

APPENDIX A: STATUTORY LANGUAGE MAKING BANK ACCOUNT EXEMPTIONS SELF-EXECUTING

including state statutes, rules, and court forms, and the Treasury Rule

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California

Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 704.220:

§ 704.220. Money amount equal to or less than minimum basic standard of adequate care; exemption; construction with additional exemptions; application of exemption; obligations of financial institution

(a) Money in the judgment debtor's deposit account in an amount equal to or less than the minimum basic standard of adequate care for a family of four for Region 1, established by [Section 11452 of the Welfare and Institutions Code](#) and as annually adjusted by the State Department of Social Services pursuant to [Section 11453 of the Welfare and Institutions Code](#), is exempt without making a claim.

(b)(1) Subdivision (a) does not preclude or reduce a judgment debtor's right to any other exemption provided by state or federal law.

(2) If the financial institution holding the judgment debtor's deposit account has actual knowledge that the judgment debtor is entitled to one or more exemptions that the financial institution is required to apply pursuant to federal law or state law other than that set forth in subdivision (a), the following shall apply:

(A) If the sum of the amount of money in the deposit account that would be exempt from levy under the additional exemptions is less than or equal to the amount set forth in subdivision (a), the additional exemptions described in this paragraph shall be considered encompassed within the exemption set forth in subdivision (a) and subdivision (a) shall apply.

(B) If the sum of the amount of money in the deposit account that would be exempt from levy under the additional exemptions is greater than the amount set forth in subdivision (a), subdivision (a) shall not apply and instead money in the deposit account equal to or less than the sum of the additional exemptions is exempt without making a claim.

...

(e)(1) The exemption applies per debtor, not per account.

(2) If a judgment debtor holds an interest in multiple accounts at a single financial institution, the judgment creditor or judgment debtor may file an ex parte application in the superior court in which the judgment was entered for a hearing to establish how and to which account the exemption should be applied. Subject to a service of an order issued in that hearing, if any, the financial institution may determine how and to which account the exemption should be applied. This paragraph does not create a cause of action against a judgment creditor who executes a levy or against a financial institution that complies with a levy pursuant to the court's determination.

(3) If a judgment debtor holds an interest in multiple accounts at two or more financial institutions, the judgment creditor shall, and the judgment debtor may, file an ex parte application in the superior court in which the judgment was entered for a hearing to establish how and to which account the exemption should be applied. Subject to a service of an order issued in that hearing, if any, the financial institutions shall comply with the levy subject to the exemption. This paragraph does not create a cause of action against a judgment creditor who executes a levy or against a financial institution which complies with a levy pursuant to the court's determination.

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-367b (excerpts)

(b) (1) **Issuance and service of execution.** ... The serving officer shall not serve more than one financial institution execution per judgment debtor at a time, including copies thereof. After service of an execution on one financial institution, the serving officer shall not serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon another financial institution until receiving confirmation from the preceding financial institution that the judgment debtor had insufficient funds at the preceding financial institution available for collection to satisfy the execution, provided any such additional service is made not later than forty-five days from the receipt by the serving officer of such execution. The financial institution shall provide the serving officer a response to the service of such execution in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection. After service of an execution on a financial institution, the serving officer shall not subsequently serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon such financial institution if an electronic direct deposit that is readily identifiable as exempt from execution was made to the judgment debtor's account during the look-back period, as described in subsection (c) of this section. If no such deposit was made, the serving officer may subsequently serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon such institution, provided such execution has not expired or otherwise become unenforceable.

(c) ...

(2) [This begins with provisions to protect electronically deposited exempt benefits and wages]. If no such deposits have been made to the judgment debtor's account during the look-back period, or if such readily identifiable funds are less than one thousand dollars, the financial institution shall leave in the judgment debtor's account as exempt pursuant to subdivision (18) of section 52-352b the lesser of the account balance or one thousand dollars in the aggregate. To the extent that such funds are left in the judgment debtor's account as exempt pursuant to subdivision (18) of section 52-352b, the provisions of said subsection shall not be the basis for a claim of exemption pursuant to this subsection in response to a levy of execution.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a financial institution's right or obligation to remove such funds from the judgment debtor's account if required by any other provision of law or by a court order. The judgment debtor shall have full and customary access to such funds left in the judgment debtor's account pursuant to this subsection. The financial institution may notify the judgment creditor that funds have been left in the judgment debtor's account pursuant to this subsection. ...

...

(2) Upon receipt of notice from the financial institution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, a judgment creditor may, on an ex parte basis, present to a judge of the Superior Court an affidavit sworn under oath by a competent party demonstrating a reasonable belief that such judgment debtor's account contains funds which are not exempt from execution and the amount of such nonexempt funds. Such affidavit shall not be conclusory but is required to show the factual basis upon which the reasonable belief is based. If such judge finds that the judgment creditor has demonstrated a reasonable belief that such judgment debtor's account contains funds which are not exempt from execution, such judge shall authorize the judgment creditor to submit a written application to the clerk of the court for a hearing on the exempt status of funds left in the judgment debtor's account pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. The judgment creditor shall promptly send a copy of the application and the supporting affidavit to the judgment debtor and to any secured party shown on a secured party claim notice sent to the judgment creditor pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection. Upon receipt of such application, the clerk of the court shall promptly schedule the matter for a hearing and shall give written notice to the judgment creditor, the judgment debtor and any secured party shown on a secured party claim notice received by the clerk of the court. The notice to the judgment creditor pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be prima facie evidence at such hearing that the funds in the account are exempt funds. The burden of proof shall be upon the judgment creditor to establish the amount of funds which are not exempt.

Delaware

Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 3502(b)

§ 3502. Corporations subject to attachment and garnishment

(b) Banks, trust companies, savings institutions and loan associations, except only as to a wage attachment against the wages of an employee of the bank, trust company, savings institution or loan association, shall not be subject to the operations of the attachment laws of this State.

Maryland

Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. 11-504 (excerpts):

(b) The following items are exempt from execution on a judgment:

...

(5) Subject to subsection (c)(3) of this section, up to \$500 in a deposit account or other account of the debtor held by a depository institution, without election of the debtor.

...

(c)(2)(i) A writ of garnishment issued for a deposit account or other account held by a depository institution shall instruct the garnishee that, subject to additional exemptions, it is to garnish only the amount exceeding the amount exempted without election of the debtor.

...

(c)(3)(i) A depository institution shall, on receipt of a writ of garnishment or other levy or attachment, answer the writ of garnishment or other levy or attachment and, if the debtor maintains any deposit accounts with the depository institution, state:

1. That the total amount does not exceed \$500; or
2. The amount of funds in excess of \$500 that has been held pending further order of court.

(ii) For any funds in excess of \$500, the depository institution shall follow all other customary procedures for handling a writ of garnishment or other levy or attachment, including freezing of funds.

Massachusetts

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 235, § 34(15): Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 246, § 28A

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 235, § 34(15)

The following property of the debtor shall be exempt from seizure on execution:

...

