

JUSTICE COURT, TOWNSHIP OF LAS VEGAS
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

1
2 Landlord's Name: Michael Schaefer
3 Landlord,
4 vs. Russell Greer
5 Tenant's Name: _____
6 Address: 3930 University Center Dr 103
7 City, State, Zip: Las Vegas, NV 89119
8 Phone: 801-895-3501
9 E-Mail: russmark@gmail.com
10 Tenant.

Case No.: 26E003020
Department #: LVJC Civil Evictions
Dept. No: _____

TENANT'S AFFIDAVIT IN
OPPOSITION TO SUMMARY
EVICTION REGARDING
NONPAYMENT OF RENT

11 Tenant, appearing in proper person, contests this matter under NRS 40.253 as follows:

- 12 1. What is the address on the notice you received, including city, state, and zip code:
3930 University Center Dr, 103 Las Vegas, NV 89119
- 13 2. Do you live in a weekly? No / Yes
14 a. If Yes, how often is your rent due? _____
- 15 3. What is the date the eviction notice was given to you? (Please copy this information from
16 your eviction notice) 1/21/2026
- 17 4. Do you have a completed application with Clark County Social Services that shows a
18 pending status? (FI CHAP, E CHAP or WSAP?) No / Yes
- 19 5. Is your Landlord claiming you owe more than 3 months' rent? No / Yes
- 20 6. Are you 62 years old or older? No / Yes
- 21 7. Do you, or does someone living with you, have a disability they are receiving SSI benefits
22 for? No / Yes
- 23 8. Are there children in your home? No / Yes If Yes, list how many and their ages:

- 24 9. **My defense(s) to the notice claiming I owe rent are: (check all that apply):**
- 25 a. I moved out and gave my keys to the landlord.
- 26 b. I disagree with the amount of rent the Landlord claims I owe.
- 27 c. My rent is paid in full
- 28 d. I tried to pay my full rent, but my Landlord refused to accept it.

- 1 e. Landlord accepted partial payment of my rent.
- 2 f. The rent amount stated in the notice includes costs or fees that are not regular rent
or late fees.
- 3 g. Landlord is charging a late fee more than 5% of regular rent.
- 4 h. (To raise this defense you must give your full rent to the court to hold before the
hearing date) I sent Landlord written notice about a habitability problem at my rental
5 unit. Landlord did not fix, or try to fix, the problem in 14 days. Therefore, I am holding
back payment of rent.
- 6 i. (To raise this defense your rent must have been up to date at the time you sent
7 written notice to Landlord.) I sent Landlord written notice of an "essential services"
8 problem at my rental unit (heat, air conditioning, running or hot water, electricity, gas, a
working door lock, or other essential item or service). Landlord did not fix, or try to fix,
9 the problem in 48 hours. Therefore, I am holding back payment of rent.
- 10 j. I corrected a habitability problem at my rental unit and am removing the cost from
my rent after giving Landlord a detailed statement. I gave Landlord written notice of
11 the problem, and Landlord did not fix the problem in 14 days after my notice.
- 12 k. Landlord's notice was not served on me as required by law, or the notice did not in
other ways follow Nevada law.
- 13 l. Landlord is discriminating against me in violation of the Federal Fair Housing Act or
Nevada law.
- 14 m. Landlord is retaliating against me for taking part in certain protected acts.
- 15 n. I am a tenant in a property that has been foreclosed on and sold. The new owner:
- 16 i. Did not give the notice of change of ownership required by law;
- 17 ii. Violated the law by failing or refusing to give me an additional 60 days in the
property;
- 18 iii. Is using the summary eviction process in violation of the law, which requires
the formal unlawful detainer process.
- 19 o. Other defense (explain below).

20 **(State the facts and circumstances that support the defenses you checked. Financial
hardship - not having the money to pay your rent - is not a defense to a non-payment of
rent notice)**

21 My primary defense is that the landlord's 7-Day Notice was not lawfully served under NRS 40.280. The
22 notice was only taped to my door with no mailing, no authorized process server, and no signed
declaration of service. Because service was defective, the 7-day period never began and the court
23 lacks jurisdiction to issue a writ.

