### SENATE BILL NO. 63–COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT)

PREFILED NOVEMBER 16, 2022

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to the Judicial Department of State Government. (BDR 1-435)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to the Judicial Department of State Government; making various changes relating to the policies and procedures of the Judicial Department; authorizing a judge to hold court by means of remote communication in certain circumstances; requiring the Nevada Supreme Court to prescribe certain policies and procedures relating to the Judicial Department by rule; authorizing a judge or justice of the peace to have a partner or associate who practices law in this State under certain circumstances; revising the duties of the Court Administrator; replacing the term "regulation" with "rule" for purposes of certain provisions of law relating to the Judicial Department; revising provisions relating to court interpreters; codifying in statute language from the Nevada Constitution relating to the expiration of the term of office for a justice appointed to fill a vacancy on the Nevada Supreme Court; revising provisions concerning the provision of certain resources to the Supreme Court and the district courts; providing that certain orders for protection issued in another state are not subject to certain requirements to be given full faith and credit in this State; repealing obsolete provisions relating to the Judicial Department; repealing various provisions relating to court seals, qualifications of certain employees and reports; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.





#### Legislative Counsel's Digest:

1 Existing law requires various courts in this State to follow certain policies and procedures. (Chapters 1-5 of NRS) Section 1 of this bill replaces a requirement that the telephone number for the office of each judge be published in a telephone directory with a requirement that the contact information for the office of each judge be made available to the public. (NRS 1.055)

2345678 Existing law authorizes a judge to issue an order directing that court be held at a location other than the location at which the judge regularly holds court under certain specific emergency circumstances. (NRS 1.070) Section 2 of this bill 9 authorizes a judge to issue an order directing, instead, that court be held: (1) at any 10 other place or location other than the place or location at which the judge regularly 11 holds court under more generalized emergency circumstances; and (2) by means of 12 13 remote communication when necessary to promote the interest of justice. Section 3 of this bill makes a conforming change relating to the appearance of parties by 14 means of remote communication if a judge issues an order directing that court be 15 held remotely.

16 Section 4 of this bill removes an obsolete prohibition against excluding a minor 17 who is a law student from a criminal trial.

18 Existing law authorizes: (1) the Nevada Supreme Court to adopt rules relating 19 to the electronic filing, storage and reproduction of documents filed with the court 20of justice in this State; and (2) each court of justice to provide for such filing, 21 22 23 24 25 storage and documentation in accordance with the rules adopted by the Supreme Court. (NRS 1.117) Section 5 of this bill instead requires the Supreme Court to adopt such rules and removes the explicit statutory authorization for other courts of justice in this State to provide for such filing, storage and documentation in accordance with such rules.

26 27 28 29 30 Existing law authorizes certain courts to conduct business on nonjudicial days for the purpose of receiving telephone calls relating to the issuance of certain orders for protection. (NRS 1.130) **Section 6** of this bill expands the purposes for which such courts are authorized to transact business on nonjudicial days by authorizing the courts to conduct business on nonjudicial days for the purposes of receiving any 31 electronic communication relating to the issuance of a temporary or emergency 32 33 order for protection. Section 31 of this bill makes conforming changes related to the granting of such an order.

34 Existing law requires each court of justice to have a seal and prescribes 35 requirements relating to the custody and use of such seals. (NRS 1.140-1.190) 36 Section 37 of this bill repeals various provisions which prescribe requirements 37 relating to seals. Section 7 of this bill instead requires: (1) each court of justice in 38 this State to have a seal; and (2) the Nevada Supreme Court to adopt rules relating 39 to the format, use and storage of such seals.

40 Existing law prescribes a procedure for disqualifying certain judges for actual 41 or implied bias or prejudice and requires any party to an action or proceeding 42 pending in certain courts who seeks to disqualify a judge for actual or implied bias 43 or prejudice to: (1) file an affidavit specifying the facts upon which the 44 disqualification is sought; and (2) if the party is represented by an attorney, have 45 the attorney of record file a certificate which states that the affidavit is filed in good 46 faith and not interposed for delay. (NRS 1.235) Section 8 of this bill: (1) removes 47 the requirement that an attorney must file such a certificate and instead requires any 48 party, regardless of whether the party is represented by an attorney, to file an 49 affidavit that includes certain statements supporting the assertion that the affidavit 50 is filed in good faith.

51 Existing law prohibits a judge or justice of the peace from having a partner 52 acting as an attorney or counsel in any court in this State. (NRS 1.270) Section 8.5 53 of this bill additionally prohibits a judge or justice of the peace from having an





54 associate acting as an attorney under the same circumstances. Section 8.5 creates 55 an exception to these prohibitions for part-time judges under certain circumstances.

Existing law requires the Nevada Supreme Court to appoint a Court Administrator and prescribes the duties of the Court Administrator. (NRS 1.330, 1.360) Section 9 of this bill removes from the duties of the Court Administrator the duty to: (1) examine the condition of the dockets of the courts; and (2) make certain recommendations relating to the assignment of district judges.

61 Existing law provides for the adoption of regulations by the Commission on 62 Judicial Selection, the Court Administrator, the Nevada Supreme Court and certain 63 chief judges or justices relating to the Judicial Department of State Government. 64 (NRS 1.400, 1.510, 1.520, 2.410, 3.025, 4.155, 4.157, 5.021) In general, existing 65 law requires regulations adopted by agencies of the Executive Department of the 66 State Government to be adopted through a rulemaking process. (Chapter 233B of 67 NRS) Sections 10, 12-15, 25, 26, 28-30 and 32-34 of this bill replace the term 68 "regulation" with the term "rule" and make conforming changes related to this 69 change.

70 Section 11 of this bill revises provisions governing the compensation of court 71 interpreters and translators.

Existing law requires the Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court to appoint a committee to provide certain advice relating to the certification or registration of court interpreters. Existing law also prescribes the membership and duties of the committee. (NRS 1.530) Section 14 of this bill removes requirements relating to the appointment of certain members of the committee. Section 14 also: (1) authorizes the chair of the committee to designate a vice chair of the committee; and (2) revises the contents of the annual report the committee is required to submit to the Legislature.

80 **Section 16** of this bill replaces certain requirements prescribed by existing law 81 relating to the process by which a person may petition the Court Administrator to 82 determine whether his or her criminal history will disqualify him or her from 83 obtaining a certificate or registration as a court interpreter with a requirement that 84 the Court Administrator adopt rules for this process.