Fifteenth, \$2,500 in cash or savings or other deposits in a banking or investment institution...

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 246, § 28A. Monies held by banks or similar institutions; exemption; limitations

Twenty-five hundred dollars of any natural person in an account in a trust company, savings bank, cooperative bank, credit union, national banking association or other banking institution doing business in the commonwealth shall be exempt from attachment by trustee process. A trustee summons served on any such institution shall describe the exemption with reference to this section. Upon service of a trustee summons, the trustee shall answer as subject to attachment only so much money of the defendant that exceeds \$2,500.

No business, trust or organization shall be entitled to the exemption in this section and no natural person shall be entitled to more than a \$2,500 exemption at any one time. In any action, the plaintiff may apply to the court for further attachments upon proof by certified records of a trustee that the defendant has received an exemption not authorized under this section or that the \$2,500 exemption of the defendant has been in whole or in part exhausted or exceeded.

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. 21.105:

21.105. Certain amount in personal bank account not subject to execution; claim of exemption for additional amount; determination of exemption; immunity from liability for financial institution

1. If a writ of execution or garnishment is levied on the personal bank account of the judgment debtor and money has been deposited into the account electronically within the immediately preceding 45 days from the date on which the writ was served which is reasonably identifiable as exempt from execution, notwithstanding any other deposits of money into the account, \$2,000 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, is not subject to execution and must remain accessible to the judgment debtor. ...
 2. If a writ of execution or garnishment is levied on the personal bank account of the judgment debtor and the provisions of subsection 1 do not apply, \$400 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, is not subject to execution and must remain accessible to the judgment debtor, unless the writ of execution or garnishment is for the recovery of money owed for the support of any person.
 3. If a judgment debtor has more than one personal bank account with the bank to which a writ is issued, the amount that is not subject to execution must not in the aggregate exceed the amount specified in subsection 1 or 2, as applicable.
- ...

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 35-12-18, 42-10-1(A)(14):

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 35-12-18. Garnishment; form of writ

Requires a writ of garnishment to a financial institution to state:

If you are a financial institution, the defendant who is an individual or sole proprietor has an exemption totaling two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) in depository and investment accounts. This writ attaches only to money in excess of two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400). You may rely on the representations of the person executing this writ as to whether the exemption amount has already been satisfied with other accounts held by other financial institutions. This provision shall not prevent the individual or sole proprietor from claiming that additional money in depository or investment accounts is exempt under any other available exemption provided by law.

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 42-10-1. Exemptions

A. The following shall be exempt from receivers or trustees in bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings, fines, attachment, execution, garnishment, levy or foreclosure by a judgment creditor:

...

(14) a person's aggregate interest, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), in any personal property, tangible or intangible, not otherwise specified in this subsection, including any deposits in financial or investments accounts or personal property that exceeds the monetary limits set forth in this section; provided that for an individual or sole proprietor who is a defendant in any action except a bankruptcy action, the maximum cumulative amount that a defendant may claim as exempt in a depository or investment account is two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400), plus any money derived from the sources set forth in Paragraphs (6) through (11) of this subsection.

New York

N.Y. C.P.L.R. §§ 5222 (excerpts), 5222-a:

N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5222. Restraining notice

...

(c) Subsequent notice. Leave of court is required to serve more than one restraining notice upon the same person with respect to the same judgment or order. A judgment creditor

shall not serve more than two restraining notices per year upon a natural person's banking institution account. ...

...

(i) Effect of restraint on judgment debtor's banking institution account. A restraining notice issued pursuant to this section shall not apply to an amount equal to or less than the greater of two hundred forty times the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or two hundred forty times the state minimum hourly wage prescribed in section six hundred fifty-two of the labor law as in effect at the time the earnings are payable (as published on the websites of the United States department of labor and the state department of labor) except such part thereof as a court determines to be unnecessary for the reasonable requirements of the judgment debtor and his or her dependents. ... Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to limit a banking institution's right or obligation to restrain or remove such funds from the judgment debtor's account if required by 42 U.S.C. § 659 or 38 U.S.C. § 5301 or by a court order. Where a judgment debtor's account contains an amount equal to or less than ninety percent of the greater of two hundred forty times the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or two hundred forty times the state minimum hourly wage prescribed in section six hundred fifty-two of the labor law as in effect at the time the earnings are payable (as published on the websites of the United States department of labor and the state department of labor), the account shall not be restrained and the restraining notice shall be deemed void, except as to those funds that a court determines to be unnecessary for the reasonable requirements of the judgment debtor and his or her dependents. Nothing in this subdivision shall alter the exempt status of funds which are exempt from execution, levy, attachment or garnishment, under section fifty-two hundred five of this article or under any other provision of state or federal law, or the right of a judgment debtor to claim such exemption.

(j) Fee for banking institution's costs in processing a restraining notice for an account. In the event that a banking institution served with a restraining notice cannot lawfully restrain a judgment debtor's banking institution account, or a restraint is placed on the judgment debtor's account in violation of any section of this chapter, the banking institution shall charge no fee to the judgment debtor regardless of any terms of agreement, or schedule of fees, or other contract between the judgment debtor and the banking institution.

(k) The provisions of subdivisions (h), (i) and (j) of this section do not apply when the state of New York, or any of its agencies or municipal corporations is the judgment creditor, or if the debt enforced is for child support, spousal support, maintenance or alimony, provided that the restraining notice contains a legend at the top thereof, above the caption, in sixteen point bold type with the following language: "The judgment creditor is the state of New York, or

any of its agencies or municipal corporations, AND/OR the debt enforced is for child support, spousal support, maintenance or alimony.”.

N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5222-a. Service of notice and forms and procedure for claim of exemption

(a) Applicability. Any person authorized under subdivision (a) of section fifty-two hundred twenty-two of this article issuing a restraining notice affecting a natural person's account at a banking institution pursuant to such subdivision must comply with this section, in addition to the general provisions set forth in such section. Any sheriff levying against a natural person's account at a banking institution pursuant to section fifty-two hundred thirty-two of this article must comply with this section, in addition to the general provisions set forth in section fifty-two hundred thirty-two of this article. The procedures set forth in subdivisions (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section shall not apply where pursuant to subdivision (h) and/or (i) of section fifty-two hundred twenty-two or subdivision (e) of section fifty-two hundred thirty-two of this article, no funds in the account are restrained or levied upon.

(b) Service of exemption notice and exemption claim form. 1. Service with restraining notice upon banking institution. The person issuing the restraining notice pursuant to subdivision (a) of section fifty-two hundred twenty-two of this article shall provide the banking institution with the restraining notice, a copy of the restraining notice, an exemption notice and two exemption claim forms with sections titled “ADDRESS A” and “ADDRESS B” completed. The exemption notice and exemption claim forms shall be in the forms set forth in paragraph four of this subdivision. The notice and the forms shall be served on the banking institution together with the restraining notice and copy of the restraining notice. Service must be accomplished in accordance with subdivision (a) or (g) of section fifty-two hundred twenty-two of this article. Failure to serve the notice and forms together with the restraining notice renders the restraining notice void, and the banking institution shall not restrain the account.

