

STATE OF NEVADA CERTIFIED COURT REPORTERS BOARD

Senate Bill 191 – Senator Daly  
Proposed Amendments made by the Board  
As of 2/19/25

*Note: No amendments made to Sections 1, 2, 4, 11, 14, 17 and 18 in Senate Bill 191.*

EXPLANATION – Matter in *blue italics* is new material; and matter between ~~[red brackets with single strikethrough]~~ is material to be omitted.

**SECTION 3 of Senate Bill 191**

1. *A certified court reporter shall not engage in the practices described in subsection 18 of NRS 656.030.*
2. *A legal video recorder shall not engage in the practices described in subsection 15 of NRS 656.030.*
3. *A legal video recorder shall not record a proceeding as described in paragraphs (c) and (d), inclusive, of subsection 15 of NRS 656.030 unless a certified court reporter is present at the proceeding.*
4. *If a certified court reporter also holds a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder, the person shall not perform both functions simultaneously during the same proceeding.*

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**NRS 656.010 Short title.** This chapter is known and may be cited as the Nevada Certified Court Reporters', *Legal Video Recorders*', and Licensed Court Reporting *and Video Recording* Firms' Law.

**NRS 656.020 Legislative declaration.**

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Legislature to:
  - (a) Encourage proficiency in the practice of court reporting *and legal video recording* as a professions;
  - (b) Promote efficiency in court ~~[and general]~~ reporting *and legal video recording*; and
  - (c) Extend to the courts and public the protection afforded by ~~[a]~~ standardized professions by establishing ~~[a]~~ standards of competency for those engaged in ~~[it]~~ *them*.
2. The practice of court reporting *and legal video recording* in the State of Nevada ~~[is]~~ *are* declared to affect the public health, safety and welfare and ~~[is]~~ *are* subject to regulation and control in the public interest.

**SECTION 5 of Senate Bill 191**

**NRS 656.030 Definitions.** 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. "*Certified Court Reporter* Certificate" means a certified court reporter's certificate 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]~~ *certified by the Board in this State to provide the services of court reporting using a stenographic machine or voice writing software.*

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 *certified by the Board* 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. “*Legal Video Recorder Certificate*” means a legal video recorder’s certificate issued under the provisions of this chapter.

8. “*Legal Video Recorder*” means a natural person who is certified by the Board in this State to provide the services of legal video recording.

9. “*Legal video recording firm*” means a business entity that, for compensation, provides or arranges for the services of a legal video recorder or provides referral services for legal video recorders certified by the Board in this State.

10. “*Designated representative of a legal video recording firm*” means the natural person designated to act as the representative of a legal video recording firm pursuant to [NRS 656.191](#).

~~[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]~~ 11. “*Court Reporting Firm License*” means a license issued under the provisions of this chapter to conduct business as a court reporting firm.

~~[9]~~ 12. “*Court Reporting Firm Licensee*” means a business entity to which a license has been issued.

13. “*Legal Video Recording Firm License*” means a license issued under the provisions of this chapter to conduct business as a legal video recording firm.

14. “*Legal Video Recording Firm Licensee*” means a business entity to which a legal video recording firm license has been issued.

~~[10]~~ 15. “Practice of court reporting” means reporting, in this State, by the use of voice writing or any system of manual or mechanical shorthand writing, *and producing a certified transcript of a reported proceeding, if requested:*

- (a) Grand jury proceedings;
- (b) Court proceedings, with the exception of proceedings before a federal court;
- (c) Pretrial examinations, depositions, motions and related proceedings of like character; or
- (d) Proceedings of any agency if the final decision of the agency with reference thereto is subject to judicial review.

~~[11]~~ 16. “Stenographic notes” means:

(a) The original *electronic*, manually or mechanically produced notes in shorthand or shorthand writing taken by a certified court reporter *using a stenographic machine and computerized software* while in attendance at a proceeding to report the proceeding; or

(b) The *spoken* record produced by the use of *a certified court reporter and voice writing software* by a certified *verbatim* ~~[court]~~ reporter while in attendance at a proceeding.