24 Additionally, the landlord engaged in retaliation after I raised issues about lack of heat and other
habitability problems, violating NRS 118A.510. The landlord also unlawfully entered my locked
25 bedroom at 12:15 A.M., harassed me, defaced my mail, and attempted self-help eviction. I respectfully
request denial of summary eviction.

26
27 See **ADDENDUM to General Defenses**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Pursuant to NRS 70.010 and JCRCP 110, I ask the Court to delay ("stay") enforcement of any summary order for (insert number of days, up to 10) 10 days for the following reasons (explain below):

I am requesting a 10-day stay so I have enough time to safely relocate if needed. I currently work and need a short period to secure housing. The landlord's conduct has made the living situation unstable, and a brief stay is necessary to prevent harm or sudden displacement. This request is made in good faith and will not prejudice the landlord.

THEREFORE, I ask that Landlord receive nothing requested in Landlord's Affidavit/Complaint, or instead ask for a delay in the issuance of an order for eviction.

I understand that as long as the filing of this affidavit is timely, I will receive notice of any hearing by e-mail and/or regular U.S. Mail.

To avoid an eviction on my record, I am willing to move out before the hearing date and give the keys to the landlord before or at the hearing.

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

1/28/2026
(Date)

Russell Greer
(Print your name)

/s/ Russell Greer
(Sign your name)

CONTINUATION TO TENANT'S AFFIDAVIT/ANSWER
IN OPPOSITION TO SUMMARY EVICTION

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

I respectfully submit the following defenses and facts supporting denial of summary eviction:

(1) The 7-Day Notice was not served in compliance with NRS 40.280. The landlord only taped the notice to my door and did not mail a copy as required by statute. The Declaration of Service is unsigned, no method was selected, and the landlord is not a sheriff, constable, licensed process server, or attorney's agent. Because service is defective, the statutory notice period never began.

(2) The landlord retaliated against me after I raised concerns about lack of heat and other habitability issues, violating NRS 118A.510. This included repeated hostile messages, threats, and attempts to force me out before any lawful notice was served.

(3) On January 11, the landlord entered my locked bedroom at approximately 12:15 A.M. without notice, consent, or any emergency, violating NRS 118A.330 and my right to quiet enjoyment. After this, I had to barricade my door for safety.

(4) The landlord defaced my mail by writing a degrading message on my delivered USPS envelope.

(5) The landlord repeatedly threatened "squatter" accusations, countdown eviction threats, and other intimidation tactics amounting to attempted self-help eviction under NRS 118A.480.

(6) The landlord refused to turn on the heat during a winter cold front, breaching his obligation to provide essential services under NRS 118A.290.

(7) The rent charged was unconscionable compared to identical units in the same building, and I request offset due to habitability violations and damages.

Given the defective service and substantial statutory violations, I respectfully request that the court deny the summary eviction and require any rent dispute to proceed in a separate civil action.

TENANT'S ANSWER TO 7-DAY PAY OR QUIT NOTICE
Filed Under NRS 40.253

A Defective Service — NRS 40.280 Violation

1. Defective Service for Failure to Mail the Notice

Landlord failed to comply with the mandatory service requirements of NRS 40.280(1). Under the statute, service of a 7-Day Pay or Quit Notice must be accomplished by one of the authorized methods, each of which—other than personal service—**requires mailing a copy of the notice to the tenant.**

Landlord did not personally serve Tenant and did not leave the Notice with any person of suitable age or discretion at the residence. Instead, Landlord merely taped the Notice to the door. Landlord did **not mail** a copy of the Notice under any method authorized by statute.

The Landlord only taped the notice to the door with a sticky note that said: “you have been served.” **EXHIBIT A.**

Posting alone is **never lawful service** under NRS 40.280. Because the mandatory mailing requirement was not satisfied, the statutory 7-day notice period never commenced, and service is defective as a matter of law.

