SENATE BILL NO. 160-SENATOR HAMMOND

FEBRUARY 15, 2023

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to certified court reporters, court reporting firms, certified legal video recorders and legal video recording firms. (BDR 54-34)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Increases or Newly
Provides for Term of Imprisonment in County or City
Jail or Detention Facility.
Effect on the State: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to professions; exempting certain persons from provisions of existing law governing certified court reporters and court reporting firms; providing for the certification and regulation of certified legal video recorders and the licensure and regulation of legal video recording firms by the Certified Court Reporters' Board of Nevada; defining certain terms and revising certain definitions relating to certified court reporters, court reporting firms, certified legal video recorders and legal video recording firms; revising the membership of the Board; revising certain requirements for the certification and licensure of certified court reporters and court reporting firms; imposing and revising certain fees applicable to certified court reporters, court reporting firms, certified legal video recorders and legal video recording firms; authorizing the Board to refer certain violations involving a person who engages in certain activities without a certificate or license to a district attorney or the Attorney General; requiring the district attorney of a county or the Attorney General to prosecute such violations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.





Legislative Counsel's Digest:

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Existing law sets forth the Nevada Certified Court Reporters' and Licensed Court Reporting Firms' Law, which provides for the certification and regulation of certified court reporters and the licensure and regulation of court reporting firms by the Certified Court Reporters' Board of Nevada. (Chapter 656 of NRS)

Existing law prohibits a person from engaging in the practice of court reporting without a valid certificate of registration as a certified court reporter. (NRS 656.145, 656.300) **Section 7** of this bill expands the definition of "practice of court reporting" to include the production of a certified transcript of certain proceedings, thereby prohibiting a person from producing such a certified transcript without a certificate of registration as a certified court reporter. Existing law authorizes certain courts and magistrates to designate a person who is not a certified court reporter to produce a transcript of certain proceedings which are recorded by sound recording. (NRS 3.380, 4.400, 171.198) **Section 2** of this bill exempts such a person from the provisions of the Nevada Certified Court Reporters' and Licensed Court Reporting Firms Law.

Existing law requires an applicant for a certificate of registration as a certified court reporter to take an examination administered by the Board. (NRS 656.160) **Section 13** of this bill revises the requirements for a person to be admitted to take that examination.

Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 9-12, 14, 18-30 of this bill provide for the certification and regulation by the Board of persons engaged in the "practice of legal video recording," which section 7 defines to mean, in general, the video recording of certain proceedings by the use of video cameras or any system of recording simultaneous audio and video. Section 7 designates a person certified by the Board to engage in the practice of legal video recording as a "certified legal video recorder."

Sections 7, 9, 15-17, 19-27, 29 and 30 of this bill provide for the licensure and regulation by the Board of "legal video recording firms," which section 7 defines to mean, in general, a business entity that provides or arranges for certain services relating to certified legal video recorders.

Section 5 of this bill changes the name of the Nevada Certified Court Reporters' and Licensed Court Reporting Firms' Law to the Nevada Court Reporting and Legal Video Recording Law. **Section 6** sets forth certain legislative declarations with respect to the certification and regulation of certified legal video recorders.

Under existing law, three of the members of the Certified Court Reporters' Board of Nevada are required to: (1) be holders of certificates of registration as a certified court reporter; and (2) have been actively engaged as certified court reporters for at least 5 years immediately preceding their appointment. (NRS 656.050) **Section 8** of this bill replaces one of those members with a member who is required to: (1) be the holder of a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder; and (2) have been actively engaged as a certified legal video recorder for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment. **Section 31** of this bill sets forth certain exceptions to those requirements for such a member who is appointed before January 1, 2029. **Section 9** authorizes the Board to aid in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the practice of legal video recording.

Section 11 of this bill requires an applicant for a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder to pass an examination administered by the Board and pay certain fees. Sections 4 and 12 establish certain requirements relating to such an examination. Section 14 sets forth the circumstances under which an applicant is entitled to a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder. Section 18 establishes requirements for the renewal and reinstatement of such a certificate.

Section 3 prohibits a certified legal video recorder from recording a proceeding unless a certified court reporter is present. Section 28 of this bill authorizes a





certified legal video recorder to use the abbreviation "C.L.V.R." and prohibits any other person from using that abbreviation or the title of "certified legal video recorder" in connection with his or her profession or business. **Sections 29 and 30** set forth certain requirements and restrictions relating to the retention and alteration of video record media.

