

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

Section 1. Chapter 656 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act.

Sec. 2. *The provisions of this chapter do not apply to a person who has been designated by a court or magistrate pursuant to NRS 3.380, 4.400 or 171.198 to operate sound recording equipment to record a proceeding and who confines his or her activities to those authorized by those sections.*

Sec. 3. ~~*1. A certified court reporter who holds a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder shall not record a proceeding described in subparagraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of paragraph (a) of subsection 10 of NRS 656.030 unless another certified court reporter who holds a certificate of registration as a court reporter is present at the proceeding.*~~

~~*2. A certified court reporter who holds only:*~~

~~*(a) A certificate of registration as a legal video recorder shall not engage in the practices described in paragraph (a) of subsection 10 of NRS 656.030; and*~~

~~*(b) A certificate of registration as a court reporter shall not engage in the practices described in paragraph (b) of subsection 10 of NRS 656.030.*~~

~~*3. If a certified court reporter holds both a certificate of registration as a court reporter and a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder, the person shall not perform both functions simultaneously during the same proceeding.*~~

Sec. 4. 1. *Any person who is not a party to a proceeding may request a copy of a transcript or video record media of the proceeding from the certified court reporter or court reporting firm with possession of the transcript or video record media.*

2. *Upon receipt of a request described in subsection 1, the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm shall notify each party to the proceeding or the attorney of each party to the proceeding of the following:*

(a) That a copy of the transcript or video record media of the proceeding is being sought by a third-party requester; and

(b) The name of the third-party requester.

3. *If the request is for a copy of the transcript or video record media:*

(a) Of the testimony of an expert witness, (whether or not an expert who was to produce or report per NRCP 16.1(a)(2)(B)) unless a court order prohibiting the provision of the transcript or video record media to the third-party requester is served on the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm, not later than 60 days after providing the notification described in subsection 2 the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm shall, upon receipt of a reasonable fee prescribed pursuant to subsection 4, provide a copy of the requested transcript or video record media to the third-party requester.

(b) *Other than the testimony of an expert witness, any party to the proceeding may object to the provision of the transcript or video record media, not later than 60 days after receipt of the notification described in subsection 2, by providing written notice to the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm, each party to the proceeding or the attorney of each party and the third-party requester. If a party objects pursuant to this paragraph, the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm shall not provide a copy of the requested transcript or video record media to the third-party requester unless a court order authorizing the provision of the transcript or video record media to the third-party requester is served on the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm and the third-party requester pays a reasonable fee prescribed pursuant to subsection 4.*

4. *The third-party requester must pay to the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm a reasonable fee prescribed by the certified court reporter, video recorder, video recording firm or court reporting firm before the furnishing of any copy of a transcript or video record media which is authorized pursuant to this section.*

5. *The Board shall adopt regulations which address the redaction of confidential information from any transcript or video record media before a copy is provided to a third-party requester.*

6. *As used in this section:*

(a) *“Litigation” means:*

(1) *Any suit at law or in equity; or*

(2) *Any arbitration that is subject to judicial review.*

(b) *“Proceeding” means any hearing or other matter that is conducted or considered during litigation, including, without limitation:*

(1) *Any final decision of an agency that is subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 233B of NRS;*

(2) *Any examination, deposition or other hearing relating to discovery as provided by statute or the Nevada Rules of Civil*

Procedure; and

(3) *Any other matters subject to judicial review.*

Sec. 5. NRS 656.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

656.030 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Board” means the Certified Court Reporters’ Board of Nevada.

2. “Business entity” means any form of business organization, including, without limitation, a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited-liability company or limited-liability partnership. The term does not include a natural person or governmental entity.

3. “Certificate” means a [certified] ~~certificate of registration as a~~ court [reporter’s] ~~reporter or a~~ certificate ~~of registration as a legal video recorder~~ issued under the provisions of this chapter.

4. “Certified court reporter” means a natural person who is technically qualified [and registered] under this chapter to practice court reporting [.] ~~and who holds a certificate of registration as a court reporter or a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder.~~

The term does not include any natural person or business entity that does not hold a certificate for court reporting or a license pursuant to this chapter, including without limitation a person or business entity that records any proceeding using audio, video or both.