~~[12]~~ 17. “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)–D]~~ digitally translating the words into text. ~~[; ¶]~~

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

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

18. “Practice of legal video recording” means video recording, in this State, by the use of video cameras or any system of recording simultaneous audio and video or audio only, a proceeding described in subparagraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, of subsection 15.

19. “Video record media” means the video record or digital recording taken of a proceeding described in subparagraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, of subsection 15 by a legal video recorder while in attendance at a proceeding.

20. “Deposition Officer” means a certified court reporter.

## **CERTIFIED COURT REPORTERS’ BOARD OF NEVADA**

**NRS 656.050 Appointment and qualifications of members.** The members of the Board must be appointed by the Governor as follows:

1. One member of the Board must be an active member of the State Bar of Nevada.

2. ~~[Three]~~ Two members of the Board must be holders of certified court reporter certificates and must have been actively engaged as certified court reporters within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding their appointment.

3. One member of the Board must be:

(a) A legal video recorder who must have been actively engaged as a legal video recorder within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment; or

(b) If no legal video recorder applies for this position, then said member can be a holder of a certified court reporter certificate who has been actively engaged as a certified court reporter within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment.

~~[3]~~ 4. One member of the Board must be a representative of the general public. This member must not be:

(a) A certified court reporter;

(b) A legal video recorder;

- (c) A designated representative of a court reporting firm;
- (d) A designated representative of a legal video recording firm; or

~~[(b)]~~ (e) The spouse or the parent or child, by blood, marriage or adoption, of a certified court reporter, legal video recorder, designated representative of a court reporting firm or designated representative of a legal video recording firm.

**NRS 656.140 Authority of Board to aid profession.** The Board may aid in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the practice of court reporting and legal video recording, including but not limited to all matters that may advance the professional interests of certified court reporters, legal video recorders ~~[and licensees]~~, court reporting firms and legal video recording firms and such matters as concern their relations with the public.

## **CERTIFICATES; LICENSES; FEES**

### ***SECTION 6 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.145 Court reporters:** Unlawful to practice without certified court reporter certificate.

1. It is unlawful for any natural person to practice 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.

2. *It is unlawful for Notaries Public, legal video recorders, digital recorders, transcribers or any natural person who does not hold a certificate of registration as a certified court reporter issued by the Board to practice court reporting, to administer oaths to a witness or to advertise or use any identifying term that may indicate to the public that said Notaries Public, legal video recorders, digital recorders, transcribers or natural person is entitled to practice as a certified court reporter in any legal proceeding subject to judicial review, as defined in NRS 656.030(15)(c) and 656.030(15)(d).*

### ***SECTION 7 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.150 Court reporters: Application for *certified court reporter* certificate; passage of examination and payment of fee required for issuance.**

1. Each applicant for a *certified court reporter* 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 *certified court reporter* certificate may be issued until the applicant has:

- (a) Passed the examination prescribed by the Board;
- (b) 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](#).

***NRS 656.151 Legal video recorders: Unlawful to practice without legal video recorder certificate.*** *It is unlawful for any natural person to practice legal video recording or to advertise or use any identifying term that may indicate to the public that the natural person is entitled to practice as a legal video recorder unless the natural person holds a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder issued by the Board.*

***NRS 656.152 Legal Video Recorders: Application for legal video recorder certificate; passage of examination and payment of fee required for issuance.***

*1. Each applicant for a legal video recorder 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; and*

*(b) Paid the fee as provided in NRS 656.220.*

### ***SECTION 8 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.160 Court reporters: Examination of applicant.**

1. Every person who files an application for an original *certified court reporter* 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) A good understanding of the English language, including reading, spelling, vocabulary, and medical and legal terminology; and

(b) 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.