Section 15 establishes procedures for a business entity to obtain a license as a legal video recording firm. **Section 16** of this bill requires a legal video recording firm to appoint a natural person as the designated representative of that firm. **Section 17** establishes procedures for the renewal and reinstatement of a license as a legal video recording firm.

Section 19 establishes a schedule for certain fees relating to certified legal video recorders and legal video recording firms and revises the schedule for certain fees relating to certified court reporters and court reporting firms.

Sections 20-22 of this bill set forth circumstances under which the Board is authorized to refuse to issue, suspend or revoke a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder or license as a legal video recording firm. Section 23 of this bill authorizes the Board to take certain other disciplinary action against a certified legal video recorder or a legal video recording firm. Section 24 of this bill requires a certified legal video recorder or legal video recording firm to notify the Board of certain changes in name, address or business operations. Section 25 of this bill provides for the suspension of the certificate of a certified legal video recorder or the license of a legal video recording firm if a court enters a decree establishing the mental illness of the certified legal video recorder or the designated representative of the legal video recording firm. Section 26 of this bill provides for certain investigations to be conducted by the Board concerning a certified legal video recorder or legal video recording firm.

Existing law prohibits a person from engaging in the practice of court reporting or conducting business as a court reporting firm if the person does not possess a valid certificate or license. (NRS 656.145, 656.185, 656.300) Existing law authorizes the Board to take certain actions against a person who violates those prohibitions. (NRS 656.300) Sections 10, 15 and 27 of this bill prohibit a person from engaging in certain other activities without a valid certificate or license, including, among other activities, engaging in the practice of legal video recording or conducting business as a legal video recording firm. Section 27: (1) authorizes the Board to refer matters involving a violation of the prohibitions against uncertified or unlicensed activities to a district attorney or the Attorney General for possible criminal prosecution; and (2) requires the district attorney of each county or, in certain circumstances, the Attorney General to prosecute such violations.

Section 32 of this bill authorizes a person who, on or before December 31, 2023, is engaged in the practice of legal video recording or providing certain services relating to the practice of legal video recording to continue to engage in such activities until July 1, 2024, or such other date as the Board may prescribe by regulation.

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 produce a transcript of a



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proceeding which has been recorded by sound recording equipment and who confines his or her activities to those authorized by those sections.

Sec. 3. A certified legal video recorder shall not record a proceeding described in subsection 13 of NRS 656.030 unless a

certified court reporter is present at the proceeding.

Sec. 4. 1. Examinations of applicants for a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder must be held not less than twice a year at such times and places as the Board may designate.

- 2. A natural person may not 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; and
- (b) Paid the fee for filing an application for an examination set forth in NRS 656.220.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 656.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.010 This chapter is known and may be cited as the Nevada [Certified] Court [Reporters'] Reporting and [Licensed Court Reporting Firms'] Legal Video Recording Law.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 656.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.020 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Legislature to:
- (a) Encourage proficiency in the practice of court reporting and the practice of legal video recording as [a profession;] professions;
- (b) Promote efficiency in court *reporting*, *legal video recording* and general reporting; and
- (c) Extend to the courts and public the protection afforded by a standardized profession by establishing [a standard] standards of competency for those engaged in [it.] the practice of court reporting and the practice of legal video recording.
- 2. The practice of court reporting *and the practice of 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.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 656.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

- 42 1. "Board" means the Certified Court Reporters' Board of A3 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.

"Certificate" means a certificate of registration as a certified court [reporter's] reporter or a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder issued under the provisions of this chapter.

"Certified court reporter" means a natural person who is [technically qualified and registered] certified by the Board under this chapter to *engage in the* practice *of* court reporting.

"Certified legal video recorder" means a natural person who is certified by the Board under this chapter to engage in the practice of legal video recording.

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- "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.] 7. "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.

"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 656.186.

