icers and heaters
- Stock tank float valves
- Stock tanks
- Stock waterers
- Storage tanks
- Strainers for milk cans or coolers
- Stray voltage meters
- Syringe needles
- Syringes
- Tag marking ink
- Tattoo ink
- Tattoo kits
- Teat dilators
- Teat dip dispensers
- Teat dips
- Test kits to test milk for contaminants
- Thermometers
- Thermostats for farm machinery
- Threaded rod for farm machinery
- Tiedown rings for farm machinery
- Tiedown straps for farm machinery
- Tire chains for farm machinery
- Tires for farm machinery
- Top and bottom silo unloaders*
- Tractor cabs
- Tractors
- Trailer couplers
- Training videos, whether purchased on a tangible storage media or accessed or downloaded using the Internet
- Trucks not licensed for highway use
- Tune-up kits for farm machinery
- Udder creams and balms
- Udder sponges and cloth
- Udder supports
- Udder washes
- Ultrasonic pest repellers
- Vacuum pump oil
- Ventilating units
- Veterinary instruments
- Vitamins for livestock or workstock
- Wagon running gear
- Wagons
- Washup hoses and nozzles
- Water heaters for milk house
- Water pumps for milk house
- Water softener filters and parts for milk house
- Water softener salt
- Water softeners for milk house
- Waterers

- Weaners
- Welding rods
- Wheelbarrows
- Window cleaners
- Windrowers
- Windshield wash, if used in an exempt tractor or machine

C. Seeds for Planting and Plants

Seeds for planting and plants are exempt from sales and use taxes, if used exclusively in farming.

“Seeds for planting and plants” includes:

- Bulbs
- Hay and pasture grass mix
- Plant parts capable of propagation
- Seeds for alfalfa, blue grass, canning peas, clover, field corn, field peas, rye grass, sweet corn, timothy, and vegetable seeds
- Herbs, shrubs, or young trees, slips, or saplings planted or ready to plant
- Tree seedlings

D. Feed

Feed is exempt from sales and use taxes, if used exclusively in farming.

1. “Feed” includes:

- Medicated feed or drug carriers purchased for use as an ingredient of medicated feed, the primary purpose of which is the prevention of diseases in livestock or poultry.
- Milk replacers.
- Processed vegetable and animal products and essential minerals required for the normal nutritional needs of livestock, poultry, and domestic fur-bearing animals and other materials which are required for the normal nutritional needs of animals in some domestic environments, such as vitamins A, B-complex, D and E.

Essential minerals include phosphorous, calcium, sodium, chlorine, iodine, iron, copper, sulfur, potassium, magnesium, and zinc. Common feed additives containing these substances include cod liver oil, salt in granular or block form, ground limestone, fish oil, fish meal, oyster shells, and bone meal.

- Silage preservative.

2. Feed for feed lots.

“Feed lot” means a restricted area containing pens or lots where livestock are held and fed.

The sales and use tax treatment of feed for feed lots depends on the length of time the livestock is held.

Livestock held for less than 30 days:

A person who holds livestock in a feed lot for less than 30 days is not engaged in farming. Feed purchased for livestock held in a feed lot for less than 30 days is taxable.

Livestock held for 30 days or more:

A person who holds livestock in a feed lot for 30 days or more is engaged in farming and the feed purchased for the livestock is exempt.

Note: If a person holds some livestock in a feed lot for less than 30 days and some livestock for 30 days or more and purchases feed for both types at the same time, an allocation of the feed costs may be made so that tax is paid on the feed consumed by livestock held for less than 30 days and is not paid on feed consumed by livestock held for 30 days or more.

E. Fertilizer and Soil Conditioners

Fertilizer and soil conditioners are exempt from sales and use taxes, if used exclusively in farming.

“Fertilizer” means any substance containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, or any recognized plant food element or compound which is used primarily for its plant food content to improve the soil’s agricultural qualities. “Fertilizer” and “soil conditioners” include:

- Agricultural minerals
- Carbon dioxide for application to land
- Compost
- Fertilizer and insecticide combinations
- Liquid spray mixtures of minerals and plant nutrients
- Lime
- Manure
- Peat moss
- Sewage sludge
- Soy bean straw
- Urea

F. Sprays, Pesticides, and Fungicides

Sprays, pesticides, and fungicides are exempt from sales and use taxes, if used exclusively in farming.

