ASSEMBLY BILL No. 314–ASSEMBLYMEN GALLANT, TAYLOR; DELONG, DICKMAN, GRAY AND NGUYEN

MARCH 16, 2023

JOINT SPONSOR: SENATOR STONE

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the regulation of home-based businesses by counties, cities and towns. (BDR 20-772)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to local government; restricting the authority of a board of county commissioners, governing body of a city or town board to regulate home-based businesses; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

With certain exceptions, existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners, the governing body of an incorporated city or a town board to regulate businesses. (NRS 244.335, 268.095, 269.170) **Sections 1, 4 and 6** of this bill prohibit a board of county commissioners, the governing body of an incorporated city or a town board from adopting or enforcing an ordinance that: (1) prohibits a home-based business from operating in an area that is zoned for residential use; (2) with certain exceptions, regulates a home-based business in a manner that is different from any other business; or (3) imposes a tax on a homebased business that is different from other businesses. Sections 1, 4 and 6 authorize a board of county commissioners, the governing body of an incorporated city or a town board to adopt an ordinance that: (1) requires a home-based business to comply with local zoning requirements related to the parking of vehicles or trailers; (2) regulates the use of vehicles or trailers operated or parked at a home-based business or on a right-of-way; (3) regulates the parking or storage of certain vehicles, equipment or machinery; (4) requires external modifications made to a residential dwelling unit to conform to the residential character and architectural aesthetics of the neighborhood; (5) prohibits a home-based business from conducting retail transactions at certain locations on a residential property; or (6) subjects a home-based business to any relevant federal, state or local law that





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applies to a residential property that is not used to operate a home-based business. **Sections 1, 4 and 6** further: (1) authorize any person who is adversely affected by the enforcement of an ordinance or regulation that violates **sections 1, 4 or 6** to file suit in district court; (2) provide that nothing in **sections 1, 4 or 6** shall be construed to supersede or preempt certain governing documents, covenants or restrictions, declarations or any federal, state or local law governing transient lodging; and (3) define the term "home-based business." **Section 8** of this bill provides that any ordinance, regulation or rule of a county, city or town which conflicts with the provisions of this bill is void and unenforceable.

Sections 2, 5 and 7 of this bill make conforming changes to create exceptions to the general authority of a county, city or town to regulate businesses.

Section 3 of this bill makes a conforming change to indicate the proper placement of **section 1** in the Nevada Revised Statutes.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1.** Chapter 244 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. A board of county commissioners shall not adopt or enforce an ordinance that:
- (a) Prohibits a home-based business from operating in an area that is zoned for residential use;
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, regulates a home-based business in a manner that is different from any other business; or
- (c) Imposes a tax on a home-based business that is not imposed on an equivalent business in the county that is not a home-based business.
- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, a board of county commissioners may adopt an ordinance that:
- (a) Requires a home-based business to comply with the local zoning requirements for the parking of vehicles or trailers that apply to any residential property that is not used to operate a home-based business;
- (b) Regulates the use of vehicles or trailers operated or parked at a home-based business or on a right-of-way;
- (c) Regulates the parking or storage of commercial, industrial or agricultural vehicles, equipment or machinery that is visible from the street or a neighboring property;
- (d) Requires any external modification made to a residential dwelling unit to conform to the residential character and architectural aesthetics of the neighborhood;
- (e) Prohibits a home-based business from conducting retail transactions at a structure that is not the main dwelling unit on the property; or