2. Service of execution by levy upon a garnishee banking institution. When serving an execution pursuant to subdivision (a) of section fifty-two hundred thirty-two of this article, the sheriff shall provide the banking institution with an exemption notice and two exemption claim forms, which shall be in the forms set forth in paragraph four of this subdivision. The sheriff shall serve both the exemption notice and the exemption claim forms on the banking institution together with the execution notice. Service must be accomplished in accordance with subdivision (a) of section fifty-two hundred thirty-two of this article. Failure to serve the notice and forms renders the execution void, and the banking institution shall not levy upon the account.

3. Service upon judgment debtor. Within two business days after receipt of the restraining notice or execution, exemption notice and exemption claim forms, the banking institution

shall serve upon the judgment debtor the copy of the restraining notice, the exemption notice and two exemption claim forms. The banking institution shall serve the notice and forms by first class mail to the last known address of the judgment debtor. The inadvertent failure by a depository institution to provide the notice required by this subdivision shall not give rise to liability on the part of the depository institution.

4. Content of exemption notice and exemption claim form. a. The exemption notice shall be in the following form:

“EXEMPTION NOTICE

as required by New York Law

YOUR BANK ACCOUNT IS RESTRAINED OR “FROZEN”

The attached Restraining Notice or notice of Levy by Execution has been issued against your bank account. You are receiving this notice because a creditor has obtained a money judgment against you, and one or more of your bank accounts has been restrained to pay the judgment. A money judgment is a court's decision that you owe money to a creditor. You should be aware that FUTURE DEPOSITS into your account(s) might also be restrained if you do not respond to this notice.

You may be able to “vacate” (remove) the judgment. If the judgment is vacated, your bank account will be released. Consult an attorney (including free legal services) or visit the court clerk for more information about how to do this.

Under state and federal law, certain types of funds cannot be taken from your bank account to pay a judgment. Such money is said to be “exempt.”

DOES YOUR BANK ACCOUNT CONTAIN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF FUNDS?

1. Social security;
2. Social security disability (SSD);
3. Supplemental security income (SSI);
4. Public assistance (welfare);
5. Income earned while receiving SSI or public assistance;
6. Veterans benefits;
7. Unemployment insurance;
8. Payments from pensions and retirement accounts;

9. Disability benefits;
10. Income earned in the last 60 days (90% of which is exempt);
11. Workers' compensation benefits;
12. Child support;
13. Spousal support or maintenance (alimony);
14. Railroad retirement;
15. Black lung benefits; and/or
16. COVID-19 stimulus relief for individuals and families with children.

If YES, you can claim that your money is exempt and cannot be taken. To make the claim, you must

- (a) complete the EXEMPTION CLAIM FORM attached;
- (b) deliver or mail the form to the bank with the restrained or “frozen” account; and
- (c) deliver or mail the form to the creditor or its attorney at the address listed on the form.

You must send the forms within 20 DAYS of the postmarked date on the envelope holding this notice. You may be able to get your account released faster if you send to the creditor or its attorney written proof that your money is exempt. Proof can include an award letter from the government, an annual statement from your pension, pay stubs, copies of checks, bank records showing the last two months of account activity, or other papers showing that the money in your bank account is exempt. If you send the creditor's attorney proof that the money in your account is exempt, the attorney must release that money within seven days. You do not need an attorney to make an exemption claim using the form.”

b. The exemption claim form shall be in the following form:

[Case Caption]

Directions: To claim that some or all of the funds in your account are exempt, complete both copies of this form, and make one copy for yourself. Mail or deliver one form to ADDRESS A and one form to ADDRESS B within twenty days of the date on the envelope holding this notice. **If you have any documents, such as an award letter, an annual statement from your pension, paystubs, copies of checks or bank records showing the last two months of account activity, include copies of the documents with this form. Your account may be released more quickly.

I state that my account contains the following type(s) of funds (check all that apply):

- ☐ Social security
- ☐ Social security disability (SSD)
- ☐ Supplemental security income (SSI)
- ☐ Public assistance
- ☐ Wages while receiving SSI or public assistance
- ☐ Veterans benefits
- ☐ Unemployment insurance
- ☐ Payments from pensions and retirement accounts
- ☐ Income earned in the last 60 days (90% of which is exempt)
- ☐ Child support
- ☐ Spousal support or maintenance (alimony)
- ☐ Workers' compensation
- ☐ Railroad retirement or black lung benefits
- ☐ COVID-19 stimulus relief for individuals and families with children
- ☐ Other (describe exemption): _____

I request that any correspondence to me regarding my claim be sent to the following address:

(FILL IN YOUR COMPLETE ADDRESS)

I certify under penalty of perjury that the statement above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE

SIGNATURE OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR

(c) Claim of exemption. 1. To claim an exemption pursuant to the procedures in this section, the judgment debtor shall complete the exemption claim forms, sign them under penalty of perjury, and serve them within twenty days of the date postmarked on the correspondence containing the notice and forms. The judgment debtor shall serve one completed exemption

claim form on the banking institution and the other on the attorney for the judgment creditor. In the event that there is no attorney for the judgment creditor, then the exemption claim form must be served directly on the judgment creditor. The judgment debtor may serve the exemption claim forms in person or by first-class mail.

2. Where the banking institution receives an exemption claim form, it shall notify the judgment creditor forthwith of the date on which the funds will be released pursuant to paragraph three of this subdivision.

3. The banking institution shall release all funds in the judgment debtor's account eight days after the date postmarked on the envelope containing the executed exemption claim form mailed to the banking institution or the date of personal delivery of the executed exemption claim form to the banking institution, and the restraint shall be deemed void, except where the judgment creditor interposes an objection to the exemption within that time.

4. Where the executed exemption claim form sent to the judgment creditor is accompanied by information demonstrating that all funds in the account are exempt, the judgment creditor shall, within seven days of the postmark on the envelope containing the exemption claim form and accompanying information, instruct the banking institution to release the account, and the restraint shall be deemed void. Where the account contains some funds from exempt sources, and other funds from unknown sources, the judgment creditor shall apply the lowest intermediate balance principle of accounting and, within seven days of the postmark on the envelope containing the exemption claim form and accompanying information, shall instruct the banking institution to release the exempt money in the account. The provisions of paragraph two of subdivision (b) of rule twenty-one hundred three of this chapter shall not enlarge the judgment creditor's time to move pursuant to this section. Information demonstrating that funds are exempt includes, but is not limited to, originals or copies of benefit award letters, checks, check stubs or any other document that discloses the source of the judgment debtor's income, and bank records showing the last two months of account activity. If the judgment creditor fails to act in accordance with this subdivision, the judgment creditor shall be deemed to have acted in bad faith and the judgment debtor may seek a court award of the damages, costs, fees and penalties provided for in subdivision (g) of this section.