“Sprays,” “pesticides,” and “fungicides” include:

- Chemicals used for crop disease and pest and weed control, including insecticides and rodenticides
- Dewormers
- Disinfectant sprays
- Dust bag kits that include pest repellent
- Fly bait
- Fly belts
- Fly control blocks

- Fly repellent
- Fly sprays
- Fly sticks
- Fly tape
- Insect strips
- Insecticide ear tags
- Mouse and rat repellents
- Poison (for rodents)
- Other preparations used to destroy insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, or other invertebrate animals injurious to plants and animals
- Products used to sanitize and clean dairy equipment are exempt, if they are: (1) registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as pesticides, (2) advertised and sold as pesticides, and (3) each bottle, can, or other container containing the pesticide has an EPA pesticide registration number on it
- Screw worm aerosol

G. Containers for Fruits, Vegetables, Grain, Hay, Silage, and Animal Wastes

Containers for fruits, vegetables, grain, hay, silage, and animal wastes are exempt from sales and use taxes, if used exclusively in farming.

1. “Containers for fruits, vegetables, grain, hay, silage, and animal wastes” includes any kind of personal property which is purchased exclusively for holding or storing fruit, vegetables, grain, hay, silage, or animal wastes.

Examples of containers which qualify if used exclusively in farming include:

- Plastic bags, plastic sleeves, and plastic sheeting used to store or cover hay or silage
 - Plastic netting used to bale hay
 - Bale feeders used to hold hay
 - Feed carts used to hold feed which contains grain
 - Silo caps (plastic sheeting used to cover silage inside silo)
2. Real property improvements.
 - *Installed by farmer.* A farmer may purchase a complete corn crib or grain bin “knocked-down” in kit form, do any necessary installation work, and the corn crib or grain bin will qualify for exemption as a container.
 - *Installed by supplier.* A supplier who contracts with a farmer to both provide and install the corn crib or grain bin permanently into real estate, is the consumer of the corn crib or grain bin. Therefore, the supplier is liable for sales or use tax on its purchase of the corn crib or grain bin. The charge to the farmer for labor and materials is not taxable because it is a real property improvement.

3. Animal waste containers.

Farmers or contractors may purchase animal waste containers, or the component parts of animal waste containers, exempt from tax.

Example: Purchases of concrete that is used in constructing manure pits for animal waste are exempt from tax, regardless of whether purchased by a farmer or a contractor.

Notes: (1) Materials for building silos are not included in the exemption for containers for fruits, vegetables, grain, hay, silage, or animal wastes. A farmer or contractor buying materials used in building a silo must pay sales or use tax on the purchase price of such materials.

(2) Materials for building bunker silos (i.e., walls and floor of silo are constructed of concrete) are not included in the exemption for containers for fruits, vegetables, grain, hay, silage, or animal wastes. A farmer or contractor buying materials used in building a bunker silo must pay sales or use tax on the purchase price of such materials.

H. Farm Livestock Drugs

Drugs used on farm livestock are exempt from sales and use taxes.

(Note: The exemption for drugs used on farm livestock specifically excludes drugs for farm work stock. However, drugs used on farm work stock used exclusively in the business of farming qualify for the exemption described in Part V.B. as tangible personal property consumed, destroyed, or losing its identity in the business of farming.)

“Farm livestock drug” means any substance or preparation used in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in farm livestock. “Farm livestock drug” does not include drugs for work stock, riding horses used in racing, pleasure riding or show or small domestic animals, including dogs and cats. It also does not include laboratory equipment used by a veterinarian, non-medicated shampoos, non-medicated pet foods, and non-medicated bandages, or plaster of paris that is used to set an animal’s broken bone.