Existing law codifies in statute certain provisions relating to the process set forth in the Nevada Constitution regarding the filling of vacancies in the office of justice of the Nevada Supreme Court. (Nev. Const. Art. 6, § 20; NRS 2.040) Section 17 of this bill additionally codifies in statute the date on which the term of office for a justice appointed to fill a vacancy on the Court expires. Section 18 of this bill removes a requirement that certain rules adopted by the Court be published and take effect within a prescribed period. (NRS 2.120)

92 Sections 19 and 27 of this bill revise and modernize statutory language relating 93 to: (1) the circumstances under which certain courts may direct the sheriff of a 94 county to provide a place to conduct court; and (2) the resources a county is 95 required to provide upon receiving such a directive.

96 Section 20 of this bill removes provisions relating to the use of a facsimile 97 signature by a justice of the Nevada Supreme Court and replaces those provisions 98 with a requirement that the Court provide by rule for the use of a digital or 99 electronic signature by each justice of the Court.

100 Existing law authorizes or requires the Nevada Supreme Court to employ 101 certain officers and employees. (NRS 2.200-2.310) Section 24 of this bill revises 102 provisions relating to the employment by the Court of certain employees by: (1) 103 removing language authorizing a majority of justices of the Court to employ certain 104 persons; and (2) authorizing the Court to employ personnel necessary for the 105 operation, maintenance and improvement of the Court and the State Court System. 106Section 21 of this bill removes outdated language relating to the expiration of the 107 term of a person elected to the office of Clerk of the Nevada Supreme Court. 108 Sections 22 and 23 of this bill remove language authorizing a majority of justices





109 to appoint and employ persons for the safety and security of the justices and 110 employees of the Nevada Supreme Court.

111 Existing law authorizes a court to issue certain orders for protection against 112 high-risk behavior. (NRS 33.500-33.670) Existing law additionally provides, under 113 certain circumstances, that an order for protection against domestic violence which 114 is issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe within the United 115 States is valid and must be accorded full faith and credit and enforced by the courts 116 and law enforcement officers of this State as if it were issued by a court in this 117 State. (NRS 33.085) Section 30.5 of this bill similarly requires an order for 118 protection against high-risk behavior which is issued by the court of another state, 119 territory or Indian tribe within the United States to be accorded full faith and credit 120 and enforced by the courts and law enforcement officers of this State.

Existing law requires five justices of the Nevada Supreme Court and each judge of the Court of Appeals, other than the initial three judges, to be elected. (NRS 281.010) **Section 35** of this bill removes the references to: (1) the specific number of justices on the Nevada Supreme Court; and (2) the initial judges appointed to the Court of Appeals.

Section 37 repeals various provisions of law relating to the Judicial
 Department, including provisions relating to the seals of certain courts, the
 qualifications of certain employees and the submission of certain reports.

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

**Section 1.** NRS 1.055 is hereby amended to read as follows: 1.055 [A] *The contact information for the office of each* judge [of any court of justice for] *in* this State [shall cause the telephone number of his or her office that is located within the court to] *must* be [published in the telephone directory that is provided] *made available* to the public. [in the jurisdiction in which the court is located.]

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Sec. 2. NRS 1.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 1.070 1. A judge authorized to hold or preside at a court 10 appointed to be held in a city, precinct or town, may, by an order 11 filed with the county clerk and published as he or she may prescribe, 12 direct that the court be held or continued [at]:

(a) At any other place or location in the city or county than that
 appointed, when [war, pestilence, or other public calamity, or the
 dangers thereof, or the destruction of the building appointed for
 holding the court, may] emergency conditions which impair the
 ability of the court to perform its basic functions render it
 necessary; [and] or

19 (b) By means of remote communication when necessary to 20 promote the interest of justice.

21 2. A judge who directs that the court be held or continued at
 22 another place or location pursuant to subsection 1 may, in the
 23 same manner, revoke the order and, in his or her discretion, appoint





1 another place *fin the same city* or *for for holding or* for holding *or* 2 *continuing* the court.

3 3. As used in this section, "remote communication" means 4 communication through telephone or videoconferencing. 5

**Sec. 3.** NRS 1.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

6 1.080 When the court is held at a place *or location* appointed 7 as provided in NRS 1.070, every person held to appear at the court 8 shall appear at the place *or location* so appointed. 9

**Sec. 4.** NRS 1.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

The sitting of every court of justice [shall] must be 10 1.090 public except as otherwise provided by law, 🚼 but the judge of any 11 12 court may exclude any minor during any criminal trial therein 13 except [such minor be on trial, or] when the minor is on trial or is 14 testifying as a witness. [, or when the minor shall be a law student 15 preparing to apply for a license to practice law.]

16 **Sec. 5.** NRS 1.117 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 1.117 [1.] The Supreme Court [may] shall adopt rules not 18 inconsistent with the laws of this State to provide for the electronic 19 filing, storage and reproduction of documents filed with the courts 20 of justice.

21 [2. If the Supreme Court adopts such rules, each court of 22 justice may provide for the electronic filing, storage and 23 reproduction of documents filed with the court in accordance with 24 those rules.

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**Sec. 6.** NRS 1.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:

26 1.130 1. No court except a justice court or a municipal court shall be opened nor shall any judicial business be transacted except 27 28 by a justice court or municipal court on Sunday, or on any day 29 declared to be a legal holiday according to the provisions of NRS 30 236.015, except for the following purposes:

31 (a) To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury then 32 deliberating on their verdict.

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(b) To receive a verdict or discharge a jury.

34 (c) For the exercise of the power of a magistrate in a criminal 35 action or in a proceeding of a criminal nature.

36 (d) To receive *electronic* communications [by telephone and 37 for related to the issuance of:

38 (1) A temporary order pursuant to subsection 8 of NRS 39 33.020; or

40 (2) An emergency order for protection against high-risk 41 behavior pursuant to NRS 33.570.

42 (e) For the issuance of any temporary or emergency order 43 *listed in paragraph (d).* 

44 (f) For the issue of a writ of attachment, which may be issued on 45 each and all of the days above enumerated upon the plaintiff, or





some person on behalf of the plaintiff, setting forth in the affidavit
 required by law for obtaining the writ the additional averment as
 follows:

That the affiant has good reason to believe, and does believe, that it will be too late for the purpose of acquiring a lien by the writ to wait until subsequent day for the issuance of the same.

All proceedings instituted, and all writs issued, and all official acts done on any of the days above specified, under and by virtue of this section, shall have all the validity, force and effect of proceedings commenced on other days, whether a lien be obtained or a levy made under and by virtue of the writ.

15 2. Nothing herein contained shall affect private transactions of 16 any nature whatsoever.

*As used in this section, "electronic communication" includes, without limitation, communication made by telephone, wireless phone or electronic mail or through the use of an Internet or network site.*

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Sec. 7. NRS 1.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1.140 [The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the district
 courts, the justice courts and those municipal courts designated as
 courts of record pursuant to NRS 5.010]

1. Each court of justice in this State shall have a seal.

26 2. The Supreme Court shall adopt rules relating to the format 27 of a seal required by subsection 1 and the use and storage of any 28 such seal.