### ***SECTION 9 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.170 Court reporters: Frequency and location of examination; documentary evidence of qualifications required for admission to examination.**

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) Received a passing grade on:

(1) The National Court Reporters Association's examination for a ~~[f]~~Registered ~~[p]~~Professional ~~[f]~~Reporter~~[s]~~, *Registered Merit Reporter or Certified Realtime Reporter*; or

(2) The National Verbatim Reporters Association's examination for a ~~[e]~~Certified ~~[v]~~Verbatim ~~[f]~~Reporter~~[s]~~;

(c) Received one of the following:

(1) An *active* certificate as a ~~[f]~~Registered ~~[p]~~Professional ~~[f]~~Reporter, *Registered Merit Reporter or Certified Realtime Reporter* issued to the applicant by the National Court Reporters Association; or

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

~~[(3)]~~ (2) An *active* certificate as a ~~[e]~~Certified ~~[v]~~Verbatim ~~[f]~~Reporter issued to the applicant by the National Verbatim Reporters Association; or

~~[(4) 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) Either:]~~

*(3) An applicant must have at the time of application:*

~~[(1+)]~~ (a) 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)]~~ (b) 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+)]~~ (a).~~[: and]~~

~~[(e) 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.

## ***SECTION 10 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.180 Court reporters: Qualifications of applicant.** An applicant for a certificate of registration as a *certified court reporter* is entitled to a certified court reporter 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 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 *as a certified court reporter*.

***NRS 656.181 Legal video recorders: Examination of applicant.***

*1. Every person who files an application for an original legal video recorder 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 legal video recording 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) A good understanding of taking and producing video record media of proceedings; and*
- (b) 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.*

*NRS 656.182 Legal video recorders: Frequency and location of examination; documentary evidence of qualifications required for admission to examination.*

*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 656.183. 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 656.183;*
- (b) Either:*
  - (1) At least 1 year of continuous experience within the 5 years immediately preceding the application, in the practice of legal video recording of proceedings, meetings and conferences; or*
  - (2) Obtained in the 12 months immediately preceding the application, a certificate of satisfactory completion of a prescribed course of study from a legal video recorder program that, as determined by the Board, evidences a proficiency substantially equivalent to subparagraph (1); and*
- (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 legal video recording" includes video recording by the use of video cameras or any system of recording simultaneous audio and video or audio only, regardless of the state in which the recording took place.*

*NRS 656.183 Legal video recorders: Qualifications of applicant. An applicant for a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder is entitled to a legal video recorder 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 legal video recording;*
4. *Has a high school education or its equivalent;*
5. *Satisfactorily passes an examination administered by the Board pursuant to NRS 656.181;*
6. *Pays the requisite fees; and*
7. *Submits all information required to complete an application for a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder.*

**NRS 656.186 Court reporting firm: Qualifications and appointment of designated representative; regulations.**

1. Each court reporting firm shall appoint one natural person affiliated with the court reporting firm to act as the designated representative for the firm. The natural person so appointed must:
  - (a) Hold a *certified court reporter* certificate; or
  - (b) Pass an examination administered by the Board pursuant to subsection 2.
2. The Board shall administer an examination to determine whether a designated representative of a court reporting firm understands:
  - (a) The ethics and professionalism required for the practice of court reporting; and
  - (b) The obligations owed by a certified court reporter to the parties in any reported proceedings and the obligations created by the provisions of this chapter and any regulation adopted thereto.
3. The Board may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this section and to establish additional subject areas to be included in the examination administered by the Board pursuant to this section.

**NRS 656.187 Court reporting firm: Expiration and renewal of license; continuing education or training; reinstatement of expired license; regulations.**

1. A license as a court reporting firm expires on June 30 of each year and may be renewed if, before that date, the licensee submits to the Board:
  - (a) An application for renewal on a form prescribed by the Board;
  - (b) If the designated representative of a court reporting firm does not hold a *certified court reporter* certificate, evidence that the designated representative of the court reporting firm has completed the requirements for continuing education established by the Board;
  - (c) The required fee for renewal; and
  - (d) All information required to complete the renewal.



2. The Board shall adopt regulations requiring a designated representative of a court reporting firm who does not hold a *certified court reporter* certificate to participate in continuing education or training as a condition to the renewal or reinstatement of a license of a licensee. If a designated representative of a court reporting firm fails to comply with such requirements, the Board may suspend or revoke the license of the licensee.