2. Defective Service Because the Notice Was Not Served by an Authorized Person and the Declaration of Service Is Unsigned

Service is independently defective because the Notice was not served by a person authorized under NRS 40.280(1). Eviction notices may be served only by the sheriff, a constable, a licensed process server pursuant to NRS Chapter 648, or the agent of an attorney licensed to practice in Nevada. Landlord is none of the above.

Further, the accompanying Declaration of Service is **unsigned** and therefore not made under penalty of perjury. **EXHIBIT B.**

An unsigned declaration is legally ineffective and cannot constitute proof of service. The declaration also fails to establish that service was performed by an authorized server.

Because the Notice was served by an unauthorized person and is unsupported by a valid, signed Declaration of Service, there is no competent proof of service before the Court as required by NRS 40.280. Therefore: (1) the statutory notice period never began, (2) the Court lacks authority to issue an order for removal and (3) this action must be dismissed pursuant to NRS 40.253.

B. Admission of Balance, Circumstances, and Request for Full Offset

Tenant acknowledges a current unpaid balance of approximately \$1,600 resulting from a brief income gap in November, due to Tenant's employer breaching a promise to pay Tenant a substantial amount of money. Tenant later secured new employment and executed a Promise-to-Pay Agreement in good faith.

As tenant was waiting to get paid, Landlord engaged in escalating statutory violations — including a 12:15 A.M. unlawful entry, harassment, attempted self-help eviction, misuse of emergency contact information, refusal to provide heat, defacement of mail, food safety concerns, smoking inside the unit, and overcharging compared to identical rooms in the building.

Under Nevada law, a landlord's material breach excuses or suspends a tenant's performance. Because Landlord's violations caused damages equal to or exceeding the disputed amount, Tenant requests a **full offset** under **NRS 118A.490** and denial of summary eviction.

GROUND FOR RELIEF

C. Unlawful Entry at 12:25 A.M. — NRS 118A.330 & Breach of Quiet Enjoyment

On January 11, at approximately 12:25 A.M., Landlord entered Tenant's locked bedroom without notice, without consent, and without any legitimate emergency. Tenant had not answered Landlord's late-night knocking because it was past midnight, and Tenant was asleep. Landlord then unlocked and opened the door, entered the room, and called Tenant a "trespasser." Calling Tenant a trespasser made no legal sense because Tenant has a lease and has paid money for the room.

Under **NRS 118A.330(3)**, a landlord may only enter a tenant's room at **reasonable times** and **with at least 24 hours' notice**, except in true emergencies involving immediate threat to life or property. A realtor visit scheduled for the *next day* is **not** an emergency under Nevada law, and Tenant received **no 24-hour notice** of any realtor appointment or photographs.

Landlord further justified the intrusion with a **religious rant**, claiming that his midnight entry was permissible because Tenant "did not answer his knocks." This explanation is irrational, retaliatory, and legally irrelevant. Nevada law does not allow a landlord to force entry because a tenant is asleep, does not respond instantly, or because the landlord wishes to impose religious or moral judgments.

A forced entry at 12:15 A.M. — into a Tenant's **locked bedroom** — is unreasonable on its face. It constitutes:

- a violation of **NRS 118A.330(3)** (unlawful entry),
- a severe breach of **peaceful enjoyment** under NRS 118A.310(g),
- a breach of **privacy and safety**, and
- evidence of escalating **harassment and intimidation**.

After this incident, Tenant reasonably feared further intrusions and could no longer sleep safely in the dwelling. **EXHIBIT C** (video/audio file of Landlord entering the room at midnight)

D. Tenant Forced to Barricade Bedroom Door

Following the unlawful entry, Tenant has been unable to feel safe. Because Landlord retains a key and has previously entered without notice, Tenant has been forced to **stack furniture and other items against the inside of the bedroom door** every night to prevent further intrusion. **EXHIBIT D.**

No tenant should have to barricade themselves inside their own room. This reflects a complete breakdown of habitability and safety under NRS 118A.290 and NRS 118A.330.