5. If no claim of exemption is received by the banking institution within twenty-five days after the notice and forms are mailed to the judgment debtor, the funds remain subject to the restraining notice or execution. Failure of the judgment debtor to deliver the executed exemption claim form does not constitute a waiver of any right to an exemption.

(d) Objection to exemption claim and request for hearing. A judgment creditor may object to the claim of exemption by moving for an order pursuant to section fifty-two hundred forty

of this article. The judgment creditor must serve the banking institution and the judgment debtor with its motion papers within eight days after the date postmarked on the envelope containing the executed exemption claim form or the date of personal delivery of the executed exemption claim form to the banking institution, and the provisions of paragraph one of subdivision (b) of rule twenty-one hundred three of this chapter shall not enlarge the judgment creditor's time to move pursuant to this section. The judgment debtor shall be served at the address provided on the exemption claim form. The affirmation or affidavit in support of the motion shall demonstrate a reasonable belief that such judgment debtor's account contains funds that are not exempt from execution and the amount of such nonexempt funds. The executed exemption claim form shall be attached to the affirmation or affidavit. The affirmation or affidavit shall not be conclusory, but is required to show the factual basis upon which the reasonable belief is based. The hearing to decide the motion shall be noticed for seven days after service of the moving papers. The executed exemption claim form shall be prima facie evidence at such hearing that the funds in the account are exempt funds. The burden of proof shall be upon the judgment creditor to establish the amount of funds that are not exempt. The court shall, within five days of the hearing, issue an order stating whether or not funds in the account are exempt and ordering the appropriate relief. The judgment creditor or its attorney must serve the order on the banking institution and the judgment debtor no later than two business days after the court issues the order.

(e) Duties of banking institution if objection is made to exemption claim. Upon receipt of a written objection pursuant to subdivision (d) of this section from the judgment creditor or its attorney within the specified eight-day period, the banking institution shall retain the funds claimed to be exempt for twenty-one days unless otherwise ordered by the court. If the period of twenty-one days expires and the banking institution has not been otherwise ordered by the court, the banking institution shall release the funds to the judgment debtor.

(f) Release of funds. At any time during the procedure specified in this section, the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor may, by a writing dated after the service of the restraining notice, direct the banking institution to release the funds in question to the other party. Upon receipt of a release, the banking institution shall release the funds as directed.

(g) Proceedings; bad faith claims. Where the judgment creditor objects to a claim of exemption pursuant to subdivision (d) of this section and the court finds that the judgment creditor disputed the claim of exemption in bad faith, as provided in paragraph four of subdivision (c) of this section, the judgment debtor shall be awarded costs, reasonable attorney fees, actual damages and an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars.

(h) Rights of judgment debtor. Nothing in this section shall in any way restrict the rights and remedies otherwise available to a judgment debtor, including but not limited to, rights to property exemptions under federal and state law.

(i) The provisions of this section do not apply when the state of New York, or any of its agencies or municipal corporations is the judgment creditor, or if the debt enforced is for child support, spousal support, maintenance or alimony, provided that the restraining notice contains a legend at the top thereof, above the caption, in sixteen point bold type with the following language: "The judgment creditor is the state of New York, or any of its agencies or municipal corporations, AND/OR the debt enforced is for child support, spousal support, maintenance or alimony.".

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code § 2716.13 Proceeding in garnishment of property other than personal earnings

(A) Upon the filing of a proceeding in garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, under section 2716.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall cause the matter to be set for hearing within twelve days after that filing.

(B) Upon the scheduling of a hearing relative to a proceeding in garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, under division (A) of this section, the clerk of the court immediately shall issue to the garnishee three copies of the order of garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, and of a written notice that the garnishee answer as provided in section 2716.21 of the Revised Code and the garnishee's fee required by section 2716.12 of the Revised Code. The copies of the order and of the notice shall be served upon the garnishee in the same manner as a summons is served and the clerk shall also mail a copy of the order and notice of garnishment to the garnishee by ordinary or regular mail service. The copies of the order and of the notice shall not be served later than seven days prior to the date on which the hearing is scheduled. The order shall bind the property in excess of four hundred dollars, other than personal earnings, of the judgment debtor in the possession of the garnishee at the time of service. Any garnishee that garnishes the property, other than personal earnings, of a judgment debtor in good faith reliance upon the order and notice of garnishment received by ordinary or regular mail service shall not be liable for damages in any civil action.

The order of garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, and notice to answer shall be in substantially the following form:

“ORDER AND NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT OF PROPERTY OTHER THAN PERSONAL EARNINGS AND ANSWER OF GARNISHEE

Docket No.

Case No.

In the Court

....., Ohio

The State of Ohio

County of, ss

....., Judgment Creditor

vs.

....., Judgment Debtor

SECTION A. COURT ORDER AND NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT

To:, Garnishee

The judgment creditor in the above case has filed an affidavit, satisfactory to the undersigned, in this Court stating that you may have money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, in your hands or under your control that belong to the judgment debtor.

You are therefore ordered to complete the “ANSWER OF GARNISHEE” in section (B) of this form. Return one completed and signed copy of this form to the clerk of this court together with the amount determined in accordance with the “ANSWER OF GARNISHEE” by the following date on which a hearing is tentatively scheduled relative to this order of garnishment: Deliver one completed and signed copy of this form to the judgment debtor prior to that date. Keep the other completed and signed copy of this form for your files.

The total probable amount now due on this judgment is \$...... The total probable amount now due includes the unpaid portion of the judgment in favor of the judgment creditor, which is \$......; interest on that judgment and, if applicable, prejudgment interest relative to that judgment at the rate of% per annum payable until that judgment is satisfied in full; and court costs in the amount of \$......

You also are ordered to hold safely anything of value that belongs to the judgment debtor and that has to be paid to the court, as determined under the “ANSWER OF GARNISHEE”

in section (B) of this form, but that is of such a nature that it cannot be so delivered, until further order of the court.

Witness my hand and the seal of this court this day of,

.....

Judge

SECTION B. ANSWER OF GARNISHEE

Now comes the garnishee, who says:

1. That the garnishee has more than \$400 in money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, of the judgment debtor under the garnishee's control and in the garnishee's possession.

.....

yes

.....

no

.....

if yes, amount over \$400

2. That property is described as:

3. If the answer to line 1 is "yes" and the amount is less than the probable amount now due on the judgment, as indicated in section (A) of this form, sign and return this form and pay the amount of line 1 to the clerk of this court.

4. If the answer to line 1 is "yes" and the amount is greater than that probable amount now due on the judgment, as indicated in section (A) of this form, sign and return this form and pay that probable amount now due to the clerk of this court.

5. If the answer to line 1 is "yes" but the money, property, or credits are of such a nature that they cannot be delivered to the clerk of the court, indicate that by placing an "X" in this space: Do not dispose of that money, property, or credits or give them to anyone else until further order of the court.

6. If the answer to line 1 is "no," sign and return this form to the clerk of this court.

I certify that the statements above are true.

.....