3. A license that expires pursuant to the provisions of this section may be reinstated if the applicant:

- (a) Complies with the provisions of subsection 1; and
- (b) Submits to the Board the required fee for reinstatement.

***NRS 656.190 Legal video recording firm: Unlawful to practice without license; application.***

1. *It is unlawful for any business entity to conduct business as a legal video recording 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 legal video recording firm must file an application with the Executive Secretary of the Board on a form prescribed by the Board.*

3. *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 legal video recording 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 legal video recorder.*

***NRS 656.191 Legal video recording firm: Qualifications and appointment of designated representative; regulations.***

1. *Each legal video recording firm shall appoint one natural person affiliated with the legal video recording firm to act as the designated representative for the firm. The natural person so appointed must:*

- (a) *Hold a legal video recorder certificate; or*
- (b) *Pass an examination administered by the Board pursuant to subsection 2.*

2. *The Board shall administer an examination to determine whether a designated representative of a legal video recording firm understands:*

- (a) *The ethics and professionalism required for the practice of legal video recording; and*

*(b) The obligations owed by a legal video recorder to the parties in any recorded proceedings and the obligations created by the provisions of this chapter and any regulation adopted thereto.*

*3. The Board may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this section and to establish additional subject areas to be included in the examination administered by the Board pursuant to this section.*

**NRS 656.192 Legal video recording firm: Expiration and renewal of license; continuing education or training; reinstatement of expired license; regulations.**

*1. A license as a legal video recording firm expires on June 30 of each year and may be renewed if, before that date, the licensee submits to the Board:*

*(a) An application for renewal on a form prescribed by the Board;*

*(b) If the designated representative of a legal video recording firm does not hold a legal video recorder certificate, evidence that the designated representative of the legal video recording firm has completed the requirements for continuing education established by the Board;*

*(c) The required fee for renewal; and*

*(d) All information required to complete the renewal.*

*2. The Board shall adopt regulations requiring a designated representative of a legal video recording firm who does not hold a legal video recorder certificate to participate in continuing education or training as a condition to the renewal or reinstatement of a license of a licensee. If a designated representative of a legal video recording firm fails to comply with such requirements, the Board may suspend or revoke the license of the licensee.*

*3. A license that expires pursuant to the provisions of this section may be reinstated if the applicant:*

*(a) Complies with the provisions of subsection 1; and*

*(b) Submits to the Board the required fee for reinstatement.*

**NRS 656.200 Court reporters: Renewal of *certified court reporter* certificate; continuing education or training; suspension of *certified court reporter* certificate for failure to submit information or renewal fee; reinstatement or renewal of suspended *certified court reporter* certificate; regulations.**

*1. To renew a certificate of registration as a *certified court reporter*, a certified court reporter must:*

*(a) Apply to the Board for renewal;*

*(b) Pay the annual renewal fee prescribed by the Board;*

*(c) Submit evidence to the Board of completion of the requirements for continuing education established by the Board; and*

*(d) Submit all information required to complete the renewal.*

*2. The Board shall adopt regulations requiring certified court reporters to participate in continuing education or training as a prerequisite to the renewal or restoration of a *certified court reporter* certificate. If a*

certified court reporter fails to comply with the requirements, the Board may suspend or revoke his or her *certified court reporter* certificate.

3. The failure of any certified court reporter to submit all information required to complete the renewal or pay in advance the annual renewal fee which may be fixed by the Board as necessary to defray the expense of administering the provisions of this chapter results in the suspension of the reporter's right to engage in the practice of court reporting. The suspension must not be terminated until all required information has been submitted and all delinquent fees have been paid.

4. A certified court reporter whose certificate of registration *as a certified court reporter* has been suspended because of failure to submit all required information or pay the renewal fee:

(a) May within 2 years thereafter have the *certified court reporter* certificate reinstated without examination upon submission of all required information and payment of the fees set forth in paragraph (e) of subsection 1 of [NRS 656.220](#).

