JUSTICE COURT, TOWNSHIP OF _____
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Plaintiff's Name: _____	
Address: _____	Case No.: _____
City,State,Zip: _____	Dept No.: _____
Phone: _____	
E-Mail: _____	
Plaintiff,	
vs.	
Defendant's Name: _____	
Defendant.	

TEMPORARY WRIT OF RESTITUTION

TO THE SHERIFF OR CONSTABLE OF CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, upon request of the Plaintiff, this Court held a hearing before me, a Justice of the Peace for the Township of *(insert township name)* _____, Clark County, Nevada, on the *(insert day, month, and year of hearing)* _____ day of _____, 20___, in Department No. *(insert department no.)* _____, at *(insert time of hearing)* _____, ___ , to inquire into the Defendant's unlawful possession and holding over of premises in Clark County, Nevada, commonly described as *(insert complete address of premises, including unit number, city, state, and zip code)*:

_____
_____

AND WHEREAS, the Court concluded after due consideration that Plaintiff should have temporary restitution of the above premises, and for good cause appearing therefore,

YOU ARE COMMANDED to take with you the force of the County, if necessary, and cause the Defendant and any subtenants to be immediately removed from the above premises by the _____ day of _____, 20___, at 5:00 p.m., and allow the Plaintiff to have peaceable restitution of the above premises. You are also commanded to make return hereof within thirty (30) days of this date.

DATED: _____

_____
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

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Clark County, Nevada

Issued at the request of:

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

_____ *(Plaintiff's Signature)*
(Insert Plaintiff's name, address, phone, and e-mail:)

Plaintiff, In Proper Person

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Clark County, Nevada

NOTICE OF EXECUTION AFTER JUDGMENT

(Per NRS 21.075)

READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY

It provides information on how the law may allow you to protect your property or money from being attached to pay the judgment against you.

YOUR PROPERTY IS BEING ATTACHED OR YOUR WAGES ARE BEING GARNISHED

A court has determined that you owe money to the person or company (the "judgment creditor") listed on the Writ of Execution included with this Notice of Execution. The judgment creditor has begun the procedure to collect that money by garnishing your wages, bank account and other personal property held by third persons or by taking money or other property in your possession.

Certain benefits and property owned by you may be exempt from execution and may not be taken from you. The following is a partial list of exemptions:

1. Payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including, without limitation, retirement and survivors' benefits, supplemental security income benefits and disability insurance benefits.
2. Payments for benefits or the return of contributions under the Public Employees' Retirement System.
3. Payments for public assistance granted through the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department of Health and Human Services or a local governmental entity.
4. Proceeds from a policy of life insurance.
5. Payments of benefits under a program of industrial insurance.
6. Payments received as disability, illness or unemployment benefits.
7. Payments received as unemployment compensation.
8. Veteran's benefits.
9. A homestead in a dwelling or a mobile home, not to exceed $550,000 unless:

(a) The judgment is for a medical bill, in which case all of the primary dwelling, including a mobile or manufactured home, may be exempt.

(b) Allodial title has been established and not relinquished for the dwelling or mobile home, in which case all of the dwelling or mobile home and its appurtenances are exempt, including the land on which they are located, unless a valid waiver executed pursuant to NRS 115.010 is applicable to the judgment.

10. All money reasonably deposited with a landlord by you to secure an agreement to rent or lease a dwelling that is used by you as your primary residence, except that such money is not exempt with respect to a landlord or landlord's successor in interest who seeks to enforce the terms of the agreement to rent or lease the dwelling.
11. A vehicle, if your equity in the vehicle is less than $15,000.
12. Seventy-five percent of the take-home pay for any workweek, unless the weekly take-home pay is less than 50 times the federal minimum hourly wage, in which case the entire amount may be exempt.
13. Money, not to exceed $500,000 in present value, held in:

(a) 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;

(b) 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;