(Print Name of Garnishee)

.....

(Print Name and Title of Person Who Completed Form)

Signed.....

(Signature of Person Completing Form)

Dated this day of,"

Section A of the form described in this division shall be completed before service. Section B of the form shall be completed by the garnishee, and the garnishee shall file one completed and signed copy of the form with the clerk of the court as the garnishee's answer. The garnishee may keep one completed and signed copy of the form and shall deliver the other completed and signed copy of the form to the judgment debtor.

If several affidavits seeking orders of garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, are filed against the same judgment debtor in accordance with section 2716.11 of the Revised Code, the court involved shall issue the requested orders in the same order in which the clerk received the associated affidavits.

(C)(1) At the time of the filing of a proceeding in garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, under section 2716.11 of the Revised Code, the judgment creditor also shall file with the clerk of the court a praecipe instructing the clerk to issue to the judgment debtor a notice to the judgment debtor form and a request for hearing form. Upon receipt of the praecipe and the scheduling of a hearing relative to an action in garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, under division (A) of this section, the clerk of the court immediately shall serve upon the judgment debtor, in accordance with division (D) of this section, two copies of the notice to the judgment debtor form and of the request for hearing form. The copies of the notice to the judgment debtor form and of the request for hearing form shall not be served later than seven days prior to the date on which the hearing is scheduled.

(a) The notice to the judgment debtor that must be served upon the judgment debtor shall be in substantially the following form:

“(Name and Address of the Court)

(Case Caption) Case No.

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

You are hereby notified that this court has issued an order in the above case in favor of (name and address of judgment creditor), the judgment creditor in this proceeding, directing that some of your money in excess of four hundred dollars, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, that now may be in the possession of (name and address of garnishee), the garnishee in this proceeding, be used to satisfy your debt to the judgment creditor. This

order was issued on the basis of the judgment creditor's judgment against you that was obtained in (name of court) in (case number) on (date). Upon your receipt of this notice, you are prohibited from removing or attempting to remove the money, property, or credits until expressly permitted by the court. Any violation of this prohibition subjects you to punishment for contempt of court.

The law of Ohio and the United States provides that certain benefit payments cannot be taken from you to pay a debt. Typical among the benefits that cannot be attached or executed upon by a creditor are the following:

- (1) Workers' compensation benefits;
- (2) Unemployment compensation payments;
- (3) Cash assistance payments under the Ohio works first program;
- (4) Benefits and services under the prevention, retention, and contingency program;
- (5) Disability financial assistance administered by the Ohio department of job and family services;
- (6) Social security benefits;
- (7) Supplemental security income (S.S.I.);
- (8) Veteran's benefits;
- (9) Black lung benefits;
- (10) Certain pensions.

There may be other benefits not included in the above list that apply in your case.

If you dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish your property and believe that the judgment creditor should not be given your money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, now in the possession of the garnishee because they are exempt or if you feel that this order is improper for any other reason, you may request a hearing before this court by disputing the claim in the request for hearing form, appearing below, or in a substantially similar form, and delivering the request for hearing to this court at the above address, at the office of the clerk of this court no later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice. You may state your reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right to garnish your property in the space provided on the form; however, you are not required to do so. If you do state your reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right, you are not prohibited from stating any other reason at the hearing. If you do not state your reasons,

it will not be held against you by the court, and you can state your reasons at the hearing. NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JUDGMENT ITSELF WILL BE HEARD OR CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING. If you request a hearing, the hearing will be limited to a consideration of the amount of your money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, in the possession or control of the garnishee, if any, that can be used to satisfy all or part of the judgment you owe to the judgment creditor.

If you request a hearing by delivering your request for hearing no later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice, it will be conducted in courtroom, (address of court), at m. on, You may request the court to conduct the hearing before this date by indicating your request in the space provided on the form; the court then will send you notice of any change in the date, time, or place of the hearing. If you do not request a hearing by delivering your request for a hearing no later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice, some of your money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, will be paid to the judgment creditor.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, you may contact the office of the clerk of this court. If you want legal representation, you should contact your lawyer immediately. If you need the name of a lawyer, contact the local bar association.

.....
Clerk of the Court

.....
Date”

(b) The request for hearing form that must be served upon the judgment debtor shall have attached to it a postage-paid, self-addressed envelope or shall be on a postage-paid self-addressed postcard, and shall be in substantially the following form:

“(Name and Address of Court)

Case Number Date

REQUEST FOR HEARING

I dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish my money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, in the above case and request that a hearing in this matter be held

.....
(Insert “on” or “earlier than”)

the date and time set forth in the document entitled “NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT

DEBTOR” that I received with this request form.

I dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish my property for the following reasons:

.....

(Optional)

.....

.....

I UNDERSTAND THAT NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JUDGMENT ITSELF WILL BE HEARD OR CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING.

.....

(Name of Judgment Debtor)

.....

(Signature)

.....

(Date)

WARNING: IF YOU DO NOT DELIVER THIS REQUEST FOR HEARING OR A REQUEST IN A SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR FORM TO THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THIS COURT WITHIN FIVE (5) BUSINESS DAYS OF YOUR RECEIPT OF IT, YOU WAIVE YOUR RIGHT TO A HEARING AND SOME OF YOUR MONEY, PROPERTY, OR CREDITS, OTHER THAN PERSONAL EARNINGS, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF (GARNISHEE'S NAME) WILL BE PAID TO (JUDGMENT CREDITOR'S NAME) TO SATISFY SOME OF YOUR DEBT TO (JUDGMENT CREDITOR'S NAME)."

(2) The judgment debtor may receive a hearing in accordance with this division by delivering a written request for hearing to the court within five business days after receipt of the notice provided pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section. The request may set forth the judgment debtor's reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right to garnish the money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings; however, neither the judgment debtor's inclusion of nor failure to include those reasons upon the request constitutes a waiver of any defense of the judgment debtor or affects the judgment debtor's right to produce evidence at the hearing. If the request is made by the judgment debtor within the prescribed time, the hearing shall be limited to a consideration of the amount of money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, of the judgment debtor in the hands of the garnishee, if any, that can be used to satisfy all or part of the debt owed by the judgment debtor to the judgment creditor. If a request for a hearing is not received by the court within the prescribed time, the

hearing scheduled pursuant to division (A) of this section shall be canceled unless the court grants the judgment debtor a continuance in accordance with division (C)(3) of this section.

(3) If the judgment debtor does not request a hearing in the action within the prescribed time pursuant to division (C)(2) of this section, the court nevertheless may grant a continuance of the scheduled hearing if the judgment debtor, prior to the time at which the hearing was scheduled, as indicated on the notice to the judgment debtor required by division (C)(1) of this section, establishes a reasonable justification for failure to request the hearing within the prescribed time. If the court grants a continuance of the hearing, it shall cause the matter to be set for hearing as soon as practicable thereafter. The continued hearing shall be conducted in accordance with division (C)(2) of this section.