(b) While he or she was on active military duty or in training before induction, may have the *certified court reporter* certificate renewed without payment of any fee if he or she files an application for renewal, an affidavit of such service with the Board within 2 years after the termination of the service and all information required to complete the renewal.

***NRS 656.201 Legal video recorders: Renewal of legal video recorder certificate; continuing education or training; suspension of legal video recorder certificate for failure to submit information or renewal fee; reinstatement or renewal of suspended legal video recorder certificate; regulations.***

1. *To renew a certificate of registration as a legal video recorder, a legal video recorder must:*

(a) *Apply to the Board for renewal;*

(b) *Pay the annual renewal fee prescribed by the Board;*

(c) *Submit evidence to the Board of completion of the requirements for continuing education established by the Board; and*

(d) *Submit all information required to complete the renewal.*

2. *The Board shall adopt regulations requiring legal video recorders to participate in continuing education or training as a prerequisite to the renewal or restoration of a legal video recorder certificate. If a legal video recorder fails to comply with the requirements, the Board may suspend or revoke his or her legal video recorder certificate.*

3. *The failure of any legal video recorder to submit all information required to complete the renewal or pay in advance the annual renewal fee which may be fixed by the Board as necessary to defray the expense of administering the provisions of this chapter results in the suspension of the legal video recorder's right to engage in the practice of legal video recording. The suspension must not be terminated until all required information has been submitted and all delinquent fees have been paid.*

4. *A legal video recorder whose certificate of registration as a legal video recorder has been suspended because of failure to submit all required information or pay the renewal fee:*

*(a) May within 2 years thereafter have the legal video recorder certificate reinstated without examination upon submission of all required information and payment of the fees set forth in paragraph (e) of subsection 1 of NRS 656.220.*

*(b) While he or she was on active military duty or in training before induction, may have the legal video recorder certificate renewed without payment of any fee if he or she files an application for renewal, an affidavit of such service with the Board within 2 years after the termination of the service and all information required to complete the renewal.*

**NRS 656.205 Continuing education programs developed and conducted by Board;** reasonable fee; Board prohibited from refusing to renew or restore certificate or license for failure to attend program developed and conducted by Board.

1. The Board may:

(a) Develop and conduct programs of continuing education relating to the practice of court reporting *and legal video recording*.

(b) Charge and collect a reasonable fee from persons who attend such ~~a~~-programs.

2. The Board shall not refuse to renew or restore the:

(a) Certificate of a certified court reporter *or legal video recorder* who does not attend such a program but who otherwise complies with the requirements for continuing education prescribed by the Board; or

(b) License of a ~~[licensee]~~ *court reporting firm or legal video recording firm* whose designated representative does not attend such a program but who otherwise complies with the requirements for continuing education prescribed by the Board.

**NRS 656.220 Fees; regulations.**

1. The fees required by this chapter are *prescribed by the Board pursuant to subsection 3* ~~[fixed by the following schedule]:~~

(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 *as a certified court reporter or legal video recorder*. ~~[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 *as a certified court reporter or legal video recorder* must be fixed by the Board annually ~~[at not more than \$250 and not less than \$150]~~. Every holder of a certificate *as a*

*certified court reporter or legal video recorder* 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 *as a certified court reporter or legal video recorder* 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 *or legal video recording firm* [~~is \$250~~].

(g) The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a court reporting firm *or legal video recording firm* [, [~~is \$175~~].

(h) The fee for the reinstatement of a license as a court reporting firm *or legal video recording 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 certificates and licenses described in this section. The initial fees prescribed by the Board 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.*

## **DISCIPLINARY AND OTHER ACTIONS**

**NRS 656.240 Grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of certificate or license:** False representation; contempt of court; conviction of certain crimes. The Board may refuse to issue or to renew or may suspend or revoke any certificate or license for any one or a combination of the following causes:

1. If the applicant, certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, court reporting firm or* [~~licensee~~] *legal video recording firm* has by false representation obtained or sought to obtain a certificate or license for himself, herself or itself or any other natural person or business entity.