E. Sustained Harassment & Retaliation — NRS 118A.390; 118A.510

Landlord stumbled upon a bunch of online defamation regarding plaintiff. Tenant has been stalked by a certain harassment website for a decade now. Tenant has tried explaining the stuff Landlord has stumbled upon. Landlord refused to listen and has:

- Called Tenant a “psycho” based on what Landlord had read (which is extremely weird because Tenant had always been polite to Landlord)
- Sent hostile, demeaning messages
- Delivered late-night harassment

Landlord has also sent countdown threats using a skull emoji (“3 hours you have left to pay me 🦴🦴,” which plaintiff interpreted as a threat. **EXHIBIT E.**

This is statutory retaliation (under NRS 118A.510) because tenant brought up that there was no heat in the unit and landlord began sending erratic texts.

Landlord has also threatened to use that defamation in these proceedings to “show Tenant’s character”.

F. January 16 “Squatter” Text — Attempted Self-Help Eviction

On Jan 16, Landlord called Tenant a “squatter” and claimed Tenant must be “out on February 1,” despite no lawful notice (Landlord didn’t even put the defective notice on tenant’s door until Jan 21st).

This constitutes:

1. Harassment and retaliation
2. Attempted self-help eviction (NRS 118A.480)
3. Disregard for NRS 40.253 eviction procedures
4. Use of intimidation to force Tenant out. **EXHIBIT F.**

G. January 18 Mail Defacement & Interference with Mail

On January 18, Landlord taped Tenant’s mail to the front door and wrote “Parasite Mail” across the envelope. **EXHIBIT G.**

This act was degrading, retaliatory, and intended to humiliate. Because this defacement occurred after Tenant began asserting his rights under Chapter 118A (such as complaining about no heat), it constitutes **retaliation under** NRS 118A.510 and a breach of peaceful **enjoyment** under NRS 118A.310.

Furthermore, misuse or mishandling of USPS-delivered mail — including detaining, altering, discarding, or publicly displaying it — is inconsistent with federal protections governing mail and serves as additional evidence of Landlord’s escalating harassment.

Since this incident, Tenant has **not received any further mail**, raising serious concerns that Landlord is withholding, disposing of, or returning Tenant's mail. Such interference deprives Tenant of essential notices, billing statements, and important communications, and further undermines the habitability and safety of the dwelling.

H. Food Safety Interference — NRS 118A.290

Tenant does not drink alcohol. Despite this, multiple beverages and food items stored in the shared refrigerator and freezer have repeatedly developed a noticeable alcohol-like odor and taste. Based on the pattern, Tenant reasonably believes the Landlord has been **tampering with or pouring substances into Tenant's food and beverages**.

As a result, Tenant has been unable to safely store food within the unit and has been forced to avoid using the refrigerator and freezer entirely. This constitutes:

- Loss of essential food-storage facilities;
- Interference with Tenant's enjoyment;
- A breach of the Landlord's statutory health and safety obligations under NRS 118A.290.

I. Repeated Attempts at Self-Help Eviction — NRS 118A.480

Landlord repeatedly attempted to force Tenant out through threats, false statements, intimidation, and claims that Tenant must vacate outside court procedures.

J. Misuse of Tenant's Emergency Contact Information

Landlord contacted Tenant's emergency contacts without any emergency, solely to pressure Tenant about rent. This was humiliating, retaliatory, and a misuse of Tenant's private information.

K. Smoking Inside the Condo — Habitability Violation

Landlord frequently smokes inside the shared condo, exposing Tenant to unsafe environmental conditions and violating statutory health and safety obligations.

L. Unconscionable Rent Pricing — NRS 118A.230

Under NRS 118A.230, a court may refuse to enforce a rental agreement or any provision thereof, or limit its application, if the agreement or provision was **unconscionable when made**.

Here, the rent charged to Tenant was grossly disproportionate to comparable accommodations within the same condominium building and bore no reasonable relationship to market value or to any added services, improvements, or amenities.

Specifically, a **9th-floor unit** within the same condominium complex rents out an **identical guest room for approximately \$500 per month**, despite that unit being located on a higher floor and subject to **higher HOA dues**.