(4) The court may conduct the hearing on the matter prior to the time at which the hearing was scheduled, as indicated on the notice to the judgment debtor required by division (C)(1) of this section, upon the request of the judgment debtor. The parties shall be sent notice, by the clerk of the court, by regular mail, of any change in the date, time, or place of the hearing.

(5) If the scheduled hearing is canceled and no continuance is granted, the court shall issue an order to the garnishee to pay all or some of the money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, of the judgment debtor in the possession of the garnishee at the time of service of the notice and order into court if they have not already been paid to the court. This order shall be based on the answer of the garnishee filed pursuant to this section. If the scheduled hearing is conducted or if it is continued and conducted, the court shall determine at the hearing the amount of the money, property, or credits, other than personal earnings, of the judgment debtor in the possession of the garnishee at the time of service of the notice and order, if any, that can be used to satisfy all or part of the debt owed by the judgment debtor to the judgment creditor, and issue an order, accordingly, to the garnishee to pay that amount into court if it has not already been paid to the court.

(D) The notice to the judgment debtor form and the request for hearing form described in division (C) of this section shall be sent by the clerk by ordinary or regular mail service unless the judgment creditor requests that service be made in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure, in which case the forms shall be served in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure. Any court of common pleas that issues an order of garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, under this section has jurisdiction to serve process pursuant to this section upon a garnishee who does not reside within the jurisdiction of the court. Any county court or municipal court that issues an order of garnishment of property, other than personal earnings, under this section has jurisdiction to serve process pursuant to this section upon a garnishee who does not reside within the jurisdiction of the court.

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 18.785, 18.838

Or. Rev. Stat. § 18.785. Garnishment account review; definitions; debts arising out of child support or spousal support obligations; writ of garnishment including Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits

(1) As used in this section:

(a) “Base protected account balance” means the amount not subject to garnishment calculated under subsection (2)(j) of this section.

(b) “Garnishment account review” means the review conducted under subsection (2)(c) of this section.

(c) “Lookback period” means the period described in subsection (2)(d) of this section.

(2)(a)(A) If a financial institution receives a writ of garnishment for a debtor that has an account with the financial institution, the financial institution shall first determine whether the writ of garnishment includes a Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits from the United States Government or from a state child support enforcement agency, as provided in 31 C.F.R. part 212, or is attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award of restitution.

(B) If the writ of garnishment includes a Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits, the provisions of paragraphs (b) to (j) of this subsection do not apply to the writ of garnishment and the financial institution shall proceed on the garnishment as provided in ORS 18.600 to 18.850.

(C) If the writ of garnishment is attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award of restitution, paragraphs (b), (c)(A), (e), (f) and (j) of this subsection do not apply to the writ of garnishment and the financial institution shall conduct a garnishment account review as provided in paragraphs (c)(B), (d) and (g) to (i) of this subsection.

(D) If the writ of garnishment does not include a Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits or is not attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award of restitution, the financial institution shall immediately calculate and establish the total amount in all of the accounts the debtor has with the financial institution.

(b) If the total of the amounts in all of a debtor's accounts with the financial institution does not exceed the base protected account balance, the financial institution shall provide full customary access to the amounts in the debtor's accounts with the financial institution.

(c) If a financial institution finds under paragraph (a)(C) of this subsection that the total amount in all of a debtor's accounts with the financial institution exceeds the base protected account balance, the financial institution shall:

(A) Provide full customary access to the base protected account balance; and

(B) Conduct a garnishment account review to determine whether one or more of the payments listed in this subparagraph were made to any of the debtor's accounts by direct deposit or electronic transfer within the lookback period. The payments a financial institution must look for during a garnishment account review are:

(i) Federal benefit payments;

(ii) Payments from a public or private retirement plan as defined in ORS 18.358;

(iii) Public assistance payments or medical assistance, as defined in ORS 414.025, from the State of Oregon or an agency of the State of Oregon;

(iv) Unemployment compensation payments from the State of Oregon or an agency of the State of Oregon;

(v) Black lung benefits payments from the United States Department of Labor; and

(vi) Workers' compensation payments from a workers' compensation carrier.

(d) The lookback period during which a financial institution must determine whether a payment listed in paragraph (c) of this subsection was made to a debtor's account with the financial institution:

(A) Ends on the day before the day on which the financial institution conducts the garnishment account review; and

(B) Begins:

(i) On the day in the second calendar month preceding the month in which the financial institution conducts the garnishment account review that has the same number as the day on which the lookback period ends; or

(ii) On the last day of the second calendar month preceding the month in which the financial institution conducts the garnishment account review, if the day described in subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph does not exist.

(e)(A) If a financial institution determines after conducting a garnishment account review that a payment listed in paragraph (c)(B) of this subsection was made by direct deposit or electronic transfer to an account the debtor has with the financial institution within the lookback period, the financial institution shall provide the debtor with full customary access to the sum of the following amounts, which are not subject to garnishment:

(i) The base protected account balance; and

(ii) The amount by which the sum of all payments listed in paragraph (c) of this subsection that were made by direct deposit or electronic transfer to the debtor's accounts with the financial institution within the lookback period exceeds the base protected account balance.

(B) The amounts in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph are calculated as of the effective date and time of the garnishment, but before the financial institution conducts the garnishment account review, and are not affected by withdrawals of funds by the debtor after the effective date and time of the garnishment.

(f) A financial institution that conducts a garnishment account review under paragraph (c) of this subsection shall proceed to deliver to the garnishor under ORS 18.600 to 18.850 any amount that exceeds an amount not subject to garnishment described in paragraph (e) of this subsection.

(g) If the writ of garnishment is attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award of restitution, the financial institution shall conduct a garnishment account review and provide the debtor with full customary access to all payments listed in paragraph (c)(B) of this subsection that were made by direct deposit or electronic transfer to an account the debtor has with the financial institution within the lookback period.

(h) A financial institution shall perform a garnishment account review only one time for a specific garnishment. If the same writ of garnishment is served on a financial institution more than once, the financial institution may not perform a garnishment account review or take any other action relating to the garnishment based on the second and any subsequent service of the writ of garnishment.

(i) The provisions of this subsection do not affect a debtor's ability to claim any exemption that otherwise is available to the debtor under law for any amounts in an account in a financial institution.

(j) The initial base protected account balance is the combined total of \$2,500 in all of a debtor's accounts in the financial institution. The State Court Administrator shall index the base protected account balance amount each year on or before July 1 to reflect increases

or decreases in the cost of living for the previous calendar year, based on changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, West Region (All Items), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor or a successor agency. The State Court Administrator shall publish the adjusted exemption on the Judicial Department website. In adjusting the exempted amount, the State Court Administrator shall round to the nearest \$100, but shall use the unrounded adjusted amount to calculate the exempted amount for the succeeding year. The new exempted amount becomes effective on July 1 of the year in which the State Court Administrator makes the adjustment and becomes the amount that the State Court Administrator must adjust in the succeeding year.