2. If the applicant, certified court reporter, *legal video recorder*, [~~or~~] designated representative of a court reporting firm *or designated representative of a legal video recording firm* has been found in contempt of court, arising out of the conduct of the applicant, *certified* court reporter, *legal video recorder* or designated representative in performing or attempting to perform any act as a certified court reporter *or legal video recorder*.

3. If the applicant, certified court reporter, *legal video recorder*, [~~or~~] designated representative of a court reporting firm *or designated representative of a legal video recording firm* has been convicted of a crime related to the qualifications, functions and responsibilities of a certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, court reporting firm or* [~~licensee~~] *legal video recording firm*.

4. If the applicant, certified court reporter, *legal video recorder*, [✕] designated representative of a court reporting firm *or designated representative of a legal video recording firm* has been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude.

The judgment of conviction or a certified copy of the judgment is conclusive evidence of conviction of an offense.

## ***SECTION 12 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.250** *Court reporters and court reporting firms:* Grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of *certified court reporter* certificate or *court reporting firm* license: Additional grounds. The Board may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any *certified court reporter* certificate or *court reporting firm* license if the certified court reporter, including a designated representative of a court reporting firm if he or she holds a *certified court reporter* certificate, in performing or attempting to perform or pretending to perform any act as a certified court reporter has:

1. Willfully failed to take full and accurate stenographic notes of any proceedings;
2. Willfully altered any stenographic notes 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 of a proceeding and file or deliver to an ordering party a transcript of the stenographic notes:

- (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
- (c) Within a reasonable time required for delivery of the transcript.

***NRS 656.251 Legal video recorders and legal video recording firms: Grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of legal video recorder certificate or legal video recording firm license: Additional grounds. The Board may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any legal video recorder certificate or legal video recording firm license if the legal video recorder, including a designated representative of a legal video recording firm if he or she holds a legal video recorder certificate, in performing or attempting to perform or pretending to perform any act as a legal video recorder has:***

- 1. *Willfully failed to provide full and accurate video record media of any proceedings;*
- 2. *Willfully altered any video record media of any proceedings;*
- 3. *Affixed his or her signature to any certificate of authenticity of his or her video record media or certified to the correctness of such a video record media unless the recording was taken by the legal video recorder;*
- 4. *Demonstrated unworthiness or incompetency to act as a legal video recorder in such a manner as to safeguard the interests of the public;*
- 5. *Professionally associated with or loaned his or her name to another for the illegal practice by another of legal video recording, or professionally associated with any natural person or business entity holding itself out in any manner contrary to the provisions of this chapter;*
- 6. *Habitually been intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquor or controlled substances;*
- 7. *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, willfully violated any of the provisions of this chapter or the regulations adopted by the Board to enforce this chapter;*
- 8. *Violated any regulation adopted by the Board relating to:*
  - (a) *Unprofessional conduct;*
  - (b) *Agreements for the provision of ongoing services as a legal video recorder or ongoing services which relate to the practice of legal video recording;*
  - (c) *The avoidance of a conflict of interest; or*
  - (d) *The performance of the practice of legal video recording in a uniform, fair and impartial manner and avoiding the appearance of impropriety;*
- 9. *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*



10. *Failed without excuse to provide video record media of a proceeding and file or deliver to an ordering party 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 providing the video record media; or*
- (c) *Within a reasonable time required for delivery of the video record media.*

**NRS 656.253 Denial, suspension or revocation of certificate or license.** The Board may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke a certificate or license if, after notice and a hearing as required by law, the Board determines that the certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, court reporting firm* or ~~[licensee]~~ *legal video recording firm* has committed any of the acts set forth in [NRS 656.240](#), ~~or~~ [656.250](#) or 656.251.

**NRS 656.257 Probation; administrative fine.** In addition to or in lieu of suspending, revoking or refusing to issue or renew the certificate of a certified court reporter *or legal video recorder* or the license of a court reporting firm *or legal video recording firm* pursuant to [NRS 656.240](#), [656.250](#), 656.251 or [656.253](#), the Board may, by a majority vote:

- 1. Place the certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, court reporting firm* or ~~[licensee]~~ *legal video recording firm* on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year; or
- 2. Impose an administrative fine against the certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, court reporting firm* or ~~[licensee]~~ *legal video recording firm* as provided in [NRS 656.360](#).