- "Legal video recording firm" means a business entity that, for compensation, provides or arranges for the services of a certified legal video recorder or provides referral services for certified legal video recorders in this State.
- 10. "License" means a license issued under the provisions of this chapter to conduct business as a court reporting firm \varTheta or a legal video recording firm.
- [9.] 11. "Licensee" means a business entity to which a license has been issued.
 - [10.] 12. "Practice of court reporting" means [reporting,]:
- (a) **Reporting** in this State, by the use of voice writing or any system of manual or mechanical shorthand writing [;], *including*, without limitation, a system involving the use of a stenographic machine or computer software:

(1) Grand jury proceedings;

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





(c) (3) 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 [-

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- (b) Producing a certified transcript of any of the proceedings described in paragraph (a).
- 13. "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:
 - (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.
 - 14. "Stenographic notes" means:
- (a) The original manually, [or] mechanically or electronically produced notes in shorthand or shorthand writing taken by a certified court reporter using any system of manual or mechanical shorthand writing, including, without limitation, a system involving the use of a stenographic machine or computer software, while in attendance at a proceeding to report the proceeding; or
- (b) The *spoken* record produced by the use of voice writing by a certified court reporter while in attendance at a proceeding.
- [12.] 15. "Video record media" means the video record or digital recording taken of a proceeding described in subsection 13 by a certified legal video recorder attending the proceeding.
- 16. "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 uses computer software to digitally translate 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.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 656.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.050 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 certificates of registration as a certified court reporter 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 holder of a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder and must have been actively engaged as a certified legal video recorder within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment.
- **4.** One member of the Board must be a representative of the general public. This member must not be:
 - (a) A certified court reporter; [or]

- (b) A certified legal video recorder; or
- (c) The spouse or the parent or child, by blood, marriage or adoption, of a certified court reporter [...] or certified legal video recorder.
 - **Sec. 9.** NRS 656.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.140 The Board may aid in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the practice of court reporting [], and the practice of legal video recording, including but not limited to all matters that may advance the professional interests of certified court reporters, certified legal video recorders and licensees and such matters as concern their relations with the public.
 - **Sec. 10.** NRS 656.145 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.145 1. It is unlawful for any natural person to engage in the practice of court reporting or to act in the capacity of, advertise, assume to act as or use any identifying term that may indicate to the public that the natural person is entitled to practice as a certified 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 any natural person to engage in the practice of legal video recording or to act in the capacity of, advertise, assume to act as or use any identifying term that may indicate to the public that the natural person is entitled to practice as a certified legal video recorder unless the natural person holds a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder issued by the Board.
 - **Sec. 11.** 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] \hat{A} certificate of registration as a certified court reporter may not be issued until the applicant has:
- (a) Passed the examination [prescribed] administered by the Board [;] pursuant to NRS 656.160;





- (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.

- 3. A certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder may not be issued until the applicant has:
- (a) Passed the examination administered by the Board pursuant to NRS 656.160; and
 - (b) Paid the fee as provided in NRS 656.220.
 - **Sec. 12.** 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 *or the practice of legal video recording, as applicable,* 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:] for:
- (a) A certificate of registration as a certified court reporter has:
- (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) A certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder has:
- (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 proceedings and the obligations created by the provisions of this chapter and any regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter.
 - **Sec. 13.** NRS 656.170 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.170 1. Examinations of applicants for a certificate of registration as a certified court reporter 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 [registered professional reporters;] a Registered Professional Reporter, Registered Merit Reporter or Certified Realtime Reporter; or
- (2) The National Verbatim Reporters Association's examination for [certified verbatim reporters;] a Certified Verbatim Reporter; and
 - (c) Received one of the following:
- (1) A certificate as a **[registered professional reporter]** Registered Professional 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)] A certificate as a [certified verbatim reporter] Certified Verbatim 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:

- (1) 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) 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); 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.
 - **Sec. 14.** NRS 656.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.180 An applicant for a certificate of registration as a certified court reporter *or a certified legal video recorder* 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 [;] or the practice of legal video recording;
 - 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 an applicant for a certificate of registration as a certified 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. 15. 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 a legal video recording firm or to act in the capacity of, advertise, assume to act as or use any identifying term that may indicate to members of the public that the business entity is entitled to conduct [such a] business as a court reporting firm or legal video recording firm without first obtaining a license from the Board.
- 2. Each applicant for a license as a court reporting firm *or 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 court reporting firm *or 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 certified court reporter ... or a certified legal video recorder.