"Farm livestock drug" includes medicated bandages, and the following in the form of boluses, capsules, feed additives, fluids, pills, powders, ointments and salves intended for use to farm livestock:

- Animal foot bath disinfectant
- Antibiotics
- Cow magnets
- Dehorning pastes
- Dewormers
- Disinfectants
- Drinking water solutions
- Flea powder
- Flea spray
- Foot rot and ring worm liquids
- Foot rot treatments
- Infertility treatments
- Mastitis treatments

- Shampoos, medicated
- Sutures
- Teat dips
- Udder washes
- Vaccines
- Vitamins

I. Other Exempt Sales to Farmers

Other items which are exempt from sales and use taxes when sold to farmers for exclusive use in farming include:

1. Animal bedding.

“Animal bedding” means disposable loose materials, including straw, shavings, sawdust, leaves, sand, shredded paper, and wood chips used where an animal may lie, to promote cleanliness and absorb urine or liquid manure.

2. Baling twine and baling wire.

3. Electricity.

4. Farm work stock, such as draft horses and mules.

“Farm work stock” means animals, such as draft horses and mules and horses used to check on or herd livestock, which are used exclusively in farming.

“Farm work stock” does not include dogs, horses used for racing, pleasure riding, or show, or laboratory animals.

5. Mobile cement mixers (exempt from sales and use taxes even if not sold to a farmer for exclusive use in farming).

6. Natural gas and other fuel sold for use in farming.

7. Livestock and poultry, which includes:

- animals, the products of which are normally used as food for human consumption,
- domestically raised fur bearing animals or animals which are a source of wool, such as llamas, including those purchased for breeding, and
- game bird eggs and chicks that are hatched, raised, and sold to hunting preserves.

Note: If the farmer also operates a hunting preserve, and uses the mature birds in the preserve, the farmer’s purchases of the game bird eggs or chicks are taxable.

Example: Company operates both a pheasant farm and a hunting preserve. Company buys chicks and raises them on its farm. When the birds are mature, they are released for hunting. The fees charged to hunters by Company are based on the number of pheasants released for hunting. Company’s purchases of chicks are taxable since they are not used exclusively in farming (they are also used in operating the hunting preserve).

8. Semen for artificial insemination of livestock.
9. Animal identification tags sold by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection to persons required or authorized to use those tags.
10. Standard samples, representing product or commodity grades, sold by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
11. Packaging and shipping materials.
 - Containers, labels, sacks, cans, boxes, drums, bags, and other packaging and shipping materials sold for use in packing, packaging, or shipping tangible personal property, if such items are used by the farmer to transfer merchandise to customers. This includes a farmer's purchases of wood, staples, or other materials to build containers, if such containers are used to transfer merchandise to customers. **Note:** The containers, labels, etc., must be physically transferred to customers to qualify for this exemption. This exemption does not apply to containers or other packaging and shipping materials used merely for storage or to transfer merchandise owned by the farmer from one location to another.
 - Meat casing, wrapping paper, tape, containers, labels, sacks, cans, boxes, drums, bags, or other packaging and shipping materials sold for use in packing, packaging, or shipping meat or meat products, regardless of whether such items are used to transfer merchandise to customers. For example, a game farm's purchases of plastic tubs that it uses to ship birds from its processing facility (where it de-feathers and disinfects them) to its meat cutting facility are exempt.

(See Part V.G., on pages 21-22, for information about the exemption for containers for fruit, vegetables, grain, hay, silage, and animal wastes.)

VI. TAXABLE SERVICES SOLD TO FARMERS

A. Repair or Service to Products

If the product is taxable, then the repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, and maintenance of such item is also taxable.

Examples of taxable services sold to farmers:

- Repairs to licensed motor vehicles
- Repair to furnace in home or barn
- Boarding, grooming, or horseshoeing horses used for racing, pleasure riding, or show
- Breeding or artificial insemination of animals other than farm livestock or farm work stock

B. Other Taxable Services

Other taxable services sold to farmers include:

- Telephone
- Internet access
- Laundry
- Dry cleaning

- Photographic
- Landscaping and lawn maintenance
- Monitoring services, such as those used to monitor the temperature in a barn, that consist of recording a telecommunications message and notifying the customer or local authorities of the message

VII. EXEMPT SERVICES SOLD TO FARMERS

A. Repair or Service to Exempt Products

If any product in Parts II.A., B., C., and D. may be purchased by a farmer without tax, then the repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, and maintenance of such product is also not subject to sales or use tax. (See Part V.B., on pages 13 to 19 for an explanation of which products a farmer may purchase without tax.)