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Sec. 8. NRS 1.235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1.235 1. 30 Any party to an action or proceeding pending in any court other than the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, who 31 32 seeks to disqualify a judge for actual or implied bias or prejudice 33 must file an affidavit specifying the facts upon which the disqualification is sought. The affidavit [of a party represented by an 34 35 attorney must be accompanied by a certificate of the attorney of 36 **record** must contain a statement that the affidavit is filed in good 37 faith and *is* not *[interposed for delay.]*:

- 38 (a) Interposed for delay;
- 39 (b) Intended to harass a judge; or

40 (c) Filed for the purpose of:

41 42 (1) Unnecessarily increasing the costs of litigation; or

(2) Attempting to prevent prosecution.

43 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections [2] 3 and [3,] 4
44 the affidavit must be filed:





1 (a) Not less than 20 days before the date set for trial or hearing 2 of the case; or

3 (b) Not less than 3 days before the date set for the hearing of any 4 pretrial matter.

5 [2.] 3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and 6 subsection [3,] 4, if a case is not assigned to a judge before the time 7 required under subsection [1] 2 for filing the affidavit, the affidavit 8 must be filed:

9 (a) Within 10 days after the party or the party's attorney is 10 notified that the case has been assigned to a judge;

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(b) Before the hearing of any pretrial matter; or

12 (c) Before the jury is empaneled, evidence taken or any ruling 13 made in the trial or hearing,

14  $\rightarrow$  whichever occurs first. If the facts upon which disqualification of 15 the judge is sought are not known to the party before the party is 16 notified of the assignment of the judge or before any pretrial hearing 17 is held, the affidavit may be filed not later than the commencement 18 of the trial or hearing of the case.

19 [3.] 4. If a case is reassigned to a new judge and the time for 20 filing the affidavit under subsection [1] 2 and paragraph (a) of 21 subsection [2] 3 has expired, the parties have 10 days after notice of 22 the new assignment within which to file the affidavit, and the trial or 23 hearing of the case must be rescheduled for a date after the 24 expiration of the 10-day period unless the parties stipulate to an 25 earlier date.

At the time the affidavit is filed, a copy must be served upon the judge sought to be disqualified. Service must be made by delivering the copy to the judge personally or by leaving it at the judge's chambers with some person of suitable age and discretion employed therein.

31 **[5.]** 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection **[6,]** 7, the 32 judge against whom an affidavit alleging bias or prejudice is filed 33 shall proceed no further with the matter and shall:

(a) If the judge is a district judge, immediately transfer the case
to another department of the court, if there is more than one
department of the court in the district, or request the judge of
another district court to preside at the trial or hearing of the matter;

(b) If the judge is a justice of the peace, immediately arrange for
another justice of the peace to preside at the trial or hearing of the
matter as provided pursuant to NRS 4.032, 4.340 or 4.345, as
applicable; or

42 (c) If the judge is a municipal judge, immediately arrange for 43 another municipal judge to preside at the trial or hearing of the 44 matter as provided pursuant to NRS 5.023 or 5.024, as applicable.





1 [6.] 7. A judge may challenge an affidavit alleging bias or 2 prejudice by filing a written answer with the clerk of the court within 5 judicial days after the affidavit is [filed,] served, admitting 3 4 or denying any or all of the allegations contained in the affidavit and 5 setting forth any additional facts which bear on the question of the 6 judge's disqualification. The question of the judge's disqualification 7 must thereupon be heard and determined by fanother judge agreed 8 upon by the parties or, if they are unable to agree, by] a judge 9 appointed:

10 (a) If the judge is a district judge, by the presiding judge of the 11 judicial district in judicial districts having more than one judge, or if 12 the presiding judge of the judicial district is sought to be 13 disqualified, by the judge having the greatest number of years of 14 service;

15 (b) If the judge is a justice of the peace, by the presiding judge 16 of the justice court in justice courts having more than one justice of 17 the peace, or if the presiding judge is sought to be disqualified, by 18 the justice of the peace having the greatest number of years of 19 service;

(c) If the judge is a municipal judge, by the presiding judge of
the municipal court in municipal courts having more than one
municipal judge, or if the presiding judge is sought to be
disqualified, by the municipal judge having the greatest number of
years of service; or

25 (d) If there is no presiding judge, by the Supreme Court.

26 Sec. 8.5. NRS 1.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

27 1.270 [No]

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**1.** *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, no* judge or justice of the peace shall have a partner *or associate* acting as attorney or counsel in any court in this State.

2. A part-time judge may have a partner or associate who practices law in this State if the partner or associate does not engage in the practice of law before the part-time judge or in any court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of a court in which the part-time judge sits.

**Sec. 9.** NRS 1.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1.360 Under the direction of the Supreme Court, the CourtAdministrator shall:

39 1. Examine the administrative procedures employed in the
40 [offices of the judges, clerks, court reporters and employees of all]
41 courts of this State and make recommendations [, through the Chief
42 Justice,] for the improvement [of those procedures;] thereof;

43 2. [Examine the condition of the dockets of the courts and 44 determine the need for assistance by any court;





<u>3. Make recommendations to and carry out the directions of the</u>
 <u>Chief Justice relating to the assignment of district judges where</u>
 <u>district courts are in need of assistance;</u>

4 <u>4.</u> Develop a uniform system for collecting and compiling 5 statistics and other data regarding the operation of the State Court 6 System and transmit that information to the Supreme Court so that 7 proper action may be taken in respect thereto;

8 **[5.]** 3. Prepare and submit a budget of state appropriations 9 necessary for the maintenance, **[and]** operation *and improvement* of 10 the State Court System and make recommendations in respect 11 thereto;

12 [6.] 4. Develop procedures for accounting, internal auditing, 13 procurement and disbursement for the State Court System;

14 [7.] 5. Collect statistical and other data and make reports 15 relating to the expenditure of all public money for the maintenance 16 and operation of the State Court System and the offices connected 17 therewith;

[8.] 6. Compile statistics from the information required to be
maintained by the clerks of the district courts pursuant to NRS 3.275
regarding criminal and civil cases and make reports as to the cases
filed in the district courts;

22 [9.] 7. Formulate and submit to the Supreme Court 23 recommendations of policies or proposed legislation for the 24 improvement of the State Court System;

25 [10.] 8. On or before January 1 of each year, submit to the 26 Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau a written report:

(a) Compiling the information submitted to the Court
Administrator pursuant to NRS 3.243, 4.175 and 5.045 during the
immediately preceding fiscal year; and

30 (b) Concerning:

(1) The distribution of money deposited in the special
 account created [by] pursuant to NRS 176.0613 to assist with
 funding and establishing specialty court programs;

34 (2) The current status of any specialty court programs to35 which money from the account was allocated since the last report;

36 (3) Statistics compiled from information required to be 37 maintained by clerks of the district courts pursuant to NRS 3.275 38 concerning specialty courts, including, without limitation, the 39 number of participants in such programs, the nature of the criminal 40 charges that were filed against participants, the number of 41 participants who have completed the programs and the disposition 42 of the cases; and

43 (4) Such other related information as the Court Administrator44 deems appropriate; and





1 **11.** 9. Attend to such other matters as may be assigned by the 2 Supreme Court or prescribed by law.