5. “Court reporting firm” means a business entity that, for compensation, provides or arranges for the services of a certified court reporter or provides referral services for certified court reporters in this State.

6. “Designated representative of a court reporting firm” means the natural person designated to act as the representative of a court reporting firm pursuant to NRS 656.186.

7. “Distance education program” means a program that offers instruction which is delivered by the Internet in such a manner that the natural person supervising or providing the instruction and the natural person receiving the instruction are separated geographically for a majority of the time during which the instruction is delivered.

8. “License” means a license issued under the provisions of this chapter to conduct business as a court reporting firm.

9. “Licensee” means a business entity to which a license has been issued.

10. “Practice of court reporting” means ~~reporting~~ :

(a) Reporting, and certifying the transcribed notes taken by a certified court reporter while in attendance at a proceeding in this State, by the use of voice writing or any system of manual or mechanical shorthand writing *for*:

~~(a)~~ (1) Grand jury proceedings;

~~(b)~~ (2) Court proceedings, with the exception of proceedings before a federal court;

~~(c)~~ (3) Pretrial examinations, depositions, motions and related proceedings of like character; or

~~(d)~~ (4) Proceedings of any agency if the final decision of the agency with reference thereto is subject to judicial review ~~or~~ ; *or*

~~(b) Video recording in this State by the use of video cameras or any system of recording simultaneous audio and video, a proceeding described in subparagraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of paragraph (a).~~

11. “Stenographic notes” means:

(a) The original manually or mechanically produced notes in shorthand or shorthand writing taken by a certified court reporter while in attendance at a proceeding to report the proceeding; or

(b) The record produced by the use of voice writing by a certified court reporter while in attendance at a proceeding.

12. “Voice writing” means the making of a verbatim record of a proceeding by repeating the words of the speaker into a device that is capable of:

(a) Digitally translating the words into text; or

(b) Making a tape or digital recording of those words.

□ The term includes, without limitation, stenomasking, verbatim reporting and other similar titles.

~~13. “Video record media” means the video record or digital recording taken of a proceeding described in subparagraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of paragraph (a) of subsection 10 by a certified court reporter who holds a certificate as a legal video recorder.~~

Sec. 6. NRS 656.145 is hereby amended to read as follows: 656.145 It is unlawful for any natural person to *engage in the* practice *of* court reporting or to advertise or use any identifying term that may indicate to the public that the natural person is entitled to practice as a court reporter unless the natural person holds a certificate of registration *[as a certified court reporter]* issued by the Board.

Sec. 7. ~~NRS 656.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:~~

~~656.150 1. Each applicant for a certificate must file an application with the Executive Secretary of the Board at least 30 days before the date fixed for examination. The application must be accompanied by the required fee and all information required to complete the application.~~

~~2. No certificate may be issued until the applicant has:~~

~~(a) Passed the examination prescribed by the Board;~~

~~(b) [Passed] *For a certificate of registration as a court reporter, passed one of the examinations described in paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of NRS 656.170; and*~~

~~(c) Paid the fee as provided in NRS 656.220.~~

Sec. 8. ~~NRS 656.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:~~

~~656.160 1. Every person who files an application for an original certificate must personally appear before the Board for an examination and the answering of such questions as may be prepared by the Board to enable it to determine the trustworthiness of the applicant and his or her competency to engage in the practice of court reporting in such a manner as to safeguard the interests of the public.~~

~~2. In determining competency, the Board shall administer an examination to determine whether the applicant has:~~

~~— (a) *For a certificate of registration as a court reporter:*~~

~~(1) A good understanding of the English language, including reading, spelling, vocabulary, and medical and legal terminology; and~~

~~— [(b)] (2) A clear understanding of the obligations owed by a court reporter to the parties in any reported proceedings and the obligations created by the provisions of this chapter and any regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter.~~

~~— (b) *For a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder:*~~

~~— (1) A good understanding of taking and producing video record media of proceedings; and~~

~~— (2) A clear understanding of the obligations owed by a legal video recorder to the parties in any video-recorded proceeding and the obligations created by the provisions of this chapter and any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.~~

Sec. 9. ~~NRS 656.170 is hereby amended to read as follows:~~

~~656.170 1. Examinations must be held not less than twice a year at such times and places as the Board may designate.~~