Exception: The repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, and maintenance of farm products are taxable if both of the following apply:

1. At the time of the repair, service, etc., the product is attached to, fastened to, connected to, or built into real property.
2. The product is not noted with an asterisk (*) in the listing of machines in Part V.B.3, on pages 16 to 19.

Examples of services sold to farmers which are not subject to sales or use tax include:

- Repair to a tractor used exclusively and directly in farming
- Repair to a feed elevator used exclusively and directly in farming
- Repair to a milking machine used exclusively and directly in farming
- Furnishing or providing enhanced GPS signals (Real Time Kinematic or RTK signals) allowing the farmer's GPS equipment to determine location with greater accuracy than is obtainable using free GPS signals

B. Custom Farming Services

The sale of custom farming services to farmers is not subject to sales or use tax.

“Custom farming services” means the performance of an activity, defined as farming in Part III., beginning on page 9, for a farmer for a fee. The fee may include a cash payment, a share of the harvest, or other valuable consideration. "Custom farming services" includes services performed by a veterinarian to animals that are farm livestock or farm work stock used exclusively in the business of farming.

Examples of custom farming services include:

- Artificial insemination of farm livestock or farm work stock
- Breeding farm livestock or farm work stock
- Harvesting hay, grain, or corn
- Logging timber
- Services furnished by veterinarians to farm livestock
- Spraying fields

- Spreading fertilizer on fields

C. Other

Other services sold to farmers which are not subject to sales or use tax include:

- Services performed to real property (e.g., replacing shingles on barn roof)
- Service of clearing land (e.g., cutting of trees, clearing stumps) for a farmer so that the farmer can plant crops on that land
- Transporting farm products (e.g., milk hauling services)
- The sale of contracts, including service contracts, maintenance agreements, computer software maintenance contracts for prewritten computer software, and warranties, that provide, in whole or in part, for the future performance of or payment for the repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, or maintenance of property, items, or goods when the sale, license, lease, or rental in this state of the property, items, or goods to which the contract relates is or was exempt, to the purchaser of the contract, from Wisconsin sales and use taxes.

VIII. SALES OF PRODUCTS BY FARMERS

Farmers' sales of products are subject to sales tax, unless an exemption applies.

Additional information on taxable and exempt sales of food and food ingredients, including the definitions of food and food ingredients, candy, soft drinks, dietary supplements, and prepared foods, is available in Parts II. and III. of [Publication 220: Grocers – How Do Wisconsin Sales and Use Taxes Affect your Operations](#), available online at revenue.wi.gov.

A. Taxable Sales of Products by Farmers

Examples of taxable sales of products by farmers include:

- Flowers, Christmas trees, and other decorative trees, plants, or shrubs
- Food and food ingredients for human consumption that are candy, soft drinks, dietary supplements, or prepared food.
- Horses for use in racing, pleasure riding, or show
- Llamas for use as pack animals, pets, or to herd sheep
- Timber or gravel when the purchaser acquires this property for removal
- Tractors sold to persons, such as construction contractors, who will not use the tractors exclusively and directly in the business of farming

B. Exempt Sales of Products by Farmers

Examples of exempt sales of products by farmers include:

- Animals which are used as food for human consumption
- Live farm raised deer, as defined in sec. 95.001(1)(ag), Wis. Stats., sold to a person operating a hunting preserve or game farm in Wisconsin (Effective for sales on January 1, 2016 and later)

- Food and food products for human consumption, such as milk, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, and grain, but not items that are candy, soft drinks, dietary supplements, or prepared food
- Livestock and poultry sold to other farmers for exclusive use in farming
- Live game birds sold to a bird hunting preserve licensed under sec. 169.19, Wis. Stats.
- Tractors and other machines sold to other farmers for exclusive and direct use in farming
- Sales which qualify as “occasional sales,” because the farmer’s total sales of products and taxable services that would otherwise be subject to sales tax are less than \$1,000 in the calendar year. For more information about the occasional sale exemption, see [Wisconsin Tax Bulletin 122, October 2000, pages 30-37](#), online under *Publications* at revenue.wi.gov.

