District of Columbia	90% of first $200 per month, 80% of next $300, 50% of balance [9]
Florida	100% [10]
Georgia	$3 per day plus 50% of excess [11]
Hawaii	95% of first $100 per month, 90% of next $100, 80% of balance [12]
Idaho	50%; 75% where debt not for necessaries and needed to support debtor's family (30 days); maximum exemption $100 per month [13]
Illinois	85% or $45 per week, whichever is more; maximum $200 per week [14]
Indiana	$15 per week plus 90% of excess [15]
Iowa	$35 per week for head of family plus $3 for each dependent child under 18 [16]
Kansas	90% (3 months); 100% from garnishment by collection agencies [17]
Kentucky	90% of first $75 per month; maximum $67.50 [18]
Louisiana	80%; minimum $100 per month [19]
Maine	$30 (one month); minimum $10 [20]
Maryland	75% in some counties; $100 in others [21]
Massachusetts	100% prior to judgment; $50 per week after judgment [22]
Michigan	100% prior to judgment; [23] after judgment 60% for householders having a family, 40% for others, with certain minima and maxima [24]
Minnesota	50%; 100% (30 days) where necessary for use of family [25]
Mississippi	$100 for heads of families; $50 for single persons [26]
Missouri	90% for heads of families [27]
Montana	50% (45 days); 100% where debt not for necessaries and needed for use of debtor's family [28]

[9] D.C. CODE ANN. § 16–572 (Supp. 1965).

[10] Limited to resident heads of families. FLA. STAT. § 222.11 (1963). A number of states limit the exemption to residents or to heads of families or to cases where there is a showing that the portion claimed exempt is necessary for the support of the debtor's family or to combinations of these factors. *E.g.*, Iowa and Kansas, notes 193, 194 *infra*. Such limitations will not generally be noted.

[11] GA. CODE ANN. § 46–208 (Supp. 1963).

[12] HAWAII REV. LAWS § 237–1 (Supp. 1963).

[13] IDAHO CODE ANN. § 11–205(7) (1947).

[14] ILL. REV. STAT. § 62–73 (1963). For garnishment procedure see, ILL. REV. STAT. § 11–21 (1963).

[15] IND. ANN. STAT. § 2–3501 (1946). *But cf.* IND. ANN. STAT. § 3–505 (1946); see Pomeroy v. Beach, 149 Ind. 511, 49 N.E. 370 (1898).

[16] IOWA CODE § 627.10 (1958). No creditor may garnish for more than $150 plus costs.

[17] Kan. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 60–2310 (1964).

[18] Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 427.010 (2), (3) (1962).

[19] La. Rev. Stat. tit. 13, § 3881 (1964).

[20] Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 14, ch. 501 § 2602(6) (Supp. 1965).

[21] Md. Ann. Code art. 9, §§ 31, 31A, 31B; art. 83, § 8 (Supp. 1965).

[22] Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 246, §§ 28, 32 Eighth (Supp. 1964).

[23] Mich. Stat. Ann. § 27A.4011(3) (1962). But see note 55 *supra*.

[24] The Michigan wage exemption is the most complex of any State:

	Householders			Others		
	Percent exempt	Dollars		Percent exempt	Dollars	
		Maximum	Minimum		Maximum	Minimum
1st garnishment:						
Wages for 1 week or less	60	$50	$30	40	$50	$20
Wages for more than 1 week	60	90	60	40	50	20
Subsequent garnishments:						
Wages for 1 week or less	60	30	12	30	20	10
Wages for 1 week to 16 days	60	60	24	30	20	10
Wages for more than 16 days	60	60	30	30	20	10

See Mich. Stat. Ann. §§ 27A.7511 (2), (3), 27A.4031 (1962). Higher amounts may be exempted by the court where the defendant is making support payments. Mich. Stat. Ann. § 27A.7511(4) (1962).

[25] Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 550.37(13), 575.05 (Supp. 1964).

[26] Miss Code Ann. § 307 (Tenth) (Supp. 1964).

[27] Mo. Rev. Stat. § 525.030 (1949).

[28] Mont. Rev. Codes Ann. § 93–5816 (1964).