(c) A cash or deferred arrangement that is a qualified plan pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code;

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

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(e) 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. § 259, 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. Regardless of whether a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

(a) A present or future interest in the income or principal of a trust that is a contingent interest, if the contingency has not been satisfied or removed;

(b) A present or future interest in the income or principal of a trust for which discretionary power is held by a trustee to determine whether to make a distribution from the trust, if the interest has not been distributed from the trust;

(c) The power to direct dispositions of property in the trust, other than such a power held by a trustee to distribute property to a beneficiary of the trust;

(d) Certain powers held by a trust protector or certain other persons; and

(e) Any power held by the person who created the trust.

17. If a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

(a) A present or future interest in the income or principal of a trust that is a mandatory interest in which the trustee does not have discretion concerning whether to make the distribution from the trust, if the interest has not been distributed from the trust; and

(b) A present or future interest in the income or principal of a trust that is a support interest in which the standard for distribution may be interpreted by the trustee or a court, if the interest has not been distributed from the trust.

18. A vehicle for use by you or your dependent which is specially equipped or modified to provide mobility for a person with a permanent disability.

19. A prosthesis or any equipment prescribed by a physician or dentist for you our your dependent.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. Payments received as restitution for a criminal act.

24. Personal property, not to exceed $1,000 in total value, if the property is not otherwise exempt from execution.

25. A tax refund received from the earned income credit provided by federal law or a similar state law.

26. Stock of a corporation described in subsection 2 of NRS 78.746 except as set forth in that section.

These exemptions may not apply in certain cases such as a proceeding to enforce a judgment for support of a person or a judgment of foreclosure of a mechanic's lien. You should consult an attorney immediately to assist

you in determining whether your property or money is exempt from execution. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for assistance through:

Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada
725 E Charleston Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89104
(702) 386-1070
http://www.lacsn.org

If you do not wish to consult an attorney or receive legal services from an organization that provides assistance to persons who qualify, you may obtain the form to be used to claim an exemption free of charge from the clerk of the court or at the Civil Law Self-Help Center, 200 Lewis Avenue, on the first floor of the Regional Justice Center, downtown Las Vegas, Nevada, or on the Self-Help Center's website at http://www.civillawselfhelpcenter.org.

PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMING EXEMPT PROPERTY

If you believe that the money or property taken from you is exempt, you must complete and file with the clerk of the court an executed claim of exemption. A copy of the claim of exemption must be served upon the sheriff, the garnishee and the judgment creditor within 10 days after the notice of execution or garnishment is served on you by mail pursuant to NRS 21.076 which identifies the specific property that is being levied on. The property must be released by the garnishee or the sheriff within 9 judicial days after you serve the claim of exemption upon the sheriff, garnishee and judgment creditor, unless the sheriff or garnishee receives a copy of an objection to the claim of exemption and a notice for a hearing to determine the issue of exemption. If this happens, a hearing will be held to determine whether the property or money is exempt.

The objection to the claim of exemption and notice for the hearing to determine the issue of exemption must be filed by the judgment creditor within 8 judicial days after the claim of exemption is served on the judgment creditor by mail or in person and served on the judgment debtor, the sheriff and any garnishee not less than 5 judicial days before the date set for the hearing. The hearing to determine whether the property or money is exempt must be held within 7 judicial days after the objection to the claim of exemption and notice for the hearing is filed.

You may be able to have your property released more quickly if you mail to the judgment creditor or the attorney of the judgment creditor written proof that the property is exempt. Such proof may include, without limitation, a letter from the government, an annual statement from a pension fund, receipts for payments, copies of checks, records from financial institutions or any other document which demonstrates that the money in your account is exempt.

IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE EXECUTED CLAIM OF EXEMPTION WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED, YOUR PROPERTY MAY BE SOLD AND THE MONEY GIVEN TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR, EVEN IF THE PROPERTY OR MONEY IS EXEMPT.

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