IX. SALES OF SERVICES BY FARMERS

Wisconsin sales tax applies to the sales price a retailer receives from its sales of taxable services, unless an exemption applies and the retailer receives a fully completed exemption certificate from the purchaser, as explained in Part XI.B. Services subject to Wisconsin sales tax are specifically listed in sec. 77.52(2)(a), Wis. Stats. For a list of all taxable services, see Part X.B., of [Publication 201](#).

As indicated in Part VII.B., the sale of a "custom farming service" is not taxable. "Custom farming services" are not among the services specifically indicated as taxable under the statute. However, a farmer may sell, perform, or furnish other services that are taxable.

Taxable services performed by a farmer may include, but are not limited to:

- services performed to tangible personal property, or items, property, or goods
- sales of admissions to amusement, athletic, entertainment, or recreational events or places
- sales of the privilege of having access to or the use of amusement, athletic, entertainment, or recreational devices or facilities

A. Services performed to products

The repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, or maintenance of any product is taxable.

Examples of taxable services provided by a farmer:

- Repairs to licensed motor vehicles
- Boarding, grooming, or horseshoeing horses used for racing, pleasure, or show
- Breeding or artificial insemination of animals other than farm livestock or farm workstock

In addition, certain items that are classified as real property as installed are deemed by law to retain their character as tangible personal property for purposes of services performed to them. A farmer's receipts from the repair, service, alteration, fitting, cleaning, painting, coating, towing, inspection, or maintenance of such items are taxable. If a farmer performs any of these services to items or goods described in Part II.B or D., the farmer's receipts from such services are also taxable. See [Publication 201](#), Part X.B.9., for additional information.

B. Admissions to amusement, athletic, entertainment, or recreational events or places

A charge for admission to an event or place is taxable if the nature of the event or place is amusement, athletic, entertainment, or recreational. Examples of taxable admission charges by a farmer include:

- Fees for the right to attend "Fall Farm Days" at a farm which includes access to one or more of the following: entry to a corn maze, a hay ride, a petting and feeding area with farm animals, and access to games and play-ground-type equipment
- Fees to attend "Fright Night at the Farm" including music, scary movies, a bonfire, and food

C. Access to or the use of amusement, athletic, entertainment, or recreational devices or facilities

A charge for the privilege of having access to or the use of devices or facilities is taxable if the devices or facilities are used for amusement, athletics, entertainment, or recreation. Examples of taxable charges by a farmer include:

- Fees for the right to access land to hunt wild animals
- Fees for the right to hunt on a game farm
- Fees to enter a corn maze
- Fees for the use of a pumpkin cannon
- Fees for the right to access land to ride one's horse
- Fees for the right to use a campsite
- Fees for the use of a facility to hold a wedding dance/reception or birthday party

X. WHEN AND WHERE A SALE OCCURS

A. When a Sale Occurs

1. A sale or purchase involving transfer of ownership of tangible personal property or an item or property described in Parts II.B. or C., is completed at the time when possession is transferred by the seller or the seller's agent to the buyer or the buyer's agent. A common carrier or the U.S. Postal Service is considered to be the agent of a seller, regardless of any f.o.b. point and regardless of the method by which the freight is paid.
2. Except when purchased by "subscription," a sale or purchase of a good listed in Part II.D., is completed at the time when possession is transferred by the seller or the seller's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent or when the digital good is first used, whichever comes first.
3. A sale or purchase of a digital good sold by "subscription" is completed at the time when the payment for the subscription is due the seller. "Subscription" means an agreement with the seller that grants the consumer the right to obtain products transferred electronically from within in one more product categories having the same tax treatment, in a fixed quantity or for a fixed period of time, or both.