~~2. No natural person may be admitted to the examination unless the natural person first applies to the Board as required by NRS 656.150. The application must include, without limitation, satisfactory evidence to the Board that the applicant has, at the time of filing his or her application:~~

~~— (a) Satisfied the requirements set forth in subsections 1 to 4, inclusive, of NRS 656.180;~~

~~— (b) *For a certificate of registration as a court reporter:*~~

~~— (1) Received a passing grade on:~~

~~— [(1)] (I) The National Court Reporters Association's examination for registered professional reporters; or~~

~~— [(2)] (II) The National Verbatim Reporters Association's examination for certified verbatim reporters;~~

~~— [(c)] (2) Received one of the following:~~

~~— [(1)] (I) A certificate as a registered professional reporter issued to the applicant by the National Court Reporters Association;~~

~~—[(2)] (II) A certificate as a registered merit reporter issued to the applicant by the National Court Reporters Association;~~

~~—[(3)] (III) A certificate as a certified verbatim reporter issued to the applicant by the National Verbatim Reporters Association; or~~

~~—[(4)] (IV) A valid certificate or license to practice court reporting issued to the applicant by another state if the requirements for certification or licensure in that state are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this State for obtaining a certificate;~~

~~—[(d)] (3) Either:~~

~~—[(1)] (I) At least 1 year of continuous experience within the 5 years immediately preceding the application, in the practice of court reporting or producing verbatim records of meetings and conferences by the use of voice writing or any system of manual or mechanical shorthand writing and transcribing those records; or~~

~~—[(2)] (II) Obtained in the 12 months immediately preceding the application, a certificate of satisfactory completion of a prescribed course of study from a court reporting program that, as determined by the Board, evidences a proficiency substantially equivalent to [subparagraph (1);]~~
~~*sub-subparagraph (I); and*~~

~~—[(e)] (c) Paid the fee for filing an application for an examination set forth in NRS 656.220.~~

~~3. As used in this section, “practice of court reporting” includes reporting by use of voice writing or any system of manual or mechanical shorthand writing, regardless of the state in which the reporting took place.~~

Sec. 10. ~~NRS 656.180 is hereby amended to read as follows: 656.180 An applicant for a certificate of registration [as a certified court reporter] is entitled to a certificate if the applicant:~~

~~1. Is at least 18 years of age;~~

~~2. Is of good moral character;~~

~~3. Has not been convicted of a felony relating to the practice of court reporting;~~

~~4. Has a high school education or its equivalent;~~

~~5. Satisfactorily passes:~~

~~(a) An examination administered by the Board pursuant to NRS 656.160; and~~

~~(b) [One] *For a certificate of registration as a court reporter, one* of the examinations described in paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of NRS 656.170;~~

~~6. Pays the requisite fees; and~~

~~7. Submits all information required to complete an application for a certificate of registration.~~

Sec. 11. ~~NRS 656.185 is hereby amended to read as follows:~~

~~656.185 1. It is unlawful for any business entity to conduct business as a court reporting firm or to advertise or use any identifying term that may indicate to members of the public that the business entity is entitled to conduct such a business without first obtaining a license from the Board.~~

~~2. Each applicant for a license as a court reporting firm must file an application with the Executive Secretary of the Board on a form prescribed by the Board.~~

~~2. The application must:~~

~~(a) Include the federal identification number of the applicant;~~

~~(b) Include the name of the natural person who will be appointed as the designated representative of the court reporting firm and such other identifying information about that natural person as required by the Board;~~

- ~~(c) Be accompanied by the required fee; and~~
~~(d) Include all information required to complete the application.~~
~~4. To obtain a license pursuant to this section, an applicant need not hold a certificate of registration [as a certified court reporter.] issued by the Board.~~

NRS 656.220 Fees; regulations.