(3) A financial institution that conducts the garnishment account review described in subsection (2)(c) of this section shall, within three business days after conducting the garnishment account review, notify the debtor, or a fiduciary that administers the debtor's accounts and receives communications on behalf of the debtor, of the financial institution's actions. The financial institution shall provide the notice in substantially the form specified in ORS 18.847 and must send the notice to the debtor or fiduciary separately, not as part of any communications unrelated to the garnishment that the financial institution provides to the debtor or fiduciary.

(4) A financial institution must perform the calculations described in subsection (2)(c) of this section for each of the debtor's accounts with the financial institution, but may issue a single notice under subsection (3) of this section for multiple accounts of the same account holder.

(5) Issuing a notice under subsection (3) of this section does not constitute giving legal advice. A financial institution is not obligated to provide legal advice by reason of issuing a notice under subsection (3) of this section.

(6) The provisions of subsection (2)(c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section apply only to payments that a financial institution can identify, from information the payer transmits to the financial institution, as one of the types of payments listed in subsection (2)(c)(B) of this section.

Or. Rev. Stat. § 18.838. Form of instructions to garnishee

Instructions to garnishees must be in substantially the following form:

...

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(1)(a) If you receive a writ of garnishment for a Debtor who has an account with your institution, you must first determine whether a Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits from the United States Government or from a state child support enforcement agency, as provided in 31 C.F.R. part 212, accompanies the writ of garnishment.

(b) If a Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits accompanies the writ of garnishment, you must proceed with the garnishment in the normal manner.

(c) If the writ of garnishment is attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award of restitution, the base protected account balance does not apply and you should not perform the calculation provided by (1)(d), (2), (3), (5) and (6) below, but you must perform a garnishment account review as provided in (4) and (7) below.

(d) If a Notice of Right to Garnish Federal Benefits does not accompany the writ of garnishment or the writ of garnishment is not attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award that includes restitution, you must immediately determine the total amount in all of the accounts the Debtor has with your institution.

(2)(a) If, after making the determination in (1)(d) above, you find that the total amount in all of the Debtor's accounts with your institution is less than or equal to the base protected account balance, as defined in ORS 18.785 (1)(a), shown on the Oregon Judicial Department website as exempt from garnishment:

(A) The Debtor's accounts are not subject to garnishment.

(B) You must provide full customary access to the Debtor's accounts.

(b) As of the effective date of this 2024 Act, the amount that is not subject to garnishment is \$2,500, but this amount is indexed to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, West Region (All Items), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor or a successor agency, and may vary from year to year.

(3) If, after making the determination in (1)(d) above, you find that the total amount in all of the Debtor's accounts with your institution exceeds the base protected account balance shown on the Oregon Judicial Department website as exempt from garnishment:

(a) The base protected account balance is not subject to garnishment.

(b) You must provide full customary access to the base protected account balance shown on the Oregon Judicial Department website as exempt from garnishment.

(c) You must conduct a garnishment account review.

(4) In a garnishment account review, you must determine whether any of the following payments were made by direct deposit or electronic transfer to any of the Debtor's accounts with your institution within the lookback period described in ORS 18.785 (2)(d) (the period

that begins on the date preceding the date of your garnishment account review and that ends on the corresponding date of the month two months earlier, or on the last day of the month two months earlier if the corresponding date does not exist):

(a) Federal benefit payments as defined in ORS 18.600 (benefit payments from the United States Social Security Administration, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the United States Office of Personnel Management or the Railroad Retirement Board);

(b) Payments from a public or private retirement plan as defined in ORS 18.358;

(c) Public assistance payments or medical assistance, as defined in ORS 414.025, from the State of Oregon or an agency of the State of Oregon;

(d) Unemployment compensation payments from the State of Oregon or an agency of the State of Oregon;

(e) Black lung benefits payments from the United States Department of Labor; or

(f) Workers' compensation payments from a workers' compensation carrier.

(5) If in the garnishment account review you determine that any of the payments listed in (4) above were made by direct deposit or electronic transfer to any of the Debtor's accounts with your institution within the lookback period, you may not garnish, and must provide full customary access to, the sum of:

(a) The base protected account balance shown on the Oregon Judicial Department website as exempt from garnishment; and

(b) The amount by which the sum of all payments described in (4) above exceeds the base protected account balance.

(6) Any amount in the Debtor's accounts that exceeds the amounts described in (5) above is subject to garnishment and you must proceed with garnishment in the ordinary manner.

(7) If the writ of garnishment is attached to an attestation that a debt arises out of a child support or spousal support obligation or a judgment that contains a money award of restitution, you must provide the Debtor with full customary access to all payments listed in (4) above that were made by direct deposit or electronic transfer to an account within the lookback period the Debtor has with your institution.

If the Garnishor fails to pay the search fee required by ORS 18.790 and you do not employ the Debtor, you are not required to deliver a Garnishee Response and you may deal with any property of the Debtor as though the garnishment had not been issued.

If the Debtor owes a debt to you that was due at the time you received the writ of garnishment, you may be able to offset the amount of that debt. See ORS 18.795. You must note that you have made the offset in Part I of the Garnishee Response (under “Other”) and specify the amount that was offset.

Before making a payment under the writ, you may first deduct any processing fee that you are allowed under ORS 18.790. If you are required to conduct a garnishment account review, you may not charge or collect a processing fee against any amount that is not subject to garnishment, and may not charge or collect a garnishment processing fee against any amounts in the account after the date that you conduct the review.

You need not deliver any property contained in a safe deposit box unless the Garnishor pays you in advance for the costs that will be incurred in gaining entry to the box. See ORS 18.792.

If you are required to conduct a garnishment account review and you determine from the review that one or more of the payments listed in ORS 18.785 (2)(c)(B) have been deposited into the Debtor's account by direct deposit or electronic payment during the lookback period described in ORS 18.785 (2)(d), and that there is a positive balance in the account, you must issue a notice to the account holder in substantially the form set forth in ORS 18.847. The notice must be issued directly to the account holder or to a fiduciary who administers the account and receives communications on behalf of the account holder. The notice must be sent separately to the account holder and may not be included with other materials being provided to the account holder that do not relate to the garnishment. You must send the notice to the account holder within three business days after you complete the garnishment account review. You may issue one notice with information related to multiple accounts of a single account holder.

Pennsylvania

Pa. R. Civ. P. 3252. Writ of Execution—Money Judgments

(a) The writ of execution shall include a notice to the defendant, a summary of major exemptions, and a claim for exemption, and shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)

WRIT OF EXECUTION

NOTICE

This paper is a Writ of Execution. It has been issued because there is a judgment against you. It may cause your property to be held or taken to pay the judgment. You may have legal rights to prevent your property from being taken. A lawyer can advise you more specifically of these rights. If you wish to exercise your rights, you must act promptly.

The law provides that certain property cannot be taken. Such property is said to be exempt. There is a debtor's exemption of \$300. There are other exemptions which may be applicable to you. Attached is a summary of some of the major exemptions. You may have other exemptions or other rights.