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- (f) Subjects a home-based business to any relevant federal, state or local law that applies to a residential property that is not used to operate a home-based business.
- 3. Any person who is adversely affected by the enforcement of an ordinance or regulation that violates this section on or after October 1, 2023, may file suit in district court. The prevailing party in such a suit may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in challenging or defending the action, including, without limitation, reasonable appellate attorney's fees and costs.
- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or preempt:
- (a) The governing documents of a common-interest community;
 - (b) A covenant or restriction in a deed;
- (c) A declaration of restrictions made pursuant to NRS 117.060; or
 - (d) Any federal, state or local law governing transient lodging.
- 5. As used in this section, "home-based business" is a business that operates, in whole or in part, from a residential property in which:
- (a) Not more than two employees or independent contractors of the home-based business do not reside, not including an employee who solely performs remote work; and
- (b) The use of the property as a home-based business is secondary to the use of the property as a residence.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 244.335 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 244.335 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3, 4 and 9, and NRS 244.33501, 244.35253, 244.3535 and 244.35351 to 244.35359, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act,* a board of county commissioners may:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 244.331 to 244.3345, inclusive, 598D.150 and 640C.100, regulate all character of lawful trades, callings, industries, occupations, professions and business conducted in its county outside of the limits of incorporated cities and towns.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 244.3359 and 576.128, fix, impose and collect a license tax for revenue or for regulation, or for both revenue and regulation, on such trades, callings, industries, occupations, professions and business.
- 2. The county license boards have the exclusive power in their respective counties to regulate entertainers employed by an entertainment by referral service and the business of conducting a dancing hall, escort service, entertainment by referral service or gambling game or device permitted by law, outside of an incorporated city. The county license boards may fix, impose and





collect license taxes for revenue or for regulation, or for both revenue and regulation, on such employment and businesses.

- 3. A board of county commissioners shall not require that a person who is licensed as a contractor pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS obtain more than one license to engage in the business of contracting or pay more than one license tax related to engaging in the business of contracting, regardless of the number of classifications or subclassifications of licensing for which the person is licensed pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS.
- 4. The board of county commissioners or county license board shall not require a person to obtain a license or pay a license tax on the sole basis that the person is a professional. As used in this subsection, "professional" means a person who:
- (a) Holds a license, certificate, registration, permit or similar type of authorization issued by a regulatory body as defined in NRS 622.060 or who is regulated pursuant to the Nevada Supreme Court Rules; and
- (b) Practices his or her profession for any type of compensation as an employee.
- 5. The county license board shall provide upon request an application for a state business license pursuant to chapter 76 of NRS. No license to engage in any type of business may be granted unless the applicant for the license:
- (a) Signs an affidavit affirming that the business has complied with the provisions of chapter 76 of NRS; or
- (b) Provides to the county license board the business identification number of the applicant assigned by the Secretary of State pursuant to NRS 225.082 which the county may use to validate that the applicant is currently in good standing with the State and has complied with the provisions of chapter 76 of NRS.
- 6. No license to engage in business as a seller of tangible personal property may be granted unless the applicant for the license:
 - (a) Presents written evidence that:
- (1) The Department of Taxation has issued or will issue a permit for this activity, and this evidence clearly identifies the business by name; or
- (2) Another regulatory agency of the State has issued or will issue a license required for this activity; or
- (b) Provides to the county license board the business identification number of the applicant assigned by the Secretary of State pursuant to NRS 225.082 which the county may use to validate that the applicant is currently in good standing with the State and has complied with the provisions of paragraph (a).





- 7. Any license tax levied for the purposes of NRS 244.3358 or 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive, constitutes a lien upon the real and personal property of the business upon which the tax was levied until the tax is paid. The lien has the same priority as a lien for general taxes. The lien must be enforced:
- (a) By recording in the office of the county recorder, within 6 months after the date on which the tax became delinquent or was otherwise determined to be due and owing, a notice of the tax lien containing the following:
 - (1) The amount of tax due and the appropriate year;
 - (2) The name of the record owner of the property;
- (3) A description of the property sufficient for identification; and
- (4) A verification by the oath of any member of the board of county commissioners or the county fair and recreation board; and
- (b) By an action for foreclosure against the property in the same manner as an action for foreclosure of any other lien, commenced within 2 years after the date of recording of the notice of the tax lien, and accompanied by appropriate notice to other lienholders.
- The board of county commissioners may delegate the authority to enforce liens from taxes levied for the purposes of NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive, to the county fair and recreation board. If the authority is so delegated, the board of county commissioners shall revoke or suspend the license of a business upon certification by the county fair and recreation board that the license tax has become delinquent, and shall not reinstate the license until the tax is paid. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115 and 244.3357, all information concerning license taxes levied by an ordinance authorized by this section or other information concerning the business affairs or operation of any licensee obtained as a result of the payment of such license taxes or as the result of any audit or examination of the books by any authorized employee of a county fair and recreation board of the county for any license tax levied for the purpose of NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive, is confidential and must not be disclosed by any member, officer or employee of the county fair and recreation board or the county imposing the license tax unless the disclosure is authorized by the affirmative action of a majority of the members of the appropriate county fair and recreation board. Continuing disclosure may be so authorized under an agreement with the Department of Taxation or Secretary of State for the exchange of information concerning taxpayers.
- 9. Except as otherwise provided by regulations adopted by the Cannabis Compliance Board pursuant to NRS 678B.645, a board of county commissioners shall not license or otherwise allow a person