By contrast, the guest room in Landlord's **1st-floor unit**—identical in size and layout—is priced at **\$700 per month**, even though:

1. The unit is located on the **1st floor**, not an upper floor;
2. The HOA dues are **lower**, not higher;

3. The room is not newly renovated or improved; and
4. The tenant shares the same common areas and amenities.

Likewise, Tenant's **\$800 rent for the master bedroom** in the same 1st-floor unit materially exceeds the rent charged for equal or superior accommodations elsewhere in the building.

This stark disparity—charging significantly higher rent for a **1st-floor unit** than for an identical **9th-floor unit**—with no legitimate justification, demonstrates **oppressive and one-sided pricing** and renders the rent provisions **unconscionable at formation** under NRS 118A.230.

Tenant therefore requests that the Court limit enforcement of the rent provisions to avoid an unconscionable result and consider appropriate offsets in determining any amounts allegedly owed.

M. Breach of Peaceful Enjoyment

Unlawful entry, harassment, threats, insults, food contamination, and mail defacement have collectively destroyed Tenant's right to safe and reasonable enjoyment of the premises.

N. Reasonable Fear Based on Landlord's Admitted Assault Conviction

When Tenant was late with his rent, landlord confessed he has an assault conviction (which makes landlord's anger towards tenant's non-violent past very hypocritical). This felt like landlord was saying this to intimidate tenant. Given Landlord's admission of a prior assault conviction, combined with nighttime intrusion and aggressive confrontations in shared spaces, Tenant reasonably fears further confrontation or harm.

O. Collapse of Habitability — NRS 118A.290

Tenant has been unable to sleep safely, store food safely, or utilize the dwelling normally due to harassment, fear, and violations of essential services. The dwelling has become uninhabitable.

P. Willful Failure to Provide Heat During Winter Conditions — NRS 118A.290 & 118A.355

Throughout December and January, during a period of severe cold weather and national winter storm conditions, which caused a cold front in Las Vegas, Landlord refused to turn on the central heat for the dwelling. The issue was not a mechanical failure or temporary outage; rather, Landlord explicitly stated that Tenant should "just wear a sweater," despite Tenant paying \$800 per month for a habitable room with essential services.

Under **NRS 118A.290(1)(d)**, a landlord must maintain all essential services necessary for safe and habitable occupancy, including adequate heat during cold weather. **NRS 118A.355** further provides remedies when a landlord willfully or negligently fails to supply essential services. Heat is not optional, discretionary, or subject to a landlord's personal preferences.

Withholding heat in winter creates health and safety risks and constitutes a material breach of habitability. Tenant has spent nights shivering — even with a sweater on.

Landlord's ongoing refusal to activate the heater, despite having the ability to do so and despite repeated cold-weather advisories, demonstrates a **willful deprivation** of an essential service. Tenant has been forced to endure freezing temperatures inside the unit, compounding the overall collapse of habitability already detailed above.

This conduct constitutes:

- Failure to provide **essential services** under NRS 118A.290;
- A **constructive reduction** in rental value, entitling Tenant to **abatement or full offset**;
- A breach of **enjoyment** under NRS 118A.310; and
- Evidence of **retaliatory and unreasonable behavior**, further supporting the relief requested.

Landlord's refusal to supply heat during a national winter cold front is part of the broader pattern of unsafe, unsanitary, and retaliatory conduct that renders the premises unfit for continued habitation.

Conclusion:

In short: Mr. Schaefer's mindset is horribly misplaced: "Pay rent, no matter what," — even if he violates half of NRS 118A and treats tenant like garbage. Landlord's actions are the exact behavior Nevada's tenant-landlord laws were designed to *stop*.

This is why tenant has not paid rent since December and why tenant requests an offset because paying Mr. Schaefer after what Mr. Schaefer has done to tenant would be unconscionable.

REQUESTED RELIEF

Tenant respectfully requests that this Honorable Court:

1. Deny the summary eviction;
2. Apply a full offset under NRS 118A.490 to extinguish the disputed balance;
3. Hold that any monetary dispute must be brought in a separate civil action;
4. Find that extensive factual disputes require a full evidentiary hearing under NRS 40.253(5);
5. Grant any additional relief this Court deems just and proper.