3 **Sec. 10.** NRS 1.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Commission on Judicial Selection may adopt 4 1.400 [regulations] rules for the operation of the Commission and for 5 6 maintaining the confidentiality of its proceedings and records. 7

**Sec. 11.** NRS 1.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 1.500 Interpreters and translators shall receive such fees as the 9 court [by whom they are employed shall certify to be just.] determines are reasonable and necessary. 10

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**Sec. 12.** NRS 1.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:

12 1.510 1. [The] Subject to limits the of legislative 13 *appropriation, the* Court Administrator shall, with the advice of the 14 committee established pursuant to NRS 1.530, adopt *fregulations* 15 which, subject to the availability of funding, establish] rules 16 *establishing* a program for the certification or registration of court 17 interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency who are 18 witnesses, defendants and litigants.

19 The **[regulations established]** rules adopted pursuant to 2. 20 subsection 1 must set forth:

21 (a) The specific languages for which court interpreters may 22 obtain certification or registration . [, based upon the need for 23 interpreters of those languages.]

24 (b) Any examination and the qualifications which are required 25 for:

26 27 (1) Certification or registration; and

(2) Renewal of the certification or registration. 28 (c) The circumstances under which the Court Administrator will

29 deny, suspend or refuse to renew a certificate or registration.

30 (d) The circumstances under which the Court Administrator will 31 take disciplinary action against a certified or registered court 32 interpreter.

(e) The circumstances under which a court or juvenile court 33 must proceed if a certified or registered interpreter is not available. 34

35 (f) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 50.050, the rate and 36 source of the compensation to be paid for services provided by a 37 certified or registered court interpreter.

38 3. An application for a certificate or registration as a court 39 interpreter pursuant to subsection 1 must include the social security number of the applicant. 40

41 Every applicant for certification or registration as a court 4. 42 interpreter pursuant to subsection 1 must submit with his or her 43 application:

44 (a) A complete set of his or her fingerprints; and





1 (b) Written permission authorizing the Court Administrator to 2 forward the fingerprints to the Central Repository for Nevada 3 Records of Criminal History for its initial report on the criminal history of the applicant and for reports thereafter upon renewal of 4 5 the certification or registration, and for submission to the Federal 6 Bureau of Investigation for its report on the criminal history of the 7 applicant. 8 5. Except as otherwise provided by a specific **[regulation]** rule

9 of the Court Administrator, it is grounds for disciplinary action for a 10 certified or registered court interpreter to act as interpreter in any 11 action in which:

(a) The spouse of the court interpreter is a party;

13 (b) A party or witness is otherwise related to the court 14 interpreter;

15 (c) The court interpreter is biased for or against one of the 16 parties; or

17 (d) The court interpreter otherwise has an interest in the 18 outcome of the proceeding.

19 6. As used in this section, "person with limited English 20 proficiency" means a person who speaks a language other than 21 English and who cannot readily understand or communicate in the 22 English language.

23 Sec. 13. NRS 1.520 is hereby amended to read as follows:

24 1.520 The Court Administrator may:

1. With the advice of the committee established pursuant to
NRS 1.530, adopt any [regulations] rules necessary to carry out a
program for the certification [and] or registration of court
interpreters [.] established pursuant to NRS 1.510.

2. Impose on a certified or registered court interpreter:

30 (a) Any fees necessary to reimburse the Court Administrator for31 the cost of administering the program; and

32 (b) A fine for any violation of a [regulation] *rule* of the Court 33 Administrator adopted pursuant to this section or NRS 1.510.

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Sec. 14. NRS 1.530 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1.530 1. The Chief Justice shall appoint, from a list of
recommendations submitted [to the Chief Justice] by the Court
Administrator, a committee to advise the Court Administrator
regarding *the* adoption of [regulations] *rules* pursuant to NRS 1.510
and 1.520. The committee must consist of:

40 (a) A district judge;

41 (b) A justice of the peace or municipal judge ; [in a county
42 whose population is less than 100,000;]

43 (c) An administrator of a district court;

(d) An administrator of a justice court or municipal court ; [in a
 county whose population is less than 100,000;]





(e) A representative of the Nevada System of Higher Education;

2 (f) A representative of a nonprofit organization [for] which 3 serves persons who speak a language other than English;

4 (g) A person certified to act as an interpreter for a court of this 5 State or a federal court;

6 (h) A person certified to act as an interpreter for a court of this 7 State in the Spanish language; and

8 (i) A person certified or registered to act as an interpreter for a 9 court of this State in a language other than Spanish.

2. The Court Administrator is ex officio chair of the committee
 [-] and may designate another member of the committee to serve as
 the vice chair of the committee.

13 3. Members of the committee shall serve in that capacity 14 without any additional compensation.

4. The committee shall submit an annual report to the Chief Justice and to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Legislature and make the annual report available to the public. The annual report must contain, without limitation:

(a) A summary of the activities of the committee during the
immediately preceding [fiscal] year, including any [development of
recommendations for] revisions to the Nevada State Court Language
Access Plan adopted by the Nevada Certified Court Interpreter
Program as established pursuant to NRS 1.510; and

(b) Statistical information concerning the usage of court
interpreters [,] in courts of this State for persons with limited
English proficiency, including, without limitation, information on
the usage of [certified]:

(1) Certified and registered court interpreters ; and [the
 demand for court interpreters for persons with limited English
 proficiency in courts of this State.]

31 (2) Court interpreters who are not certified or registered 32 when a certified or registered court interpreter is not available.

# 33 5. As used in this section, "person with limited English 34 proficiency" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 1.510.

Sec. 15. NRS 1.540 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1.540 1. It is unlawful for a person to act as a certified or registered court interpreter or advertise or put out any sign or card or other device which might indicate to the public that the person is entitled to practice as a certified or registered court interpreter without a certificate or registration as an interpreter issued by the Court Administrator pursuant to NRS 1.510 and 1.520.

2. No civil action may be instituted, nor recovery therein be
had, for a violation of the provisions of this section or NRS 1.510 or
1.520 or a violation of a [regulation] rule adopted by the Court
Administrator pursuant to NRS 1.510 or 1.520.