Sec. 16. NRS 656.186 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 656.186 1. Each court reporting firm *or legal video recording 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] an appropriate 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 *or legal video recording firm* understands:
- (a) The ethics and professionalism required for the practice of court reporting [;] or the practice of legal video recording; and
- (b) The obligations owed by a certified court reporter *or a certified legal video recorder* 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] an examination administered by the Board pursuant to this section.
 - **Sec. 17.** NRS 656.187 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.187 1. A license as a court reporting firm *or 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 licensee is a court reporting firm and* the designated representative of [a] *the* court reporting firm does not hold a 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 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.
 - **Sec. 18.** NRS 656.200 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.200 1. To renew a certificate of registration 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. To renew a certificate of registration a certified legal video recorder must:
 - (a) Apply to the Board for renewal;

- (b) Pay the annual renewal fee prescribed by the Board; and
- (c) Submit all information required to complete the renewal.
- 3. 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 certificate. If a certified court reporter fails to comply with the requirements, the Board may suspend or revoke his or her certificate.
- [3.] 4. The failure of any certified court reporter or certified 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 reporter's right to engage in the practice of court reporting [.] or the 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.] 5. A certified court reporter or a certified legal video recorder whose certificate of registration has been suspended because of failure to submit all required information or pay the renewal fee:
- (a) May within 2 years thereafter have the 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 [...] or paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS 656.220, as applicable.
- (b) While he or she was on active military duty or in training before induction, may have the 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.
 - **Sec. 19.** NRS 656.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.220 1. The fees *applicable to certified court reporters* and court reporting firms that are required by this chapter are 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 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] must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$750 and not less than \$250.
- (g) The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a court reporting firm [is] must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$750 and not less than \$175.
- (h) The fee for the reinstatement of a license as a court reporting firm [is] must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$1,000 and not less than \$175.
- 2. The fees applicable to certified legal video recorders and legal video recording firms that are required by this chapter are 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 \$200 and not less than \$50.
- (b) The fee for the original issuance of a certificate must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$200 and not less than \$75.
- (c) For a certificate issued after July 1, 2025, 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 \$200 and not less than \$75. 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 legal video recording firm must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$500 and not less than \$200.
- (g) The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a legal video recording firm must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$500 and not less than \$200.
- (h) The fee for the reinstatement of a license as a legal video recording firm must be fixed by the Board annually at not more than \$500 and not less than \$200.
- 3. In addition to the fees set forth in [subsection 1,] subsections 1 and 2, 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.
 - **Sec. 20.** NRS 656.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.240 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, *certified legal video recorder* or licensee 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 [or], certified legal video recorder, 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, court reporter, legal video recorder or designated representative in performing or attempting to perform any act as a certified court reporter [.] or a certified legal video recorder.
- 3. If the applicant, certified court reporter [or], certified legal video recorder, 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, certified legal video recorder or licensee.
- 4. If the applicant, certified court reporter [or], certified 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.
 - **Sec. 21.** 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 [,] or certified legal video recorder, including a designated representative of a court reporting firm or designated representative of a legal video recording 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 or certified legal video recorder 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 *or a certified legal video recorder* 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 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;
- 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 a certified legal video recorder or





ongoing services which relate to the practice of court reporting [;] or the practice of legal video recording;

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

- (d) The performance of the practice of court reporting *or the practice of legal video recording* 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 the 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 \mathbf{H} or the video record media.
 - Sec. 22. NRS 656.253 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.253 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, *certified legal video recorder* or licensee has committed any of the acts set forth in NRS 656.240 or 656.250.
 - **Sec. 23.** NRS 656.257 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.257 In addition to or in lieu of suspending, revoking or refusing to issue or renew the certificate of a certified court reporter *or a certified legal video recorder* or the license of a court reporting firm *or a legal video recording firm* pursuant to NRS 656.240, 656.250 or 656.253, the Board may, by a majority vote:
- 1. Place the certified court reporter, *certified legal video recorder* or licensee on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year; or
- 2. Impose an administrative fine against the certified court reporter, *certified legal video recorder* or licensee as provided in NRS 656.360.
 - **Sec. 24.** NRS 656.260 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.260 1. A licensee , [or] certified court reporter or certified 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 shall report any change of:





- (a) Ownership or corporate officers of a court reporting firm [;] or a legal video recording firm; and
- (b) The designated representative of the court reporting firm *or the designated representative of the 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 licensee, [or] certified court reporter *or certified legal video recorder* fails so to notify the Board.
 - **Sec. 25.** NRS 656.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.270 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 [or], a certified legal video recorder, a designated representative of a court reporting firm or a designated representative of a 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, certified legal video recorder or licensee be permitted to resume his or her business or practice.
 - **Sec. 26.** NRS 656.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.280 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, *certified legal video recorder* or licensee, 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.
 - **Sec. 27.** NRS 656.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 656.300 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 [...] or the practice of legal video recording.