**NRS 656.260 *Court reporting firm, legal video recording firm, [Licensee-or]-certified court reporter or legal video recorder* required to notify Board of change of name or address; court reporting firm or legal video recording firm required to report certain changes to Board; penalty.**

- 1. A ~~[licensee or]~~ *court reporting firm, legal video recording firm*, certified court reporter *or legal video recorder* shall notify the Chair or Executive Secretary of the Board in writing within 30 days after a change in name or address.
- 2. A ~~[licensee]~~ *court reporting firm or legal video recording firm* shall report any change of:
  - (a) Ownership or corporate officers of a court reporting firm *or legal video recording firm*; and
  - (b) The designated representative of the court reporting firm *or legal video recording firm* must be reported to the Chair or Executive Secretary within 30 days after the change.
- 3. The Board may suspend or revoke a license or certificate if the *court reporting firm, legal video recording firm, [Licensee-or]* certified court reporter *or legal video recorder* fails ~~[se]~~ to notify the Board.

**NRS 656.270 Suspension of license or certificate for mental illness; conditions for resumption of business or practice.** The entry of a decree by a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the mental illness of any natural person who is a certified court reporter, *legal video recorder* or a designated

representative of a court reporting firm *or legal video recording firm* licensed under this chapter operates as a suspension of the certificate or license. Such a natural person may resume his or her business or practice only upon a finding by the Board that the natural person has been determined to be recovered from mental illness by a court of competent jurisdiction and upon the Board's recommendation that the certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, designated representative of a court reporting firm* or ~~[licensee]~~ *designated representative of a legal video recording firm* be permitted to resume his or her business or practice.

#### **NRS 656.280 Investigations; procedure upon refusal to issue certificate or license.**

1. The Board may upon its own motion and shall upon the verified complaint in writing of any natural person or business entity setting forth facts which if proven would constitute grounds for refusal, suspension or revocation of a certificate or license or other disciplinary action as set forth in [NRS 656.240](#) to [656.300](#), inclusive, investigate the actions of a current or former certified court reporter, *legal video recorder, designated representative of a court reporting firm* or ~~[licensee]~~ *designated representative of a legal video recording firm*, including a natural person who or business entity that applies for, or holds or represents that he or she or the business entity holds a license or certificate.

2. The Board shall, before refusing to issue any license or certificate, notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal. The notice must be served by delivery personally to the applicant or by mailing by registered or certified mail to the last known place of business of the applicant.

3. The time set in the notice must not be less than 10 nor more than 30 days after delivery or mailing.

4. The Board may continue the hearing from time to time.

#### **NRS 656.300 ~~[Practice without certificate and conducting business without license prohibited; penalties.]~~ *Unlawful to engage in certain conduct without a certificate or license or without complying with certain provisions of chapter; power of Board to file complaint with court and assist in prosecution of violation; prosecution by District Attorney or Attorney General.***

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.]~~ *It is unlawful for any natural person, limited-liability company, partnership, association or corporation to engage in the business of, act in the capacity of, advertise or assume to act as, a:*

*(a) Certified Court Reporter, Legal Video Recorder, Court Reporting Firm or Legal Video Recording Firm of any kind within the State of Nevada without first obtaining the appropriate certificate or license from the Board as provided for in this chapter;*

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 or *legal video recording firm*.

3. 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](#), 656.151, ~~[or]~~ [656.185](#) or 656.190, 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).