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1 **Sec. 16.** NRS 1.545 is hereby amended to read as follows: 2 1.545 1. The Court Administrator shall develop and 3 implement a] adopt rules prescribing the process by which a person 4 with a criminal history may petition the Court Administrator to review the criminal history of the person to determine if the person's 5 6 criminal history will disqualify the person from obtaining a 7 certificate or registration as a court interpreter pursuant to 8 NRS 1.510. 9 2. [Not later than 90 days after a petition is submitted to the 10 Court Administrator pursuant to subsection 1, the Court 11 Administrator shall inform the person of the determination of the 12 Court Administrator of whether the person's criminal history will 13 disqualify the person from obtaining a certificate or registration. The 14 Court Administrator is not bound by his or her determination of 15 disqualification or qualification and may rescind such a 16 determination at any time. 17 -3. The Court Administrator may provide instructions to a person who receives a determination of disgualification to remedy 18 19 the determination of disqualification. A person may resubmit a 20 petition pursuant to subsection 1 not earlier than 6 months after 21 receiving instructions pursuant to this subsection if the person 22 remedies the determination of disqualification. 23 4. A person with a criminal history may petition the Court 24 Administrator at any time, including, without limitation, before 25 obtaining any education or paying any fee required to obtain a 26 certificate or registration. 27 <u>-5. A person may submit a new petition to the Court</u> 28 Administrator not earlier than 2 years after the final determination 29 of the initial petition submitted to the Court Administrator. <u>6.</u> The Court Administrator may [impose] adopt rules 30 31 establishing a fee of up to \$50 upon the person to fund the 32 administrative costs in complying with the provisions of this 33 section. [The Court Administrator may waive such fees or allow 34 such fees to be covered by funds from a scholarship or grant. 35 -7. The Court Administrator may post on its Internet website: 36 (a) The requirements to obtain a certification or registration as a 37 <del>court interpreter; and</del> (b) A list of crimes, if any, that would disqualify a person from 38 39 obtaining a certification or registration as a court interpreter from 40 the Court Administrator. - 8. The Court Administrator may request the criminal history 41 42 record of a person who petitions the Court Administrator for a

- 43 determination pursuant to subsection 1. To the extent consistent
- 44 with federal law, if the Court Administrator makes such a request of





a person, the Court Administrator shall require the person to submit
 his or her criminal history record which includes a report from:

3 (a) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal

4 History; and

- 5 <u>(b) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.</u>
- 6 9. A person who petitions the Court Administrator for a

7 determination pursuant to subsection 1 shall not submit false or 8 misleading information to the Court Administrator.

9 <u>10. The Court Administrator shall, on or before the 20th day of</u>

10 January, April, July and October, submit to the Director of the

11 Legislative Counsel Bureau in an electronic format prescribed by

- 12 the Director, a report that includes:
- (a) The number of petitions submitted to the Court
   Administrator pursuant to subsection 1;

(b) The number of determinations of disqualification made by
 the Court Administrator pursuant to subsection 1;

17 <u>(c) The reasons for such determinations; and</u>

(d) Any other information that is requested by the Director or
 which the Court Administrator determines would be helpful.

11. The Director shall transmit a compilation of the
 information received pursuant to subsection 10 to the Legislative
 Commission quarterly, unless otherwise directed by the
 Commission.]

**Sec. 17**. NRS 2.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

25 Whenever any vacancy [shall occur] occurs in the office 2.040 of justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor shall fill the same by 26 27 granting a commission [] to a candidate put forth by the 28 *Commission on Judicial Selection*, which [shall expire at] expires 29 on the first Monday of January following the next general election 30 by the people and upon the qualification of his or her successor, at 31 which election a justice **[shall]** *must* be chosen for the balance of the 32 unexpired term.

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Sec. 18. NRS 2.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2.120 1. The Supreme Court may make rules not inconsistent
with the Constitution and laws of the State for its own government,
the government of the district courts, and the government of the
State Bar of Nevada. Such rules shall be published promptly upon
adoption and take effect on a date specified by the Supreme Court .
[which in no event shall be less than 30 days after entry of an order
adopting such rules.]

2. The Supreme Court, by rules adopted and published from
time to time, shall regulate original and appellate civil practice and
procedure, including, without limitation, pleadings, motions, writs,
notices and forms of process, in judicial proceedings in all courts of
the State, for the purpose of simplifying the same and of promoting





the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits. Such rules
 shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right and shall
 not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the State of Nevada.
 Such rules shall be published promptly upon adoption and take
 effect on a date specified by the Supreme Court. [which in no event
 shall be less than 60 days after entry of an order adopting such
 rules.]

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**Sec. 19.** NRS 2.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 2.150 If fa room in which to hold the court, together with attendants, fuel, lights and stationery, suitable and sufficient for the 10 transaction of business, is] an appropriate facility and any 11 necessary staff, materials and technological resources are not 12 13 provided by the State, the Court may [direct] order the [sheriff of 14 any county where the session is held] State to provide [a room, 15 attendants, fuel, lights and stationery, an appropriate facility and 16 any staff, materials and technological resources reasonably 17 necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and the 18 expenses must be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sec. 20. NRS 2.195 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2.195 [1. Each justice of the] *The* Supreme Court [may use a facsimile] shall provide by rule for the use of a digital signature or electronic signature [produced through a mechanical device in place of the justice's handwritten signature whenever the necessity arises and upon approval] by each justice of the Supreme Court . [, subject to the following conditions:

26 (a) That the mechanical device must be of such a nature that the

facsimile signature may be removed from the mechanical device and
kept in a separate secure place.

(b) That the use of the facsimile signature may be made only
 under the direction and supervision of the justice whose signature it
 represents.

32 (c) That the entire mechanical device must at all times be kept in
 33 a vault, securely locked, when not in use, to prevent any misuse of

34 the device.

35 <u>2. No facsimile signature produced through a mechanical</u>
 36 device authorized by the provisions of this section may be combined
 37 with the signature of another officer.]

38 Sec. 21. NRS 2.200 is hereby amended to read as follows:

39 2.200 [1.] The Supreme Court shall appoint a Clerk of the

40 Supreme Court [; but any person elected to the office of Clerk of the

41 Supreme Court before July 1, 1957, shall continue to hold such

42 office until the expiration of the term for which he or she may have

43 been elected.

44 <u>2. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall hold office and be</u> 45 removable] *who serves* at the pleasure of the Supreme Court.