- 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 a 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 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) Refer the matter to the appropriate district attorney or the Attorney General for possible criminal prosecution pursuant to subsection 4.
- (e) Impose any combination of the penalties set forth in paragraphs (a) [, (b) and (c).] to (d), inclusive.
- 4. The district attorney of each county shall prosecute all violations of this section and NRS 656.145 and 656.185 in their respective counties in which violations occur, unless prosecuted by the Attorney General. Upon the request of the Executive Secretary of the Board, the Attorney General shall prosecute any violation of this section or NRS 656.145 or 656.185 in lieu of the district attorney.
 - **Sec. 28.** 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."
- 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."; and
- (d) Shall engage in the practice of court reporting only through the use of voice writing.
- 3. [No] A natural person [other than the holder of] who does not hold a valid existing certificate of registration under this chapter may not 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.
- 5. Each natural person to whom a valid existing certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder has been issued under this chapter:
 - (a) Must be designated as a certified legal video recorder; and
- (b) May, in connection with his or her practice of legal video recording, use the abbreviation "C.L.V.R."
- 6. A natural person who does not hold a valid existing certificate of registration under this chapter may not use the title or designation of "certified legal video recorder" or "C.L.V.R.," either directly or indirectly, in connection with his or her profession or business.
- 7. Every certified legal video recorder shall place the number of the certificate:
 - (a) On a label placed on any video record media; and
 - (b) On all business cards.
 - **Sec. 29.** 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, *and a certified 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. These notes or video record media must be kept in a manner which is reasonably secure against theft, tampering or accidental destruction.

Sec. 30. 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 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.
- 3. A certified legal video recorder or licensee shall not alter the original video record media of a proceeding after the video record media 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.
- **Sec. 31.** 1. The amendatory provisions of section 8 of this act do not affect the current term of appointment of any person who, on December 31, 2023, is a member of the Board, and each member continues to serve until the expiration of his or her term or until the member vacates his or her office, whichever occurs first. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, on and after January 1, 2024, the Governor shall make appointments to the Board in accordance with NRS 656.050, as amended by section 8 of this act.
- 2. Notwithstanding the amendatory provisions of section 8 of this act, the member initially appointed to the Board pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 656.050, as amended by section 8 of this act, is not required to satisfy the requirements of that subsection, but must:
- (a) Be eligible for a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder; and
- (b) Have been actively engaged in the practice of legal video recording within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment.





- 3. Notwithstanding the amendatory provisions of section 8 of this act, after the initial term of the member described in subsection 2, each member who is appointed to the Board pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 656.050, as amended by section 8 of this act, before January 1, 2029, is not required to have been actively engaged as a certified legal video recorder within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment, but must have been actively engaged in the practice of legal video recording within this State for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment.
 - 4. As used in this section:

- (a) "Board" means the Certified Court Reporters' Board of Nevada.
- (b) "Certified legal video recorder" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 656.030, as amended by section 7 of this act.
- (c) "Practice of legal video recording" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 656.030, as amended by section 7 of this act.
- **Sec. 32.** 1. Notwithstanding the amendatory provisions of this act:
- (a) A natural person who, on or before December 31, 2023, is engaged in the practice of legal video recording may continue to engage in the practice of legal video recording without obtaining a certificate of registration as a certified legal video recorder until July 1, 2024, or such other date as the Board may prescribe by regulation.
- (b) A business entity that, on or before December 31, 2023, provides or arranges for the services of a person engaged in the practice of legal video recording or provides referral services for persons engaged in the practice of legal video recording may continue to engage in those activities without a license until July 1, 2024, or such other date as the Board may prescribe by regulation.
 - 2. As used in this section,
- (a) "Board" means the Certified Court Reporters' Board of Nevada.
- (b) "Certified legal video recorder" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 656.030, as amended by section 7 of this act.
- (c) "Practice of legal video recording" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 656.030, as amended by section 7 of this act.
- **Sec. 33.** 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.
 - 2. Sections 1 to 32, inclusive, of this act become effective:
- (a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and





1 (b) On January 1, 2024, for all other purposes.