1. The fees required by this chapter are ~~fixed by the following schedule~~ prescribed by the Board pursuant to subsection 3:
 - (a) The fee for filing an application for an examination ~~must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$250 and not less than \$90.~~
 - (b) The fee for the original issuance of a certificate ~~must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$250 and not less than \$150.~~
 - (c) For a certificate issued after July 1, 1973, the fee is an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the certificate is issued, except that if the certificate will expire less than 1 year after its issuance, then the fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the certificate is issued. The Board may by regulation provide for the waiver or refund of the initial certificate fee if the certificate is issued less than 45 days before the date on which it will expire.
 - (d) The annual renewal fee for a certificate must be fixed by the Board annually ~~at not more than \$250 and not less than \$150.~~ Every holder of a certificate desiring renewal must pay the annual renewal fee to the Board on or before May 15 of each year.
 - (e) For the renewal of a certificate which was suspended for failure to renew, the fee is an amount equal to all unpaid renewal fees accrued plus a reinstatement fee that must be fixed by the Board annually ~~at not more than \$125 and not less than \$75.~~
 - (f) The fee for the original issuance of a license as a court reporting firm ~~is \$250.~~
 - (g) The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a court reporting firm ~~is \$175.~~
 - (h) The fee for the reinstatement of a license as a court reporting firm is ~~\$175.~~
2. In addition to the fees set forth in subsection 1, the Board may charge and collect a fee for the expedited processing of a request or for any other incidental service it provides. The fee must not exceed the cost incurred by the Board to provide the service.
 3. The Board shall prescribe by regulation reasonable initial fees for the licenses and permits described in this section. The initial fees prescribed by the Commission must be equal to the fees established in this section or prescribed by regulation, as applicable, as such fees existed on the day before the effective date of this act.
 4. After the Board prescribes the initial fees pursuant to subsection 3, the Board may increase or decrease a fee in an amount rounded to the nearest whole dollar that is not less than 90 percent and not more than 125 percent of the current amount.

Sec. 12. ~~NRS 656.250 is hereby amended to read as follows: 656.250 The Board may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any certificate or license if the certified court reporter, including a designated representative of a court reporting firm if he or she holds a certificate, in performing or attempting to perform or pretending to perform any act as a certified court reporter has:~~

~~1. Willfully failed to [take]:~~

~~(a) — *Take* full and accurate stenographic notes of any proceedings; *or*~~

~~(b) — *Provide full and accurate video record media of any proceedings;*~~

~~2. Willfully altered any stenographic notes *or video record media* taken at any proceedings;~~

~~3. Willfully failed accurately to transcribe verbatim any stenographic notes taken at any proceedings;~~

~~4. Willfully altered a transcript of stenographic notes taken at any proceedings;~~

~~5. Affixed his or her signature to any transcript of his or her stenographic notes or certified to the correctness of such a transcript unless the transcript was prepared by the certified court reporter or was prepared under the certified court reporter's immediate supervision;~~

~~6. Demonstrated unworthiness or incompetency to act as a certified court reporter in such a manner as to safeguard the interests of the public;~~

~~7. Professionally associated with or loaned his or her name to another for the illegal practice by another of court reporting, or professionally associated with any natural person or business entity holding itself out in any manner contrary to the provisions of this chapter;~~

~~8. Habitually been intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquor or controlled substances;~~

~~9. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 10, willfully violated any of the provisions of this chapter or the regulations adopted by the Board to enforce this chapter;~~

~~10. Violated any regulation adopted by the Board relating to:~~

~~(a) Unprofessional conduct;~~

~~(b) Agreements for the provision of ongoing services as a certified court reporter or ongoing services which relate to the practice of court reporting;~~

~~(c) The avoidance of a conflict of interest; or~~

~~(d) The performance of the practice of court reporting in a uniform, fair and impartial manner and avoiding the appearance of impropriety;~~

~~11. Failed within a reasonable time to provide information requested by the Board as the result of a formal or informal complaint to the Board, which would indicate a violation of this chapter; or~~

~~12. Failed without excuse to transcribe stenographic notes *or provide video record media* of a proceeding and file or deliver to an ordering party a transcript of the stenographic notes [.] *or video record media*:~~

~~(a) Within the time required by law or agreed to by verbal or written contract;~~

~~(b) Within a reasonable time required for filing the transcript [.] or *providing the video record media*; or~~

~~(c) Within a reasonable time required for delivery of the transcript [.] *or video record media*.~~

NRS 656.300 Practice without certificate and conducting business without license prohibited; penalties.

1. A natural person who has not been issued a certificate or whose certificate has been suspended or revoked shall not engage in the practice of court reporting.

2. A business entity that has not been issued a license or whose license has been suspended or revoked shall not conduct business as a court reporting firm.