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to operate a business that allows cannabis, as defined in NRS 678A.085, or cannabis products, as defined in NRS 678A.120, to be consumed on the premises of the business, other than a cannabis consumption lounge, as defined in NRS 678A.087, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 678B of NRS.

Sec. 3. NRS 244.3525 is hereby amended to read as follows:

244.3525 1. The chair or clerk of the board of county commissioners to enforce NRS 244.331 to 244.3345, inclusive, and 244.335 to 244.340, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act*, the chair or clerk of the license board of the county to enforce NRS 244.345 and the chair or clerk of the liquor board of the county to enforce NRS 244.350, 244.3501 and 244.351 may:

- (a) Administer oaths and require testimony under oath;
- (b) Pay witnesses a reasonable allowance for travel and subsistence; and
- (c) Appoint hearing officers who may administer oaths and receive testimony given under oath.
- 2. Each hearing officer appointed pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1 must be a resident of this State who is a graduate of:
 - (a) An accredited law school; or
- (b) An accredited 4-year college and has at least 5 years' experience in public administration,
- → and who has completed a course of instruction in administrative law, relating to the provisions of this chapter, offered by the office of the district attorney for the county. This course must consist of at least 4 hours of instruction in a classroom.
- 3. Any notice given by the board must be served in the manner required for civil actions.
- **Sec. 4.** Chapter 268 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. The governing body of an incorporated city shall not adopt or enforce an ordinance that:
- (a) Prohibits a home-based business from operating in an area that is zoned for residential use;
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, regulates a home-based business in a manner that is different from any other business; or
- (c) Imposes a tax on a home-based business that is not imposed on an equivalent business in the city that is not a home-based business.
- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, the governing body of an incorporated city may adopt an ordinance that:
- (a) Requires a home-based business to comply with the local zoning requirements for the parking of vehicles or trailers that





apply to any residential property that is not used to operate a home-based business;

(b) Regulates the use of vehicles or trailers operated or parked at a home-based business or on a right-of-way;

(c) Regulates the parking or storage of commercial, industrial or agricultural vehicles, equipment or machinery that is visible from the street or a neighboring property;

(d) Requires any external modification made to a residential dwelling unit to conform to the residential character and

architectural aesthetics of the neighborhood;

(e) Prohibits a home-based business from conducting retail transactions at a structure that is not the main dwelling unit on the property; or

(f) Subjects a home-based business to any relevant federal, state or local law that applies to a residential property that is not

used to operate a home-based business.

