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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<sup>1</sup> unless specifically exempted.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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,<sup>4</sup> or (4) a joint tenant if the judgment debtor was a joint tenant at the time the judgment was entered.<sup>5</sup> The debtor, spouse, adult dependent child, or joint tenant must occupy the dwelling during their lifetimes for the exemption to apply.<sup>6</sup> If the judgment debtor has a minor child who resides in the dwelling, this exemption also applies during the minority of the child.<sup>7</sup>

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1. NEV. REV. STAT. § 21.080 1 (1987).

2. *Id.* § 21.090 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.\_\_\_\_). 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.*