B. Where a Sale Occurs

"Receive" means taking possession of tangible personal property or an item or property described in Parts II.B. or C.; taking possession or making first use of a good described in Part II.D., whichever comes first; or making first use of services. "Receive" does not include a shipping company taking possession of any property or items described in Parts II.A., B., or C., on a purchaser's behalf.

“Transportation equipment” means any of the following:

- Locomotives and railcars that are used to carry persons or property in interstate commerce.
- Trucks and truck tractors that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or greater, trailers, semi-trailers, and passenger buses, if such vehicles are registered under the International Registration Plan under [s. 341.405](#) and operated under the authority of a carrier that is authorized by the federal government to carry persons or property in interstate commerce.
- Aircraft that are operated by air carriers that are authorized by the federal government or a foreign authority to carry persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce.
- Containers that are designed for use on locomotives and railcars, trucks and truck tractors, trailers and semi-trailers, passenger buses, and aircraft that are “transportation equipment” and component parts attached to or secured on such vehicles.

A license of a product shall be treated as a lease or rental of such product, as explained in Parts X.B.2., 3., and 4.

Note (1): The general sourcing rules that follow do not apply in the case of sales of Advertising and promotional direct mail or other direct mail, sales of telecommunications services, and sales by florists. In the case of sales of Advertising and promotional direct mail or other direct mail, see [sec. Tax 11.945\(3\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code. In the case of sales of telecommunications services, see [sec. Tax 11.66\(3\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code. In the case of sales by florists, see [sec. Tax 11.945\(5\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code.

1. A sale (but not a license, lease, or rental) takes place at the location determined using the following hierarchy:
 - a. If a purchaser receives the product or service at a seller's business location, the sale takes place at that business location.
 - b. If a purchaser does not receive the product or service at a seller's business location, the sale takes place at the location where the purchaser, or the purchaser's designated donee, receives the product or service, including the location indicated by the instructions known to the seller for delivery to the purchaser or the purchaser's designated donee.
 - c. If the location of a sale of a product or service cannot be determined under a. and b., the sale takes place at the purchaser's address as indicated by the seller's business records, if the records are maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business and if using that address to establish the location of a sale is not in bad faith.
 - d. If the location of a sale of a product or service cannot be determined under a. to c., the sale takes place at the purchaser's address as obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address indicated on the purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available and if using that address is not in bad faith.
 - e. If the location of a sale of a product or service cannot be determined under a. to d., including the circumstance in which the seller has insufficient information to determine the locations under a. to d., the location of the sale is determined as follows:
 - (1) If the property or item is described in Parts II.A., B., or C., the sale takes place at the location from which the property or item is shipped.
 - (2) If the item sold is a good described in Part II.D. or computer software delivered electronically, the sale takes place at the location from which the digital good or computer software was first available

for transmission by the seller, not including any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.

- (3) If a service is sold, the sale takes place at the location from which the service was provided.
2. Except as provided in 3. and 4., with regard to the first or only payment on the lease or rental, the lease or rental of a product takes place at the location determined under Part X.B.1. Subsequent periodic payments on the lease or rental are sourced to the product's primary location as indicated by an address for the product that is provided by the lessee and that is available to the lessor in records that the lessor maintains in the ordinary course of the lessor's business, if the use of such an address does not constitute bad faith. The location of a lease or rental as determined under this paragraph shall not be altered by any intermittent use of the product at different locations.
3. The lease or rental of motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, and aircraft, that are not transportation equipment, takes place at the primary location of such motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, or aircraft as indicated by an address for the property that is provided by the lessee and that is available to the lessor in records that the lessor maintains in the ordinary course of the lessor's business, if the use of such an address does not constitute bad faith, except that a lease or rental under this paragraph that requires only one payment is sourced to the location determined under Part X.B.1. The location of a lease or rental as determined under this paragraph shall not be altered by any intermittent use of the property at different locations.
4. The lease or rental of transportation equipment takes place at the location determined under Part X.B.1.