**Sec. 22.** NRS 2.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2 2.290 The Supreme Court [, or a majority thereof,] is 3 authorized to designate any person appointed and employed pursuant to NRS 2.295 to act as Bailiff of the Supreme Court. 4

5 **Sec. 23.** NRS 2.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:

6 2.295 The Supreme Court [, or a majority thereof,] is 7 authorized to appoint and employ one or more persons to provide 8 for the safety and security of the justices and employees of the 9 Supreme Court and to carry out any necessary police duties at the direction of the Chief Justice to maintain safe and reasonable access 10 11 to justice for residents of Nevada. 12

**Sec. 24.** NRS 2.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:

13 2.300 The Supreme Court [, or a majority thereof,] is 14 authorized to employ [stenographic clerks, law clerks, legal assistants, legal secretaries and other] necessary employees [within 15 16 the limits of the appropriation made for the support of the Supreme 17 **Court.**] for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the Court and the State Court System. 18

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**Sec. 25.** NRS 2.410 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20 2.410 The Supreme Court Law Library [shall] *must* be under 21 the supervision and control of the Supreme Court, which may make 22 and enforce such rules [and regulations] as may be necessary for the 23 government, use and services of the Library. Such rules for 24 regulations shall] must assure that the Library is accessible for 25 public use and to users in all parts of the State.

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**Sec. 26.** NRS 3.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

27 3.025 1. In each judicial district that includes a county whose 28 population is 100,000 or more, the district judges of that judicial 29 district shall choose from among those district judges a Chief Judge 30 who is to be the presiding judge of the judicial district.

31 2. The Chief Judge shall:

(a) Assign cases to each judge in the judicial district;

33 (b) Prescribe the hours of court:

(c) Adopt such other rules [or regulations] as are necessary for 34 35 the orderly conduct of court business; and

36 (d) Perform all other duties of the Chief Judge or of a presiding 37 judge that are set forth in this chapter and any other provision of 38 NRS.

39 3. If a case involves a matter within the jurisdiction of the 40 family court and:

41 (a) The parties to the case are also the parties in any other 42 pending case or were the parties in any other previously decided 43 case assigned to a department of the family court in the judicial district; or 44





1 (b) A child involved in the case is also involved in any other 2 pending case or was involved in any other previously decided case 3 assigned to a department of the family court in the judicial district, 4 other than a case within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court 5 pursuant to title 5 of NRS,

6 → the Chief Judge shall assign the case to the department of the 7 family court to which the other case is presently assigned or, if the 8 other case has been decided, to the department of the family court 9 that decided the other case, unless a different assignment is required by another provision of NRS, a court rule or the Revised Nevada 10 Code of Judicial Conduct or the Chief Judge determines that a 11 12 different assignment is necessary because of considerations related 13 to the management of the caseload of the district judges within the 14 judicial district. If a case described in this subsection is heard 15 initially by a master, the recommendation, report or order of the 16 master must be submitted to the district judge of the department of 17 the family court to which the case has been assigned pursuant to this 18 subsection for consideration and decision by that district judge.

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Sec. 27. NRS 3.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3.100 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the
district courts shall hold court at the county seat of their respective
counties. The board of county commissioners may establish one or
more additional locations within the county for the district court to
hold court.

2. [If a room for holding court at the county seat is not
 provided by the county, together with attendants, fuel, lights and
 stationery, suitable and sufficient for the transaction of business, the
 court may direct the sheriff to provide such room, attendants, fuel,
 lights and stationery,] *The board of county commissioners shall:*

(a) Provide and furnish an appropriate facility for the
 transaction of the business of the court; and [the expenses thereof
 shall be a county charge.]

(b) Appropriate a budget to the district court which includes,
without limitation, money for the payment of expenses which are
reasonable and necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the
district court in the administration of justice.

37 3. [An office at each county seat must be provided and 38 furnished by and at the expense of the several counties for the 39 several district judges. Whenever the county commissioners of any 40 county neglect or refuse to provide and furnish such an office for the 41 use of the district judge, the district judge may make an order, which 42 must be entered upon the minutes of the court, requiring the sheriff 43 to provide and furnish the office. The necessary expenses incurred 44 therein are a legal and valid claim against the county.] Except as 45 otherwise provided in this subsection, the board of county





1 commissioners may require the district court to expend money, 2 appropriated for a specific purpose. The board of county commissioners shall not impose any specific requirements 3 regarding the expenditure of money that interfere with the ability 4 5 of the district court to carry out its constitutional functions.

6 If the board of county commissioners neglects or refuses to 4. 7 provide the district court with the resources reasonable and 8 necessary to perform the constitutional functions of the district 9 court, the district court may order the board to provide such resources to be paid out of the county treasury. 10

11 No money shall be drawn from the county treasury to pay 5. 12 for any expense incurred or any expenditure made on behalf of 13 the district court except as appropriated by the board of county 14 commissioners in accordance with the budgeting process of the 15 county.

**Sec. 28.** NRS 4.155 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 4.155 In townships where more than one justice of the peace 18 has been provided for by NRS 4.020, such justices of the peace shall 19 have concurrent and coextensive jurisdiction within the territorial 20 limits provided by law, and may make such rules [and regulations,] 21 not inconsistent with law, as will enable them to transact judicial 22 business in a convenient and lawful manner.

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**Sec. 29.** NRS 4.157 is hereby amended to read as follows:

24 4.157 1. The justices of the peace of each justice court having 25 more than one justice of the peace shall choose from among those 26 justices of the peace a chief justice of the peace who is to be the 27 presiding judge of that court.

28 2. The chief justice of the peace shall:

29 (a) Assign cases to each justice of the peace of the justice court;

30 (b) Prescribe the hours of court;

31 (c) Adopt such other rules for regulations as are necessary for 32 the orderly conduct of court business; and

33 (d) Perform all other duties of the chief justice of the peace or of 34 the presiding judge of a justice court that are set forth in this chapter 35 and any other provision of NRS. 36

Sec. 30. NRS 5.021 is hereby amended to read as follows:

37 5.021 The municipal judges of each municipal court 1. 38 having more than one municipal judge shall choose from among 39 those municipal judges a chief municipal judge who is to be the 40 presiding judge of that court.

The chief municipal judge shall: 2.

42 (a) Assign cases to each judge in the municipal court;

43 (b) Prescribe the hours of court;

44 (c) Adopt such other rules [or regulations] as are necessary for 45 the orderly conduct of court business; and





1 (d) Perform all other duties of the chief municipal judge or of 2 the presiding judge of a municipal court that are set forth in this 3 chapter and any other provision of NRS.

4 **Sec. 30.5.** Chapter 33 of NRS is hereby amended by adding 5 thereto a new section to read as follows:

6 1. An order for protection against high-risk behavior, or the 7 behaviors described in NRS 33.550, issued by the court of another 8 state, territory or Indian tribe within the United States is valid and 9 must be accorded full faith and credit and enforced by the courts 10 of this State as if it were issued by a court in this State, regardless 11 of whether the order has been registered in this State, if a court in 12 this State determines that:

(a) The issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and the
 subject matter under the laws of the state, territory or Indian tribe
 in which the order was issued; and

16 (b) The adverse party was given reasonable notice and an 17 opportunity to be heard before the order was issued or, in the case 18 of an emergency order, the adverse party was given reasonable 19 notice and an opportunity to be heard within the time required by 20 the laws of the issuing state, territory or tribe and, in any event, 21 within a reasonable time after the order was issued.