3. A natural person who does not hold a certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 656.145 or a business entity that is not licensed pursuant to NRS 656.185 that records a proceeding using video, audio or both shall not transcribe or certify any transcript of a proceeding described in NRS 656.030 (10) or advertise or use any identifying term that may indicate to the public that the natural person or business entity is entitled to practice as a certified court reporter.

~~3.~~ **4.** In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, if the Board determines that a natural person or business entity has committed any act described in this section or NRS 656.145 or 656.185, the Board may:

(a) Issue and serve on the natural person or business entity an order to cease and desist until the natural person or business entity obtains from the Board the proper certificate or license or otherwise demonstrates that the natural person or business entity is no longer in violation of this section. An order to cease and desist must include a telephone number with which to contact the Board.

(b) Issue a citation to a natural person or business entity. A citation issued pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing, describe with particularity the nature of the violation and inform the natural person or business entity of the provisions of this paragraph. Each activity in which the natural person or business entity is engaged constitutes a separate offense for which a separate citation may be issued. To appeal a citation, the natural person or business entity must submit a written request for a hearing to the Board not later than 30 days after the date of issuance of the citation.

(c) Assess against the natural person or business entity an administrative fine as provided in NRS 656.360.

(d) Impose any combination of the penalties set forth in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Sec. 13. ~~NRS 656.310 is hereby amended to read as follows:~~

~~656.310 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, each natural person to whom a valid existing certificate of registration as a [certified] court reporter has been issued under this chapter:~~

~~(a) — Must be designated as a certified court reporter;~~

~~(b) — May, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation “C.C.R.”; and~~

~~(c) — Shall not, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation [“C.C.R.-V.”];~~

~~— (1) “C.C.R.-V.”; or~~

~~—(2) “C.C.R.-L.V.R.”, unless the person also holds an applicable certificate pursuant to subsection 3.~~

~~2. Each natural person to whom a valid existing certificate of registration as a [certified] court reporter has been issued under this chapter and who has only passed the portion of the examination required pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of NRS 656.170 through the use of voice writing:~~

~~(a) Must be designated as a certified court reporter voice writer;~~

~~(b) May, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation “C.C.R.-V.”;~~

~~(c) Shall not, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation [“C.C.R.”];~~

~~—(1) “C.C.R.”; or~~

~~—(2) “C.C.R.-L.V.R.”, unless the person also holds an applicable certificate pursuant to subsection 3; and~~

~~(d) Shall engage in the [practice] the practices described in paragraph (a) of [court reporting] subsection 10 of NRS 656.030 only through the use of voice writing.~~

~~3. Each natural person to whom a valid existing certificate of registration as a legal video recorder has been issued under this chapter:~~

~~(a) Must be designated as a certified court reporter legal video recorder;~~

~~(b) May, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation “C.C.R.-L.V.R.”; and~~

~~(c) Shall not, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation “C.C.R.” or “C.C.R.-V.” unless the person also holds an applicable certificate pursuant to subsection 1 or 2.~~

~~4. No natural person other than the holder of a valid existing certificate of registration under this chapter may use the title or designation of “certified court reporter,” “certified court reporter voice writer,” “certified court reporter legal video recorder,” “C.C.R.” [or “C.C.R.-V.”], “C.C.R.-V.” or “C.C.R.-L.V.R.,” either directly or indirectly, in connection with his or her profession or business.~~

~~[4.] 5. Every certified court reporter shall place the number of the certificate:~~

~~(a) On the cover page and certificate page of all transcripts of proceedings [;] or label placed on any video record media; and~~

~~(b) On all business cards.~~

Sec. 14. NRS 656.335 is hereby amended to read as follows:

~~656.335 A certified court reporter shall retain his or her notes, whether or not transcribed, or his or her video record media, whether or not ordered by any party to the proceeding in which the video record was made, for 8 years if they concern any matter subject to judicial review. These notes or video record media must be kept in a manner which is reasonably secure against theft, tampering or accidental destruction.~~

Sec. 15. NRS 656.345 is hereby amended to read as follows:

~~656.345 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a certified court reporter or licensee shall not alter the record of a proceeding after the transcript of the proceeding has been certified, or alter the original video record media of a proceeding after the video record media has been certified, unless:~~