Example 1: At an auction held in Winona, Minnesota, a tractor is sold to an individual from Sauk County, Wisconsin. The location of the auction is the business location of the auctioneer. The buyer takes delivery of the tractor in Winona, Minnesota, and transports it to a location in Sauk County, Wisconsin.

The sale occurs at the time possession of the tractor is transferred by the seller to the buyer. The sale takes place in Minnesota, as prescribed in Part X.B.1.a., as the buyer received the tractor at the seller's business location in Winona, Minnesota. Because the sale takes place in Minnesota, it is not subject to Wisconsin sales tax. However, since the tractor, subsequent to the sale in Minnesota, is stored, used, or consumed in Wisconsin, the purchaser is subject to Wisconsin and Sauk County use taxes, unless an exemption applies.

Example 2: A farmer located in LaCrosse County, Wisconsin, purchases a new grass seeder from an implement dealer in Monroe County, Wisconsin. The implement dealer delivers the seeder to the farmer at his farm in LaCrosse County.

The sale occurs when the dealer transfers possession of the seeder to the farmer at his farm in LaCrosse County. The sale takes place in LaCrosse County, as prescribed in Part X.B.1.b., as the farmer receives the seeder from the dealer at the location of his farm in LaCrosse County. The sale is subject to Wisconsin State and LaCrosse County sales taxes, unless an exemption applies.

XI. RECORDKEEPING

A. General Records to Keep

If you are required to file sales and use tax returns, you must keep adequate records of business transactions to enable you and the Department of Revenue to determine the correct tax due.

B. Records to Keep - Exemption Certificates

You may receive exemption certificates claiming farming exemptions and other exemptions (for example, resale exemptions) from buyers. To claim a deduction on your sales and use tax return for such sales, you must keep the exemption certificates as part of your records to prove that the sales were exempt.

Caution: Accepting an exemption certificate does not relieve you of your liability to collect tax if you, as the seller, fraudulently fail to collect the tax, solicit the purchaser to claim an unlawful exemption, or accept an exemption certificate from a purchaser who claims to be an entity exempt from Wisconsin sales and use taxes, if the subject of the transaction sought to be covered by the exemption certificate is received by the purchaser at a location operated by the seller in Wisconsin and the exemption certificate clearly and affirmatively indicates that the claimed exemption is not available in Wisconsin.

[Form S-211](#), *Wisconsin Sales and Use Tax Exemption Certificate*, is available online at revenue.wi.gov. A purchaser may also use [Form S-211-SST](#), *Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Exemption Certificate*, also available online at revenue.wi.gov.

CAUTION

If the Department of Revenue conducts an audit and you do not have the required exemption certificates or other required documents to prove that your sales are exempt, your sales will be presumed to be taxable and subject to the sales tax.

C. Records to Keep - Sales to Exempt Organizations

1. Exempt sales to federal and Wisconsin governments, any federally recognized American Indian tribe or band in Wisconsin, Wisconsin municipalities, and Wisconsin public schools must be supported by one of the following:
 - A purchase order received from such an organization, or
 - An exemption certificate received from such an organization, or
 - Listing the Certificate of Exempt Status number of such an organization on the seller's copy of the invoice.
2. Exempt sales to organizations holding a Certificate of Exempt Status (e.g., churches) must be supported by either one of the following:
 - Listing the Certificate of Exempt Status number of such an organization on the seller's copy of the invoice, or
 - An exemption certificate received from such an organization.

D. Records to Keep - Buyer Holds Direct Pay Permit

Exempt sales to buyers who hold a direct pay permit must be supported by one of the following:

- A copy of the buyer's direct pay permit, or
- A statement that the buyer holds a direct pay permit, the permit number, and the date the permit was issued.

Contact any Department of Revenue office for more information on direct pay.

XII. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS

If you have a question about sales and use taxes, call, write, or email the department.