If you have an exemption, you should do the following promptly: (1) Fill out the attached claim form and demand for a prompt hearing. (2) Deliver the form or mail it to the Sheriff's Office at the address noted.

You should come to court ready to explain your exemption. If you do not come to court and prove your exemption, you may lose some of your property.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS PAPER TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LAWYER, GO TO OR TELEPHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW. THIS OFFICE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT HIRING A LAWYER.

IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, THIS OFFICE MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT AGENCIES THAT MAY OFFER LEGAL SERVICES TO ELIGIBLE PERSONS AT A REDUCED FEE OR NO FEE.

(Name)

(Address)

(Telephone Number)

WRIT OF EXECUTION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

County of _____

To the Sheriff of _____ County:

To satisfy the judgment, interest and costs against _____
(Name of Defendant), defendant,

(1) you are directed to levy upon the property of the defendant and to sell the defendant's interest therein;

(2) you are also directed to attach the property of the defendant not levied upon in the possession of _____ (Name of Garnishee), as garnishee, _____ (Specifically describe property) and to notify the garnishee that

(a) an attachment has been issued;

(b) except as provided in paragraph (c), the garnishee is enjoined from paying any debt to or for the account of the defendant and from delivering any property of the defendant or otherwise disposing thereof;

(c) the attachment shall not include

(i) the first \$10,000 of each account of the defendant with a bank or other financial institution containing any funds which are deposited electronically on a recurring basis and are identified as being funds that upon deposit are exempt from execution, levy or attachment under Pennsylvania or federal law.

(ii) each account of the defendant with a bank or other financial institution in which funds on deposit exceed \$10,000 at any time if all funds are deposited electronically on a recurring basis and are identified as being funds that upon deposit are exempt from execution, levy or attachment under Pennsylvania or federal law.

(iii) any funds in an account of the defendant with a bank or other financial institution that total \$300 or less. If multiple accounts are attached, a total of \$300 in all accounts shall not be subject to levy and attachment as determined by the executing officer. The funds shall be set aside pursuant to the defendant's general exemption provided in 42 Pa.C.S. § 8123.

(3) if property of the defendant not levied upon and subject to attachment is found in the possession of anyone other than a named garnishee, you are directed to notify such other person that he or she has been added as a garnishee and is enjoined as above stated.

Amount due

\$ _____

Interest from _____

\$ _____

Costs to be added

\$ _____

(Name of Prothonotary (Clerk))

Seal of the Court

By

(Deputy)

MAJOR EXEMPTIONS UNDER PENNSYLVANIA AND FEDERAL LAW

1. \$300 statutory exemption
2. Bibles, school books, sewing machines, uniforms and equipment
3. Most wages and unemployment compensation
4. Social Security benefits
5. Certain retirement funds and accounts
6. Certain veteran and armed forces benefits
7. Certain insurance proceeds
8. Such other exemptions as may be provided by law

(Caption)

CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION

To the Sheriff:

I, the above-named defendant, claim exemption of property from levy or attachment:

(1) From my personal property in my possession which has been levied upon,

(a) I desire that my \$300 statutory exemption be

Empty Checkbox (i) set aside in kind (specify property to be set aside in kind):

Empty Checkbox (ii) paid in cash following the sale of the property levied upon; or

(b) I claim the following exemption (specify property and basis of exemption): .

(2) From my property which is in the possession of a third party, I claim the following exemptions:

(a) my \$300 statutory exemption: Empty Checkbox in cash; Empty Checkbox in kind (specify property): ;

(b) other (specify amount and basis of exemption):

I request a prompt court hearing to determine the exemption. Notice of the hearing should be given to me at _____ (Address), _____ (Telephone Number).

I verify that the statements made in this Claim for Exemption are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: _____

(Defendant)

THIS CLAIM TO BE FILED WITH THE
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF
_____ COUNTY:

(Address)

(Telephone Number)

Note: Under paragraphs (1) and (2) of the writ, a description of specific property to be levied upon or attached may be set forth in the writ or included in a separate direction to the sheriff.

Under paragraph (2) of the writ, if attachment of a named garnishee is desired, the garnishee's name should be set forth in the space provided.

Under paragraph (3) of the writ, the sheriff may add as a garnishee any person not named in this writ who may be found in possession of property of the defendant. See Rule 3111(a). For limitations on the power to attach tangible personal property, see Rule 3108(a).

(b) Each court shall by local rule designate the officer, organization or person to be named in the notice.

Washington

Wash. Rev. Code § 6.15.010(1)(d)(iii)

(d) To each individual or, as to community property of spouses maintaining a single household as against a creditor of the community, to the community, provided that each spouse is entitled to his or her own exemptions in this subsection (1)(d):

(i) All household goods, appliances, furniture, and home and yard equipment, not to exceed \$6,500 in value for the individual, said amount to include provisions and fuel for comfortable maintenance;

(ii) In a bankruptcy case, any other personal property, except personal earnings as provided under RCW 6.15.050(1), not to exceed \$10,000 in value. The value shall be determined as of the date the bankruptcy petition is filed;

(iii)(A) Other than in a bankruptcy case as described in (d)(ii) of this subsection, other personal property, except personal earnings as provided under RCW 6.15.050(1), not to exceed \$3,000 in value, of which not more than:

(I) For all debts except private student loan debt and consumer debt, \$500 in value may consist of bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities. The maximum exemption under this subsection (1)(d)(iii)(A)(I) shall be automatically protected and may not exceed \$500, regardless of the number of existing separate bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities.

(II) For all private student loan debt, \$2,500 in value may consist of bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities. \$1,000 in value shall be automatically protected. The maximum exemption under this subsection (1)(d)(iii)(A)(II) may not exceed \$2,500, regardless of the number of existing separate bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities.

(III) For all consumer debt, \$2,000 in value may consist of bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities. The maximum exemption under this subsection (1)(d)(iii)(A)(III) shall be automatically protected and may not exceed \$2,000, regardless of the number of existing separate bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities.

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 812.11. Garnishee answer (excerpt)

The garnishee shall, within 20 days from the service of a garnishee summons and complaint, exclusive of the day of service, serve upon the attorney for the plaintiff, and file with the clerk of court, an answer in which the garnishee shall state: ...

(4) The garnishee may state any claim of exemption from execution on the part of the defendant or other objection, known to the garnishee, against the right of the plaintiff to apply upon the plaintiff's demand the debt or property disclosed.

(The mandatory form is reprinted in [Appendix B](#)).

TREASURY RULE: 31 C.F.R. § 212.6(a)

§ 212.6 Rules and procedures to protect benefits.

The following provisions apply if an account review shows that a benefit agency deposited a benefit payment into an account during the lookback period.

(a) Protected amount. The financial institution shall immediately calculate and establish the protected amount for an account. The financial institution shall ensure that the account holder has full and customary access to the protected amount, which the financial institution shall not freeze in response to the garnishment order. An account holder shall have no requirement to assert any right of garnishment exemption prior to accessing the protected amount in the account.