

NEVADA REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED  
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\*\*\* ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH OPINIONS POSTED AS OF NOVEMBER 19, 2010 \*\*\*

TITLE 2. Civil Practice.  
CHAPTER 21. Enforcement of Judgments.  
Executions and Exemptions

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*Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21.090 (2010)*

**21.090. Property exempt from execution.**

1. The following property is exempt from execution, except as otherwise specifically provided in this section or required by federal law:

(a) Private libraries, works of art, musical instruments and jewelry not to exceed \$5,000 in value, belonging to the judgment debtor or a dependent of the judgment debtor, to be selected by the judgment debtor, and all family pictures and keepsakes.

(b) Necessary household goods, furnishings, electronics, wearing apparel, other personal effects and yard equipment, not to exceed \$12,000 in value, belonging to the judgment debtor or a dependent of the judgment debtor, to be selected by the judgment debtor.

(c) Farm trucks, farm stock, farm tools, farm equipment, supplies and seed not to exceed \$4,500 in value, belonging to the judgment debtor to be selected by the judgment debtor.

(d) Professional libraries, equipment, supplies, and the tools, inventory, instruments and materials used to carry on the trade or business of the judgment debtor for the support of the judgment debtor and his or her family not to exceed \$10,000 in value.

(e) The cabin or dwelling of a miner or prospector, the miner's or prospector's cars, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on any mining operations and the miner's or prospector's mining claim actually worked by the miner or prospector, not exceeding \$4,500 in total value.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (p), one vehicle if the judgment debtor's equity does not exceed \$15,000 or the creditor is paid an amount equal to any excess above that equity.

(g) For any workweek, 75 percent of the disposable earnings of a judgment debtor during that week, or 50 times the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1), and in effect at the time the earnings are payable, whichever is greater. Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (o), (s) and (t), the exemption provided in this paragraph does not apply in the case of any order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support of any person, any order of a court of bankruptcy or of any debt due for any state or federal tax. As used in this paragraph:

(1) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of a judgment debtor remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amounts required by law to be withheld.

(2) "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services performed by a judgment debtor in the regular course of business, including, without limitation, compensation designated as income, wages, tips, a salary, a commission or a bonus. The term includes compensation received by a judgment debtor that is in the possession of the

judgment debtor, compensation held in accounts maintained in a bank or any other financial institution or, in the case of a receivable, compensation that is due the judgment debtor.

**(h)** All fire engines, hooks and ladders, with the carts, trucks and carriages, hose, buckets, implements and apparatus thereunto appertaining, and all furniture and uniforms of any fire company or department organized under the laws of this State.

**(i)** All arms, uniforms and accouterments required by law to be kept by any person, and also one gun, to be selected by the debtor.

**(j)** All courthouses, jails, public offices and buildings, lots, grounds and personal property, the fixtures, furniture, books, papers and appurtenances belonging and pertaining to the courthouse, jail and public offices belonging to any county of this State, all cemeteries, public squares, parks and places, public buildings, town halls, markets, buildings for the use of fire departments and military organizations, and the lots and grounds thereto belonging and appertaining, owned or held by any town or incorporated city, or dedicated by the town or city to health, ornament or public use, or for the use of any fire or military company organized under the laws of this State and all lots, buildings and other school property owned by a school district and devoted to public school purposes.

**(k)** All money, benefits, privileges or immunities accruing or in any manner growing out of any life insurance, if the annual premium paid does not exceed \$15,000. If the premium exceeds that amount, a similar exemption exists which bears the same proportion to the money, benefits, privileges and immunities so accruing or growing out of the insurance that the \$15,000 bears to the whole annual premium paid.

**(l)** The homestead as provided for by law, including a homestead for which allodial title has been established and not relinquished and for which a waiver executed pursuant to *NRS 115.010* is not applicable.

**(m)** The dwelling of the judgment debtor occupied as a home for himself or herself and family, where the amount of equity held by the judgment debtor in the home does not exceed \$550,000 in value and the dwelling is situated upon lands not owned by the judgment debtor.

**(n)** All money reasonably deposited with a landlord by the judgment debtor to secure an agreement to rent or lease a dwelling that is used by the judgment debtor as his or her primary residence, except that such money is not exempt with respect to a landlord or the landlord's successor in interest who seeks to enforce the terms of the agreement to rent or lease the dwelling.