- 3. Any person who is adversely affected by the enforcement of an ordinance or regulation that violates this section on or after October 1, 2023, may file suit in district court. The prevailing party in such a suit may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in challenging or defending the action, including, without limitation, reasonable appellate attorney's fees and costs.
- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or preempt:
- (a) The governing documents of a common-interest community;
 - (b) A covenant or restriction in a deed;
- (c) A declaration of restrictions made pursuant to NRS 117.060; or
 - (d) Any federal, state or local law governing transient lodging.
- 5. As used in this section, "home-based business" is a business that operates, in whole or in part, from a residential property in which:
- (a) Not more than two employees or independent contractors of the home-based business do not reside, not including an employee who solely performs remote work; and
- (b) The use of the property as a home-based business is secondary to the use of the property as a residence.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 268.095 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 268.095 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 9 and NRS 268.0951, 268.0977, 268.0979 and 268.09791 to 268.09799, inclusive, *and section 4 of this act*, the city council or other governing body of each incorporated city in this State, whether organized under general law or special charter, may:





- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and NRS 268.0968 and 576.128, fix, impose and collect for revenues or for regulation, or both, a license tax on all character of lawful trades, callings, industries, occupations, professions and businesses conducted within its corporate limits.
- (b) Assign the proceeds of any one or more of such license taxes to the county within which the city is situated for the purpose or purposes of making the proceeds available to the county:
- (1) As a pledge as additional security for the payment of any general obligation bonds issued pursuant to NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive;
- (2) For redeeming any general obligation bonds issued pursuant to NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive;
- (3) For defraying the costs of collecting or otherwise administering any such license tax so assigned, of the county fair and recreation board and of officers, agents and employees hired thereby, and of incidentals incurred thereby;
- (4) For operating and maintaining recreational facilities under the jurisdiction of the county fair and recreation board;
- (5) For improving, extending and bettering recreational facilities authorized by NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive; and
- (6) For constructing, purchasing or otherwise acquiring such recreational facilities.
- (c) Pledge the proceeds of any tax imposed on the revenues from the rental of transient lodging pursuant to this section for the payment of any general or special obligations issued by the city for a purpose authorized by the laws of this State.
- (d) Use the proceeds of any tax imposed pursuant to this section on the revenues from the rental of transient lodging:
- (1) To pay the principal, interest or any other indebtedness on any general or special obligations issued by the city pursuant to the laws of this State;
- (2) For the expense of operating or maintaining, or both, any facilities of the city; and
- (3) For any other purpose for which other money of the city may be used.
- 2. The city council or other governing body of an incorporated city shall not require that a person who is licensed as a contractor pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS obtain more than one license to engage in the business of contracting or pay more than one license tax related to engaging in the business of contracting, regardless of the number of classifications or subclassifications of licensing for which the person is licensed pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS.





- 3. The proceeds of any tax imposed pursuant to this section that are pledged for the repayment of general obligations may be treated as "pledged revenues" for the purposes of NRS 350.020.
- 4. The city council or other governing body of an incorporated city shall not require a person to obtain a license or pay a license tax on the sole basis that the person is a professional. As used in this subsection, "professional" means a person who:
- (a) Holds a license, certificate, registration, permit or similar type of authorization issued by a regulatory body as defined in NRS 622.060 or who is regulated pursuant to the Nevada Supreme Court Rules; and
- (b) Practices his or her profession for any type of compensation as an employee.
- 5. The city licensing agency shall provide upon request an application for a state business license pursuant to chapter 76 of NRS. No license to engage in any type of business may be granted unless the applicant for the license:
- (a) Signs an affidavit affirming that the business has complied with the provisions of chapter 76 of NRS; or
- (b) Provides to the city licensing agency the business identification number of the applicant assigned by the Secretary of State pursuant to NRS 225.082 which the city may use to validate that the applicant is currently in good standing with the State and has complied with the provisions of chapter 76 of NRS.
- 6. No license to engage in business as a seller of tangible personal property may be granted unless the applicant for the license:
 - (a) Presents written evidence that:
- (1) The Department of Taxation has issued or will issue a permit for this activity, and this evidence clearly identifies the business by name; or
- (2) Another regulatory agency of the State has issued or will issue a license required for this activity; or
- (b) Provides to the city licensing agency the business identification number of the applicant assigned by the Secretary of State pursuant to NRS 225.082 which the city may use to validate that the applicant is currently in good standing with the State and has complied with the provisions of paragraph (a).
- 7. Any license tax levied under the provisions of this section constitutes a lien upon the real and personal property of the business upon which the tax was levied until the tax is paid. The lien has the same priority as a lien for general taxes. The lien must be enforced:
- (a) By recording in the office of the county recorder, within 6 months following the date on which the tax became delinquent or





was otherwise determined to be due and owing, a notice of the tax lien containing the following:

