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Property; enforcement of judgments for medical bills-exemption of primary dwelling

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Property: enforcement of judgments for medical bills—exemption of primary dwelling

**NEV. REV. STAT. § 21 (new).**
AB 93 (Nevin); 1989 STAT. Ch. 9

Under existing law, the property of a judgment debtor is liable to execution unless specifically exempted. Chapter 9 adds an exemption for the primary dwelling of a judgment debtor when the execution is for the enforcement of a judgment for medical bills. This exemption remains in force during the lifetime of: (1) the judgment debtor, (2) the judgment debtor’s spouse, (3) an adult dependent child of the judgment debtor, or (4) a joint tenant if the judgment debtor was a joint tenant at the time the judgment was entered. The debtor, spouse, adult dependent child, or joint tenant must occupy the dwelling during their lifetimes for the exemption to apply. If the judgment debtor has a minor child who resides in the dwelling, this exemption also applies during the minority of the child.

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2. Id. § 21.080 2 (1987) (specifies property exempt from execution). See Elder v. Williams, 16 Nev. 416, 423 (1882) (upholding the constitutionality of the exemption statute and finding that the exemption is absolute). See also NEV. REV. STAT. § 21.090 (1987) (specifying that no exemption will be applied when there is a judgment to recover for the price of the property on a mortgage or lien).
3. 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 9, sec. 1, at 10 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 21.090). The exemption includes mobile or manufactured homes. Id. The exemption also applies to the land and any appurtenances owned by the judgment debtor. Id.
4. The adult dependent child must be physically or mentally disabled. Id.
5. Id.
6. Id.
7. Id.