**(o)** All property in this State of the judgment debtor where the judgment is in favor of any state for failure to pay that state's income tax on benefits received from a pension or other retirement plan.

**(p)** Any vehicle owned by the judgment debtor for use by the judgment debtor or the judgment debtor's dependent that is equipped or modified to provide mobility for a person with a permanent disability.

**(q)** Any prosthesis or equipment prescribed by a physician or dentist for the judgment debtor or a dependent of the debtor.

**(r)** Money, not to exceed \$500,000 in present value, held in:

**(1)** An individual retirement arrangement which conforms with the applicable limitations and requirements of *section 408 or 408A of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 408 and 408A*;

**(2)** A written simplified employee pension plan which conforms with the applicable limitations and requirements of *section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 408*;

**(3)** A cash or deferred arrangement which is a qualified plan pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code;

**(4)** A trust forming part of a stock bonus, pension or profit-sharing plan which is a qualified plan pursuant to sections 401 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code, *26 U.S.C. §§ 401 et seq.*; and

**(5)** A trust forming part of a qualified tuition program pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS, any applicable regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS and *section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 529*, unless the money is deposited after the entry of a judgment against the purchaser or account owner or the money will not be used by any beneficiary to attend a college or university.

(s) All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support, education and maintenance of a child, whether collected by the judgment debtor or the State.

(t) All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support and maintenance of a former spouse, including the amount of any arrearages in the payment of such support and maintenance to which the former spouse may be entitled.

(u) Payments, in an amount not to exceed \$16,150, received as compensation for personal injury, not including compensation for pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss, by the judgment debtor or by a person upon whom the judgment debtor is dependent at the time the payment is received.

(v) Payments received as compensation for the wrongful death of a person upon whom the judgment debtor was dependent at the time of the wrongful death, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the judgment debtor and any dependent of the judgment debtor.

(w) Payments received as compensation for the loss of future earnings of the judgment debtor or of a person upon whom the judgment debtor is dependent at the time the payment is received, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the judgment debtor and any dependent of the judgment debtor.

(x) Payments received as restitution for a criminal act.

(y) Payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including, without limitation, retirement and survivors' benefits, supplemental security income benefits and disability insurance benefits.

(z) Any personal property not otherwise exempt from execution pursuant to this subsection belonging to the judgment debtor, including, without limitation, the judgment debtor's equity in any property, money, stocks, bonds or other funds on deposit with a financial institution, not to exceed \$1,000 in total value, to be selected by the judgment debtor.

(aa) Any tax refund received by the judgment debtor that is derived from the earned income credit described in *section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 32*, or a similar credit provided pursuant to a state law.

(bb) Stock of a corporation described in subsection 2 of *NRS 78.746* except as set forth in that section.

(cc) Regardless of whether a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

(1) A beneficial interest in the trust as defined in *NRS 163.4145* if the interest has not been distributed;

(2) A remainder interest in the trust as defined in *NRS 163.416* if the trust does not indicate that the remainder interest is certain to be distributed within 1 year after the date on which the instrument that creates the remainder interest becomes irrevocable;

(3) A discretionary interest in the trust as described in *NRS 163.4185* if the interest has not been distributed;

(4) A power of appointment in the trust as defined in *NRS 163.4157* regardless of whether the power has been distributed or transferred;

(5) A power listed in *NRS 163.5553* that is held by a trust protector as defined in *NRS 163.5547* or any other person regardless of whether the power has been distributed or transferred;

(6) A reserved power in the trust as defined in *NRS 163.4165* regardless of whether the power has been distributed or transferred; and

(7) Any other property of the trust that has not been distributed from the trust. Once the property is distributed from the trust, the property is subject to execution.

(dd) If a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

(1) A mandatory interest in the trust as described in *NRS 163.4185* if the interest has not been distributed;

(2) Notwithstanding a beneficiary's right to enforce a support interest, a support interest in the trust as described in *NRS 163.4185* if the interest has not been distributed; and

(3) Any other property of the trust that has not been distributed from the trust. Once the property is distributed from the trust, the property is subject to execution.

2. Except as otherwise provided in *NRS 115.010*, no article or species of property mentioned in this section is exempt from execution issued upon a judgment to recover for its price, or upon a judgment of foreclosure of a mortgage or other lien thereon.

3. Any exemptions specified in subsection (d) of section 522 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1978, *11 U.S.C. 522(d)*, do not apply to property owned by a resident of this State unless conferred also by subsection 1, as limited by subsection 2.