~~(a) Each party to the proceeding stipulates to the alteration; or~~

~~—(b) The judge or arbiter presiding over the proceeding orders the alteration.~~

~~2. A licensee may, upon receiving a transcript from a certified court reporter for the purposes of reproducing and distributing the transcript, make typographical, clerical or other similar nonsubstantive alterations to the transcript if the licensee notifies the certified court reporter who certified the transcript of the proposed alterations and receives the approval of the certified court reporter for each alteration.~~

NRS 656.350 Criminal penalty. 1. A violation of any provision of this chapter *by a natural person certified or uncertified or business entity licensed or unlicensed* is a misdemeanor.

2. *The Board, or any person designated by the Board, may initiate a complaint for a violation of this chapter before any court of competent jurisdiction and may assist in presenting the facts at any proceeding for a violation of this chapter, and may take the necessary actions to enforce the provisions of this chapter including without limitation an uncertified person or unlicensed entity.*

NRS 656.360 Administrative fine; hearing. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the Board may, after notice and a hearing, as required by law, impose upon a natural person *certified or uncertified* or business entity *licensed or unlicensed* who violates any provision of this chapter or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto an administrative fine of not more than \$5,000 for each violation for which the administrative fine is imposed.

NRS 656.370 Injunctive relief.

1. The Board may maintain in any court of competent jurisdiction an action for an injunction against any natural person *certified or uncertified* or business entity *licensed or unlicensed* who violates any provision of this chapter.

2. Such an injunction:

(a) May be issued without proof of actual damage sustained by any natural person or business entity.

(b) Does not relieve such natural person or business entity from any criminal prosecution for the same violation.

Sec. 16. NRS 3.370 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3.370 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, for his or her services the official reporter or reporter pro tempore is entitled to the following compensation:

(a) For being available to report civil and criminal testimony and proceedings when the court is sitting during traditional business hours on any day except Saturday or Sunday, ~~+\$250+~~ ~~\$300~~ \$395 per day, to be paid by the county as provided in subsection 4.

(b) For being available to report civil and criminal testimony and proceedings when the court is sitting beyond traditional business hours or on Saturday or Sunday:

(1) If the reporter has been available to report for at least 4 hours, ~~+\$35+~~ ~~\$50~~ \$75 per hour for each hour of availability; or

(2) If the reporter has been available to report for fewer than 4 hours, a pro rata amount based on the daily rate set forth in paragraph (a),

□ to be paid by the county as provided in subsection 4.

(c) For transcription:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2), for the original draft and any copy to be delivered:

(I) Within 24 hours after it is requested, ~~+\$8.03+~~ ~~\$9~~ \$10 per page for the original draft and one copy, and ~~+\$3.62+~~ ~~\$3.75~~ per page for each additional copy;

(II) Within 48 hours after it is requested, ~~\$6.01~~ \$8 per page for the original draft and one copy, and ~~\$2.72~~ \$2.80 per page for each additional copy;

(III) Within 4 days after it is requested, ~~\$5.01~~ \$7 per page for the original draft and one copy, and ~~\$2.26~~ \$2.30 per page for each additional copy; or

(IV) More than 4 days after it is requested, ~~\$3.80~~ \$5.50 per page for the original draft and one copy, and ~~\$1.00~~ \$1.50 per page for each additional copy.

(2) For civil litigants who are ordering the original draft and are represented by a nonprofit legal corporation or a program for pro bono legal assistance, for the original draft and any copy to be delivered:

(I) Within 24 hours after it is requested, ~~\$5.50~~ \$7 per page and \$1.10 per page for each additional copy;

(II) Within 48 hours after it is requested, ~~\$4.13~~ \$5 per page and ~~83-cents~~ \$1 per page for each additional copy;

(III) Within 4 days after it is requested, ~~\$3.44~~ \$4 per page and ~~69-cents~~ \$1 per page for each additional copy; or

(IV) More than 4 days after it is requested, ~~\$2.75~~ \$3.50 per page and ~~55-cents~~ \$1 per page for each additional copy.