Tenant Signature:

Russell Greer

Date: 1-28-26 _____

EXHIBIT A

EVTC 26

7-DAY EVICTION NOTICE FOR FAILURE TO PAY RENT

(Para leer la versión de esta notificación en Español, vea a <https://myurl.com/2swxbdt/>)

TO: Russell Greer

Land all occupants Evicted tenants only

3930 University Center Dr #103 Las Vegas, NV 89119

[REDACTED]

Las Vegas, NV 89119

Zip code: #7777

THIS IS A LEGAL NOTICE THAT STARTS NEVADA'S EVICTION PROCESS. YOU COULD BE LOCKED OUT WITHOUT A COURT HEARING IF YOU DO NOTHING!
You have 7 days after JAN 21 2026 to take action (not counting weekends and certain holidays).

Your landlord claims that you owe rent for the period of (months) rent is owed for) 12/1/25 to 2/1/26. You have 7 business days (not counting weekends and holidays) to take action. If you do not take action by your deadline to act, the court can order your eviction without a hearing at your landlord's request. Owes Dec. & Jan. Rent

If the court orders an eviction, the constable or sheriff will post the eviction order on your door within 24 hours and will return 24 to 36 hours later to lock you out. The eviction order and lockout can happen quickly without any more notice from your landlord.

There are 3 ways you can avoid being evicted and locked out:

1. You can submit an Answer to the court. If you submit an Answer form to the court clerk by your deadline to act, the court will schedule a hearing when your landlord asks for an eviction. At the hearing, you can tell the judge why you disagree with this notice.

Submitting an Answer protects you from automatic eviction. You can fill out and submit the Answer form in person at the Las Vegas Justice Court, 200 Lewis Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89155. You can also submit the Answer online at <https://nevada.tylerhost.net/SRU/srl/> or by scanning this QR code (choose "SUMMARY EVICTION: Tenant's Answer").



2. You can pay the amount owed. If you pay your landlord the Total amount of Rent Owed if landlord has no legal basis to evict you (rent plus late fees): \$ 1610 + 150 late fees

lock you out of the property by your deadline to

county.nv.gov.

YOU HAVE BEEN SERVED!
☺

(Continued on page 2)

For the Tenant and your copy

EXHIBIT B

LVTC 2697

If your landlord (not the constable or sheriff) tries to lock you out of the property or block your entry or cut off an essential service or item required by your lease or Nevada law, you can submit a request to the court and ask the court for help.

The Las Vegas Justice Court has information about rental assistance, mediation, and electronic filing for the Tenant Answer, among other things, on its website at <http://lasvegasjusticecourt.us/>

ISSUED BY: Michael R. Schaefer
Landlord Name
3930 University Center Dr. #103 Las Vegas NV 89119
Landlord Address, City, State, Zip Code
~~_____~~
Landlord E-mail Address

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

On (date of service) JAN 21 2025, I served a 7-Day Eviction Notice for Failure to Pay Rent to the following address in the following manner:

(Street address where you served) 3930 University Center Dr. #103
(City, state, zip where you served) Las Vegas, NV 89119

(check only one)

- By delivering a copy to Tenant personally.
- Because Tenant was absent from Tenant's residence, by leaving a copy with (name or physical description of person served) _____ a person of suitable age and discretion, AND by mailing a copy to Tenant at Tenant's residence.
- Because neither Tenant nor a person of suitable age or discretion could be found there, by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property, AND mailing a copy to the Tenant at the place where the property is situated.

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

JAN 21 2025 _____
(Date) (Server's Name) (Server's Badge/License #) (Server's Signature)

*A server who does not have a badge or license number may be an agent of an attorney licensed in Nevada. Notices served by agents must also include an attorney declaration as proof of service.