- (1) The amount of tax due and the appropriate year;
- (2) The name of the record owner of the property;
- (3) A description of the property sufficient for identification; and
- (4) A verification by the oath of any member of the board of county commissioners or the county fair and recreation board; and
- (b) By an action for foreclosure against such property in the same manner as an action for foreclosure of any other lien, commenced within 2 years after the date of recording of the notice of the tax lien, and accompanied by appropriate notice to other lienholders.
- The city council or other governing body of each incorporated city may delegate the power and authority to enforce such liens to the county fair and recreation board. If the authority is so delegated, the governing body shall revoke or suspend the license of a business upon certification by the board that the license tax has become delinquent, and shall not reinstate the license until the tax is paid. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115 and 268.0966, all information concerning license taxes levied by an ordinance authorized by this section or other information concerning the business affairs or operation of any licensee obtained as a result of the payment of those license taxes or as the result of any audit or examination of the books of the city by any authorized employee of a county fair and recreation board for any license tax levied for the purpose of NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive, is confidential and must not be disclosed by any member, official or employee of the county fair and recreation board or the city imposing the license tax unless the disclosure is authorized by the affirmative action of a majority of the members of the appropriate county fair and recreation board. Continuing disclosure may be so authorized under an agreement with the Department of Taxation or the Secretary of State for the exchange of information concerning taxpayers.
- 9. Except as otherwise provided by regulations adopted by the Cannabis Compliance Board pursuant to NRS 678B.645, the city council or other governing body of an incorporated city shall not license or otherwise allow a person to operate a business that allows cannabis, as defined in NRS 678A.085, or cannabis products, as defined in NRS 678A.120, to be consumed on the premises of the business, other than a cannabis consumption lounge, as defined in NRS 678A.087, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 678B of NRS.
- 10. The powers conferred by this section are in addition and supplemental to, and not in substitution for, and the limitations



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imposed by this section do not affect the powers conferred by, any other law. No part of this section repeals or affects any other law or any part thereof, it being intended that this section provide a separate method of accomplishing its objectives, and not an exclusive one.

- **Sec. 6.** Chapter 269 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. The town board or board of county commissioners shall not adopt or enforce an ordinance that:
- (a) Prohibits a home-based business from operating in an area that is zoned for residential use;
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, regulates a home-based business in a manner that is different from any other business; or
- (c) Imposes a tax on a home-based business that is not imposed on an equivalent business in the town that is not a home-based business.
- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, the town board or board of county commissioners may adopt an ordinance that:
- (a) Requires a home-based business to comply with the local zoning requirements for the parking of vehicles or trailers that apply to any residential property that is not used to operate a home-based business;
- (b) Regulates the use of vehicles or trailers operated or parked at a home-based business or on a right-of-way;
- (c) Regulates the parking or storage of commercial, industrial or agricultural vehicles, equipment or machinery that is visible from the street or a neighboring property;
- (d) Requires any external modification made to a residential dwelling unit to conform to the residential character and architectural aesthetics of the neighborhood;
- (e) Prohibits a home-based business from conducting retail transactions at a structure that is not the main dwelling unit on the property; or
- (f) Subjects a home-based business to any relevant federal, state or local law that applies to a residential property that is not used to operate a home-based business.
- 3. Any person who is adversely affected by the enforcement of an ordinance or regulation that violates this section on or after October 1, 2023, may file suit in district court. The prevailing party in such a suit may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in challenging or defending the action, including, without limitation, reasonable appellate attorney's fees and costs.