Write . . . Wisconsin Department of Revenue
 Mail Stop 5-77
 PO Box 8902
 Madison, WI 53708-8902

Telephone . . . (608) 266-2776

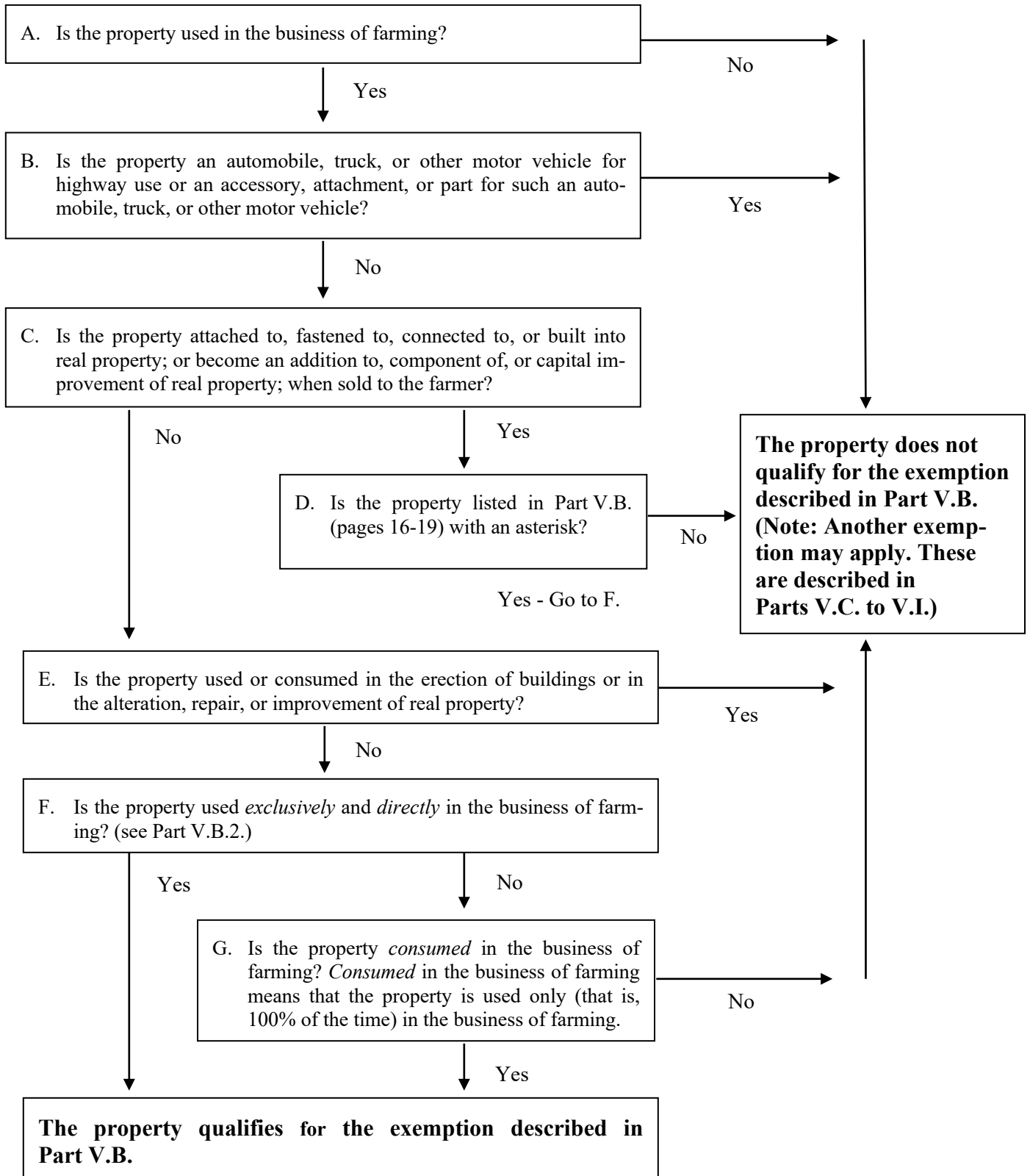
Fax . . . (608) 267-1030

Email . . . DORSalesandUse@revenue.wi.gov

Visit our website. . revenue.wi.gov

Farming Exemption Flowchart

To determine if equipment or other items ("property") qualify for the farming exemption described in Part V.B.



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