22 2. A law enforcement officer shall enforce an order for 23 protection against high-risk behavior issued by a court of another 24 state, territory or Indian tribe and shall make an arrest for a 25 violation thereof in the same manner that a law enforcement 26 officer would make an arrest for a violation of an emergency or 27 extended order issued by a court of this State unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is not authentic on its face. An officer 28 29 shall determine that an order is authentic on its face if the order 30 contains:

31 (a) The names of the parties;

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(b) Information indicating that the order has not expired; and

(c) Information indicating that the court which issued the
order had legal authority to issue the order as evidenced by a
certified copy of the order, a file-stamped copy of the order, an
authorized signature or stamp of the court which issued the order
or another indication of the authority of the court which issued
the order.

39 3. An officer may determine that any order is authentic on its 40 face.

41 **4.** In enforcing an order for protection against high-risk 42 behavior issued by a court of another state, territory or Indian

43 tribe or arresting a person for a violation of such an order, a law
44 enforcement officer may rely upon:





1 (a) A copy of an order for protection against high-risk 2 behavior that has been provided to the officer;

3 (b) An order for protection against high-risk behavior that is 4 included in the Central Repository for Nevada Records of 5 Criminal History or in any national crime information database;

6 (c) Oral or written confirmation from a law enforcement 7 agency or court in the jurisdiction in which the order for 8 protection against high-risk behavior was issued that the order is 9 valid and effective; or

10 (d) An examination of the totality of the circumstances 11 concerning the existence of a valid and effective order for 12 protection against high-risk behavior.

13 5. The fact that an order has not been registered or included 14 in the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History 15 or in any national crime information database is not grounds for a 16 law enforcement officer to refuse to enforce the terms of the order 17 unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is not authentic 18 on its face.

6. A court or law enforcement officer who enforces an order 19 20 for protection against high-risk behavior issued by a court of 21 another state, territory or Indian tribe based upon a reasonable 22 belief that the order is valid or who refuses to enforce such an 23 order based upon a reasonable belief that the order is not valid 24 and the employer of such a law enforcement officer are immune 25 from civil and criminal liability for any action taken or not taken 26 based on that belief.

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**Sec. 31.** NRS 33.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 33.020 1. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court from 29 specific facts shown by a verified application that an act of domestic 30 violence has occurred or there exists a threat of domestic violence, 31 the court may grant a temporary or extended order. A court shall 32 only consider whether the act of domestic violence or the threat 33 thereof satisfies the requirements of NRS 33.018 without 34 considering any other factor in its determination to grant the temporary or extended order. 35

36 2. A temporary or extended order must not be granted to the 37 applicant or the adverse party unless the applicant or the adverse 38 party has requested the order and has filed a verified application that 39 an act of domestic violence has occurred or there exists a threat of 40 domestic violence. If the applicant reasonably believes that disclosing his or her address and contact information in the 41 42 application would jeopardize his or her safety, the applicant may decline to disclose his or her address and contact information in the 43 44 application. If the applicant declines to disclose his or her address 45 and contact information in the application, then such information:





1 (a) Must be disclosed to the court and, for criminal justice 2 purposes, to any other authorized agency of criminal justice to allow 3 the agency of criminal justice to carry out any duty required 4 pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive;

5 (b) Must be maintained in a separate, confidential, electronic 6 document or database which is not publicly accessible; and

7 (c) Must not be released, disclosed or made accessible to the 8 public, except as authorized by the court.

9 3. The court may require the applicant or the adverse party, or 10 both, to appear before the court before determining whether to grant 11 the temporary or extended order.

4. A temporary order may be granted with or without notice to the adverse party. An extended order may only be granted after notice to the adverse party and a hearing on the application.

A hearing on an application for an extended order must be 15 5. 16 held within 45 days after the date on which the application for the 17 extended order is filed. If the adverse party has not been served 18 pursuant to NRS 33.060 or 33.065 and fails to appear at the hearing, 19 the court may, upon a showing that law enforcement, after due 20 diligence, has been unable to serve the adverse party or that the 21 adverse party has sought to avoid service by concealment, set a date 22 for a second hearing which must be held within 90 days after the 23 date on which the first hearing was scheduled.

24 If the adverse party has not been served pursuant to NRS 6. 25 33.060 or 33.065 and fails to appear on the date set for a second 26 hearing on an application for an extended order pursuant to 27 subsection 5, the court may, upon a showing that law enforcement, 28 after due diligence, has been unable to serve the adverse party or 29 that the adverse party has sought to avoid service by concealment, 30 set a date for a third hearing which must be held within 90 days after 31 the date on which the second hearing was scheduled.

32 7. The court shall rule upon an application for a temporary33 order within 1 judicial day after it is filed.

If it appears to the satisfaction of the court from specific 34 8. 35 facts communicated by **[telephone]** electronic means to the court by 36 an alleged victim that an act of domestic violence has occurred and 37 the alleged perpetrator of the domestic violence has been arrested 38 and is presently in custody pursuant to NRS 171.137, the court may grant a temporary order. Before approving an order under such 39 40 circumstances, the court shall confirm with the appropriate law 41 enforcement agency that the applicant is an alleged victim and that 42 the alleged perpetrator is in custody. Upon approval by the court, the 43 signed order may be transmitted to the facility where the alleged 44 perpetrator is in custody by electronic or telephonic transmission to 45 a facsimile machine. If such an order is received by the facility





holding the alleged perpetrator while the alleged perpetrator is still
in custody, the order must be personally served by an authorized
employee of the facility before the alleged perpetrator is released.
The court shall mail a copy of each order issued pursuant to this
subsection to the alleged victim named in the order and cause the
original order to be filed with the court clerk on the first judicial day
after it is issued.

9. In a county whose population is 52,000 or more, the court
9 shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including
10 nonjudicial days and holidays, to receive *electronic* communications
11 [by telephone] and for the issuance of a temporary order pursuant to
12 subsection 8.

13 10. In a county whose population is less than 52,000, the court 14 may be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including 15 nonjudicial days and holidays, to receive *electronic* communications 16 [by telephone] and for the issuance of a temporary order pursuant to 17 subsection 8.

11. The clerk of the court shall inform the protected party upon
the successful transfer of information concerning the registration to
the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History as
required pursuant to NRS 33.095.