- 1 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or 2 preempt:
 - (a) The governing documents of a common-interest community;
 - (b) A covenant or restriction in a deed;

- (c) A declaration of restrictions made pursuant to NRS 117.060; or
 - (d) Any federal, state or local law governing transient lodging.
- 5. As used in this section, "home-based business" is a business that operates, in whole or in part, from a residential property in which:
- (a) Not more than two employees or independent contractors of the home-based business do not reside, not including an employee who solely performs remote work; and
- (b) The use of the property as a home-based business is secondary to the use of the property as a residence.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 269.170 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 269.170 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5, 6 and 7 and NRS 576.128, 598D.150 and 640C.100, *and section 6 of this act*, the town board or board of county commissioners may, in any unincorporated town:
- (a) Fix and collect a license tax on, and regulate, having due regard to the amount of business done by each person so licensed, and all places of business and amusement so licensed, as follows:
- (1) Artisans, artists, assayers, auctioneers, bakers, banks and bankers, barbers, boilermakers, cellars and places where soft drinks are kept or sold, clothes cleaners, foundries, laundries, lumberyards, manufacturers of soap, soda, borax or glue, markets, newspaper publishers, pawnbrokers, funeral directors and wood and coal dealers.
- (2) Bootmakers, cobblers, dressmakers, milliners, shoemakers and tailors.
- (3) Boardinghouses, hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and refreshment saloons.
- (4) Barrooms, gaming, manufacturers of liquors and other beverages, and saloons.
- (5) Billiard tables, bowling alleys, caravans, circuses, concerts and other exhibitions, dance houses, melodeons, menageries, shooting galleries, skating rinks and theaters.
- (6) Corrals, hay yards, livery and sale stables and wagon vards.
- (7) Electric light companies, illuminating gas companies, power companies, telegraph companies, telephone companies and water companies.





- (8) Carts, drays, express companies, freight companies, job wagons, omnibuses and stages.
 - (9) Brokers, commission merchants, factors, general agents, mercantile agents, merchants, traders and stockbrokers.
 - (10) Drummers, hawkers, peddlers and solicitors.
 - (11) Insurance analysts, adjusters and managing general agents and producers of insurance within the limitations and under the conditions prescribed in NRS 680B.020.
 - (b) Fix and collect a license tax upon all professions, trades or business within the town not specified in paragraph (a).
 - 2. No license to engage in business as a seller of tangible personal property may be granted unless the applicant for the license presents written evidence that:
 - (a) The Department of Taxation has issued or will issue a permit for this activity, and this evidence clearly identifies the business by name; or
 - (b) Another regulatory agency of the State has issued or will issue a license required for this activity.
- 3. Any license tax levied for the purposes of NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive, constitutes a lien upon the real and personal property of the business upon which the tax was levied until the tax is paid. The lien must be enforced in the same manner as liens for ad valorem taxes on real and personal property. The town board or other governing body of the unincorporated town may delegate the power to enforce such liens to the county fair and recreation board.
- 4. The governing body or the county fair and recreation board may agree with the Department of Taxation for the continuing exchange of information concerning taxpayers.
- 5. The town board or board of county commissioners shall not require a person to obtain a license or pay a license tax on the sole basis that the person is a professional. As used in this subsection, "professional" means a person who:
- (a) Holds a license, certificate, registration, permit or similar type of authorization issued by a regulatory body as defined in NRS 622.060, or who is regulated pursuant to the Nevada Supreme Court Rules; and
- (b) Practices his or her profession for any type of compensation as an employee.
- 6. The town board or board of county commissioners shall not require a person to obtain a license or pay a license tax pursuant to this section for a cannabis establishment, as defined in NRS 678A.095.
- 7. Except as otherwise provided by regulations adopted by the Cannabis Compliance Board pursuant to NRS 678B.645, the town board or board of county commissioners shall not license or





otherwise allow a person to operate a business that allows cannabis, as defined in NRS 678A.085, or cannabis products, as defined in NRS 678A.120, to be consumed on the premises of the business, other than a cannabis consumption lounge, as defined in NRS 678A.087, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 678B of NRS.

Sec. 8. Any ordinance, regulation or rule of a county, city or town which conflicts with the provisions of this act is void and unenforceable.