EXHIBIT C

January 11th, 2026 Audio/video file that is 2 minutes and 27 seconds long that can be provided to the court at the hearing

8:30

5G 14



EXHIBIT D



EXHIBIT E

9:33

5G



Mike

Text Message • RCS
Today 9:06 PM

3 hours you have left to pay
me. 🏴‍☠️🏴‍☠️

Yo is that a threat?



Text Message • RCS



QWERTY keyboard with "Sent" and "You" labels above the keys. Includes a smiley face icon on the bottom left and a microphone icon on the bottom right.

EXHIBIT F

1:37

5G 12



Back Tap
Double Tap Detected

Mike

Yesterday 11:06 PM

What's your decision squatter?
You're out on February 1st and I
have given you your 3 options.

Subject



I have



a

to

no

q w e r t y u i o p

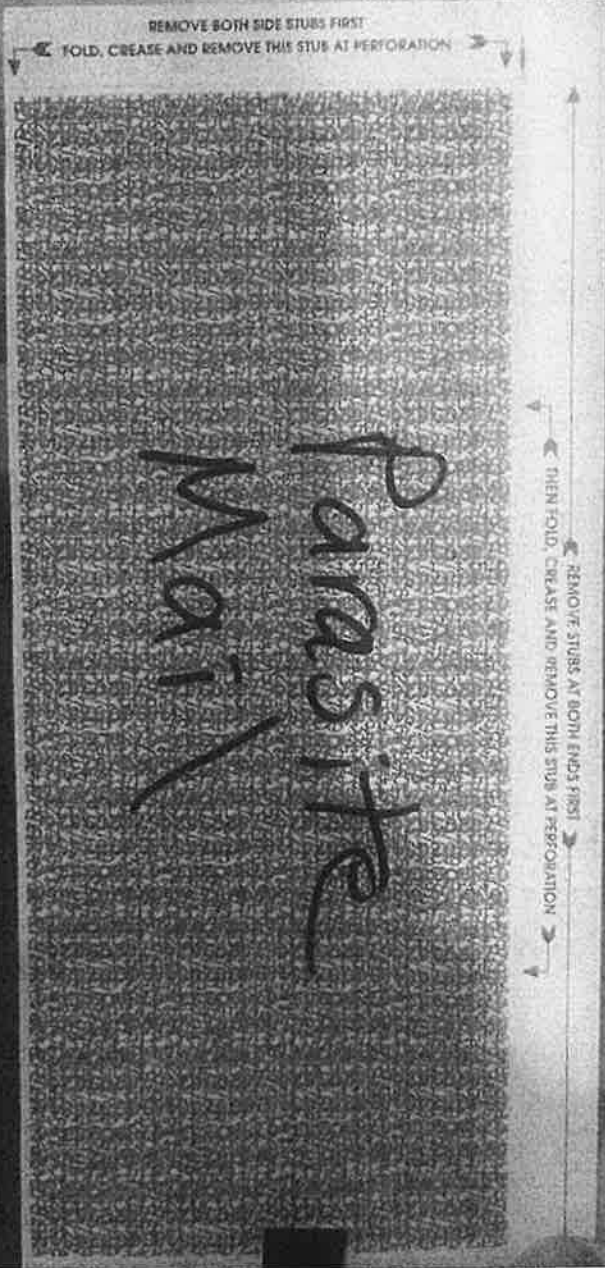
a s d f g h j k l

↑ z x c v b n m ↵

123



EXHIBIT G



REMOVE BOTH SIDE STUBS FIRST

FOLD, CREASE AND REMOVE THIS STUB AT PERFORATION

Parasite
Mail

REMOVE STUBS AT BOTH ENDS FIRST

THEN FOLD, CREASE AND REMOVE THIS STUB AT PERFORATION



9589 0710 5270 3354 8713 47

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com
Las Vegas, NV 89119

Certified Mail Fee	\$5.30
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$4.40
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$11.95

0011
88
GARSIDE NV 89104
Postmark Here
JAN 30 2026
USPS

Total Postage and Fees
\$21.85

Sent To
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.
City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, January 2023
QR Code

TRACK STATUS BY TEXT MESSAGE
1-800-275-8777 (2USPS)