(3) For any party other than the party ordering the original draft, for the copy of the draft to be delivered:

(I) Within 24 hours after it is requested, ~~\$1.10~~ \$1.50 per page;

(II) Within 48 hours after it is requested, ~~83-cents~~ \$1 per page;

(III) Within 4 days after it is requested, ~~69-cents~~ \$1 per page; or

(IV) More than 4 days after it is requested, ~~55-cents~~ \$1 per page.

(d) For reporting all civil matters, in addition to the compensation provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), \$40 for each hour or fraction thereof actually spent, to be taxed as costs pursuant to subsection 5.

(e) For providing an instantaneous translation of testimony into English which appears on a computer that is located at a table in the courtroom where the attorney who requested the translation is seated:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, in all criminal matters in which a party requests such a translation, in addition to the compensation provided pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b), ~~\$140~~ \$300 for the first day and ~~\$90~~ \$200 per day for each subsequent day from the party who makes the request. This additional compensation must be paid by the county as provided pursuant to subsection 4 only if the court issues an order granting the translation service to the prosecuting attorney or to an indigent defendant who is represented by a county or state public defender.

(2) In all civil matters in which a party requests such a translation, in addition to the compensation provided pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b) and (d), ~~\$140~~ \$300 for the first day and ~~\$90~~ \$200 per day for each subsequent day, to be paid by the party who requests the translation.

(f) For providing a diskette containing testimony prepared from a translation provided pursuant to paragraph (e):

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, in all criminal matters in which a party requests the diskette and the reporter agrees to provide the diskette, in addition to the compensation provided pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b) and (e), \$1.50 per page of the translation contained on the diskette from the party who makes the request. This additional compensation must be paid by the county as provided pursuant to subsection 4 only if the court issues an order granting the diskette to the prosecuting attorney or to an indigent defendant who is represented by a county or state public defender.

(2) In all civil matters in which a party requests the diskette and the reporter agrees to provide the diskette, in addition to the compensation provided pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (e), \$1.50 per page of the translation contained on the diskette, to be paid by the party who requests the diskette.

2. For the purposes of subsection 1, a page is a sheet of paper 8 1/2 by 11 inches and does not include a condensed transcript. The left margin must not be more than 1 ~~1/2~~ 3/4 inches from the left edge of the paper. The right margin must not be more than three-fourths of an inch from the right edge of the paper. Each sheet must be numbered on the left margin and must contain at least ~~24~~ 25 lines of type. The first line of each question and of each answer may be indented not more than five spaces from the left margin. The first line of any paragraph or other material may be indented not more than 10 spaces from the left margin. There must not be more than one space between words or more than two spaces between sentences. The type size must not be ~~larger~~ less than 9 characters per inch and not more than 10 characters per inch. The lines of type may be double spaced or one and one-half spaced.

3. If the court determines that the services of more than one reporter are necessary to deliver transcripts on a daily basis in a criminal proceeding, each reporter is entitled to receive:

(a) The compensation set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 1 and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (e) of subsection 1, as appropriate; and

(b) Compensation of ~~\$7.50~~ \$10 per page for the original draft and one copy, and ~~\$2~~ \$3 per page for each additional copy for transcribing a proceeding of which the transcripts are ordered by the court to be delivered on or before the start of the next day the court is scheduled to conduct business.

4. The compensation specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 1, the compensation for transcripts in criminal cases ordered by the court to be made, the compensation for transcripts in civil cases ordered by the court pursuant to NRS 12.015, the compensation for transcripts for parents or guardians or attorneys of parents or guardians who receive transcripts pursuant to NRS 432B.459, the compensation in criminal cases that is ordered by the court pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (e) and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (f) of subsection 1 and the

compensation specified in subsection 3 must be paid out of the county treasury upon the order of the court. When there is no official reporter in attendance and a reporter pro tempore is appointed, his or her reasonable expenses for traveling and detention must be fixed and allowed by the court and paid in the same manner. The respective district judges may, with the approval of the respective board or boards of county commissioners within the judicial district, fix a monthly salary to be paid to the official reporter in lieu of per diem. The salary, and also actual traveling expenses in cases where the reporter acts in more than one county, must be prorated by the judge on the basis of time consumed by work in the respective counties and must be paid out of the respective county treasuries upon the order of the court.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, in civil cases, the compensation prescribed in paragraph (d) of subsection 1 and for transcripts ordered by the court to be made must be paid by the parties in equal proportions, and either party may, at the party's option, pay the entire compensation. In either case, all amounts so paid by the party to whom costs are awarded must be taxed as costs in the case. The compensation for transcripts and copies ordered by the parties must be paid by the party ordering them. No reporter may be required to perform any service in a civil case until his or her compensation has been paid to him or her.