*4. The Board may refer a complaint for a violation of this section before any court of competent jurisdiction and may assist in presenting the law or facts upon any trial for a violation of this section.*

*5. The District Attorney of each county shall prosecute all violations of this section in their respective counties in which violations occur; unless prosecuted by the Attorney General. Upon the request of the Executive Secretary, the Attorney General shall prosecute any violation of this section in lieu of the District Attorney.*

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### *SECTION 13 of Senate Bill 191*

#### **NRS 656.310 Court reporters: Use of certain designation and abbreviation; inclusion of certificate number on transcripts and business cards.**

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.”; and

*(d) Shall not, in connection with his or her practice of court reporting, use the abbreviation “L.V.R.”, unless the person also holds an applicable certificate of registration as a legal video recorder.*

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:

(1) “C.C.R.”; or

*(2) “L.V.R.,” unless the person also holds an applicable certificate of registration as a legal video recorder; and*

*(d) Shall engage in the practice of court reporting only through the use of voice writing.*

3. 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,” “C.C.R.” or “C.C.R.-V.,” either directly or indirectly, in connection with his or her profession or business.

4. Every certified court reporter shall place the number of the certificate:

*(a) On the cover page and certificate page of all transcripts of proceedings; and*

*(b) On all business cards.*

***NRS 656.312 Legal Video Recorders: Use of certain designation and abbreviation; inclusion of certificate number on certificates of authenticity and business cards.***

*1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, 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 legal video recorder;*

*(b) May, in connection with his or her practice of video recording, use the abbreviation “L.V.R.”; and*

*(c) Shall not, in connection with his or her practice of legal video recording, use the abbreviations “C.C.R.” or “C.C.R.-V.,” unless the person also holds an applicable certificate of registration as a certified court reporter.*

*2. No natural person other than the holder of a valid existing certificate of registration as a legal video recorder under this chapter may use the title or designation of “legal video recorder” or “L.V.R.,” either directly or indirectly, in connection with his or her profession or business.*

*3. Every legal video recorder shall place the number of the certificate:*

*(a) On the record at the commencement of every proceeding;*

*(b) On the certificate of authenticity and label of video record media of all proceedings; and*

*(c) On all business cards.*

**NRS 656.315 ~~[Court reporters:]~~ Authority to administer oaths and affirmations without appointment as notary public.**

1. A certified court reporter may administer oaths and affirmations without being appointed as a notary public pursuant to [chapter 240](#) of NRS.

*2. A designated representative of a court reporting firm, a designated representative of a legal video recording firm or a legal video recorder who does not also hold a certificate of registration as a certified court reporter may not administer oaths and affirmations in any proceedings described in paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, of subsection 15 of NRS 656.030.*

**NRS 656.320 Court reporters: Current *certified court reporter* certificate required for appointment as official reporter of any court in State.** No person may be appointed to the position of official reporter of any court in this state except a court reporter who holds a current and valid *certified court reporter* certificate under the provisions of this chapter.

*NRS 656.337 Legal video recorder required to retain video record media for 8 years. A legal video recorder shall retain 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. This video record media must be kept in a manner which is reasonably secure against theft, tampering or accidental destruction.*

## **PROHIBITED ACTS; PENALTIES; ENFORCEMENT**

### ***SECTION 15 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 656.345 Alteration of transcript after certification prohibited; exceptions.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a certified court reporter or *court reporting firm* [licensee] shall not alter the record of a proceeding after the transcript of the proceeding 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] *court reporting firm* 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] *court reporting firm* 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 656.347 Alteration of original video record media prohibited; exceptions.***

*1. A legal video recorder or legal video recording firm shall not alter the original video record media of a proceeding unless:*

- (a) Each party to the proceeding stipulates to the alteration; or*
- (b) The judge or arbiter presiding over the proceeding orders the alteration.*

### ***SECTION 16 of Senate Bill 191***

**NRS 3.370 Official reporter: Compensation.**

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]~~ \$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]~~ \$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),

Ê 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]~~ \$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 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 *less than 9 characters per inch and not more* ~~[larger]~~ 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.

[6:52:1907; A [1921, 96](#); [1921, 288](#); [1955, 189](#)]—(NRS A [1961, 307](#); [1967, 1258](#); [1971, 646](#); [1975, 1472](#), [1816](#); [1981, 404](#); [1987, 909](#); [1989, 1271](#); [1993, 2022](#); [1995, 1592](#); [1999, 750](#); [2001, 1705](#); [2005, 187](#); [2011, 670](#); [2015, 401](#))

**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.]~~