12. As used in this section, "agency of criminal justice" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 179A.030.

Sec. 31.5. NRS 33.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.500 As used in NRS 33.500 to 33.670, inclusive, *and section 30.5 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the
words and terms defined in NRS 33.510 to 33.540, inclusive, have
the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

**Sec. 32.** NRS 50.054 is hereby amended to read as follows:

30 50.054 1. Except as otherwise provided by a **[regulation]** *rule* 31 of the Court Administrator adopted pursuant to NRS 1.510 and 32 1.520, a person shall not act as an interpreter in a proceeding if the 33 interpreter is:

- 34 (a) The spouse of a witness;
- 35 (b) Otherwise related to a witness;
- 36 (c) Biased for or against one of the parties; or
- 37 (d) Otherwise interested in the outcome of the proceeding.

38 2. Before undertaking his or her duties, the interpreter shall39 swear or affirm that he or she will:

(a) To the best of his or her ability, interpret accurately to the
person with limited English proficiency in the language of the
person, questions and statements addressed to the person;

43 (b) Make a true interpretation of the statements of the person 44 with limited English proficiency in an understandable manner; and



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1 (c) Repeat the statements of the person with limited English 2 proficiency to the best of his or her ability.

3 3. While in the proper performance of his or her duties, an 4 interpreter has the same rights and privileges as the person with 5 limited English proficiency including the right to examine all 6 relevant material, but is not entitled to waive or exercise any of 7 those rights or privileges on behalf of the person with limited 8 English proficiency.

9 4. If an interpreter appointed for a person with limited English 10 proficiency is not effectively or accurately communicating with or 11 on behalf of the person, and that fact becomes known to the person 12 who appointed the interpreter, another interpreter must be 13 appointed.

14 5. Claims against a county, municipality, this State or any 15 agency thereof for the compensation of an interpreter in a criminal 16 proceeding or other proceeding for which an interpreter must be 17 provided at public expense must be paid in the same manner as 18 other claims against the respective entities are paid. Payment may be 19 made only upon the certificate of the judge, magistrate or other 20 person presiding over the proceedings that the interpreter has 21 performed the services required and incurred the expense claimed.

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6. As used in this section:

(a) "Interpreter" means a person who has a certificate or
registration as an interpreter issued by the Court Administrator
pursuant to NRS 1.510 and 1.520.

26 (b) "Person with limited English proficiency" has the meaning 27 ascribed to it in NRS 1.510.

**Sec. 33.** NRS 50.0545 is hereby amended to read as follows:

50.0545 1. An interpreter must be appointed at public
expense for a person with limited English proficiency who is a
defendant or a witness in a criminal proceeding.

2. If a certified or registered court interpreter is not available, a
court shall appoint an interpreter in accordance with the
[regulations] rules adopted pursuant to paragraph (e) of subsection 2
of NRS 1.510.

36 3. As used in this section:

(a) "Interpreter" means a person who has a certificate or
registration as an interpreter issued by the Court Administrator
pursuant to NRS 1.510 and 1.520.

40 (b) "Person with limited English proficiency" has the meaning 41 ascribed to it in NRS 1.510.

42 Sec. 34. NRS 62D.405 is hereby amended to read as follows:

43 62D.405 1. The juvenile court shall appoint at public expense 44 an interpreter for a person with limited English proficiency in all





proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title if the
 person with limited English proficiency is:

3 (a) The child who is alleged to be or has been adjudicated 4 delinquent or in need of supervision;

5 (b) A parent or guardian of the child that is alleged to be or has 6 been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision; or

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(c) A person who appears as a witness.

8 2. If a certified or registered court interpreter is not available, 9 the juvenile court shall appoint an interpreter in accordance with the 10 [regulations] rules adopted pursuant to paragraph (e) of subsection 2 11 of NRS 1.510.

12 3. As used in this section:

(a) "Interpreter" means a person who has a certificate or
registration as an interpreter issued by the Court Administrator
pursuant to NRS 1.510 and 1.520.

16 (b) "Person with limited English proficiency" has the meaning 17 ascribed to it in NRS 1.510.

18 Sec. 35. NRS 281.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

19 281.010 1. The following officers must be elected:

20 (a) A Governor.

21 (b) A Lieutenant Governor.

22 (c) Two United States Senators.

(d) The number of members of the House of Representatives ofthe United States to which this State may be entitled.

(e) The number of presidential electors to which this State maybe entitled.

27 (f) [Five justices] Justices of the Supreme Court.

- (g) Judges of the Court of Appeals . [other than the initial three
   judges.]
- 30 (h) District judges.
- 31 (i) Senators and members of the Assembly.
- 32 (j) A Secretary of State.
- 33 (k) A State Treasurer.
- 34 (l) A State Controller.
- 35 (m) An Attorney General.
- 36 (n) Other officers whose elections are provided for by law.
- 37 (o) For each county, and the equivalent officers for Carson City:

(1) One county clerk, who is ex officio clerk of the board of
 county commissioners and *may also be* clerk of the district court of
 the county.

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(2) One sheriff.(3) One district attorney.

43 (4) One public administrator, except where otherwise 44 provided by law.





1 (5) One county assessor, except where otherwise provided by 2 law. 3 (6) One county treasurer, except where otherwise provided 4 by law. 5 (7) The number of county commissioners as provided by 6 law. 7 (8) One county recorder, who is ex officio county auditor in 8 counties in which a county comptroller has not been appointed. 9 (9) Justices of the peace. (10) Constables, except where otherwise provided by law. 10 11 2. All officers who are not elected must be appointed. 12 Sec. 36. The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 218D.380 do 13 not apply to any provision of this act which adds or revises a 14 requirement to submit a report to the Legislature. Sec. 37. NRS 1.060, 1.150, 1.170, 1.180, 2.210, 2.230, 2.255, 15 2.270, 2.420, 2.440 and 2.450 are hereby repealed. 16 17 **Sec. 38.** 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval. 18 19 2. Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, 8.5 to 26, inclusive, and 28 to 37, 20 inclusive, of this act become effective: 21 (a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any 22 rules and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. 23 24 (b) On January 1, 2024, for all other purposes. Sections 8 and 27 of this act become effective on July 1, 25 3. 26 2023.

## LEADLINES OF REPEALED SECTIONS

- 1.060 Adjournment on absence of judge.
- 1.150 Clerk of district court to procure seal; form of seal.
- 1.170 Custody of seal.
- 1.180 Documents to which seal affixed.
- 2.210 Qualifications of Clerk.
- 2.230 Deputy clerks.
- 2.255 Penalties for violations by Clerk.
- 2.270 Destruction of obsolete exhibits by Clerk.
- 2.420 Hours of use by public.
- 2.440 Qualifications of Librarian.
- 2.450 Biennial report.