6. Where a transcript is ordered by the court or by any party, the compensation for the transcript must be paid to the reporter before the furnishing of the transcript.

NEW SECTION NRS 3.380 Sound recording equipment: Installation; operation; transcription of recording; use of transcript; provision by party of certified court reporter; effect.

1. The judge or judges of any district court may, with the approval of the board of county commissioners of any one or more of the counties comprising such district, in addition to the appointment of a court reporter as in this chapter provided, enter an order for the installation of sound recording equipment for use in any of the instances recited in [NRS 3.320](#), for the recording of any civil and criminal proceedings, testimony, objections, rulings, exceptions, arraignments, pleas, sentences, statements and remarks made by the district attorney or judge, oral instructions given by the judge and any other proceedings occurring in civil or criminal actions or proceedings, or special proceedings whenever and wherever and to the same extent as any of such proceedings have heretofore under existing statutes been recorded by the official reporter or any special reporter or any reporter pro tempore appointed by the court.

2. For the purpose of operating such sound recording equipment, the court or judge may appoint or designate the official reporter or a special reporter or reporter pro tempore or the county clerk or clerk of the court or deputy clerk. The person so operating such sound recording equipment shall subscribe to an oath that he or she will well and truly operate the equipment so as to record all of the matters and proceedings.

3. The court may then designate the person operating such equipment or any other competent person to listen to the recording and to transcribe the recording into written text. The person who:

(a) Transcribes the recording shall subscribe to an oath that he or she has truly and correctly transcribed the proceedings as recorded.

(b) Operates the sound recording equipment as described in subsection 2 shall:

(1) Subscribe to an oath that the sound recording is a true and accurate recording of the proceedings; and

(2) In the event of an error, malfunction or other problem relating to the sound recording equipment or the sound recording, report that error, malfunction or problem to the court.

4. The transcript may be used for all purposes for which transcripts have heretofore been received and accepted under then existing statutes, including transcripts of testimony and transcripts of proceedings as constituting bills of exceptions or part of the bill of exceptions on appeals in all criminal cases and transcripts of the evidence or proceedings as constituting the record on appeal in civil cases and including transcripts of preliminary hearings before justices of the peace and other committing magistrates, and are subject to correction in the same manner as transcripts under existing statutes.

5. If a proceeding is recorded and a transcript is requested, a copy of the sound recording must, if requested, be provided with the transcript. The cost for providing the sound recording must not exceed the actual cost of production and must be paid by the party who requests the sound recording.

6. In civil and criminal cases when the court has ordered the use of such sound recording equipment, any party to the action, at the party's own expense, may provide a certified court reporter to make a record of and transcribe all the matters of the proceeding. In such a case, the record prepared by ~~sound recording~~ the certified court reporter is the official record of the proceedings, ~~unless it fails or is incomplete because of equipment or operational failure, in which case the record prepared by the certified court reporter shall be deemed, for all purposes, the official record of the proceedings.~~

Sec. 17. 1. ~~Notwithstanding the amendatory provisions of this act:~~

~~(a) — A natural person who, on or before December 31, 2025, is engaged in video recording, as described in subsection 10 of NRS 656.030, as amended by section 5 of this act, may continue to engage in such video recording without obtaining a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder issued pursuant to chapter 656 of NRS until July 1, 2026, or such other date as the Board may prescribe by regulation.~~

~~(b) — A business entity that, on or before December 31, 2025, provides or arranges for the services of a person engaged in video recording, as described in subsection 10 of NRS 656.030, as amended by section 5 of this act, or provides referral services for persons engaged in such video recording may continue to engage in those activities without a license issued pursuant to chapter 656 of NRS until July 1, 2026, or such other date as the Board may prescribe by regulation.~~

~~2. As used in this section, "Board" means the Certified Court Reporters' Board of Nevada.~~

Sec. 18. 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.

2. Sections 1 to 17, inclusive, of this act become effective:

(a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and

(b) On January 1, 2026, for all other purposes.