Nebraska	90% for heads of families [29]
Nevada	50% (30 days); 100% where debt not for necessaries and needed for use of debtor's family [30]
New Hampshire	$20 per week [31]
New Jersey	90%; minimum $18 per week [32]
New Mexico	75% for heads of families [33]
New York	90% [34]
North Carolina	100% (60 days) where needed for use of debtor's family [35]
North Dakota	$35 per week or, if head of family, $50 plus $5 for each dependent, but no more than $25, per week [36]
Ohio	80% of first $300 per month and 60% of balance for heads of families (minimum $150); $100 (30 days) for others [37]
Oklahoma	75% (90 days); 100% where needed to support family [38]
Oregon	$175 (30 days) [39]
Pennsylvania	100% [40]
Rhode Island	$30 [41]
South Carolina	100% (60 days) where needed for use of debtor's family [42]
South Dakota	100% (60 days) where needed for use of debtor's family [43]
Tennessee	$17 per week for head of family plus $2.50 per week for each dependent under 16; $12 per week for other [44]
Texas	100% [45]
Utah	50% (30 days); minimum $50 if married or head of family [46]
Vermont	50% or $25, whichever is less [47]
Virginia	75%; minimum $100 per month, maximum $150, for heads of families; for others 50% of the above [48]
Washington	$35 per week and $5 for each dependent; maximum $50 per week, for persons who have families dependent on them; $25 per week for others [49]

29 Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25–1558 (1964).

30 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 21.090(h) (1963).

31 N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 512:21 II (Supp. 1963).

32 N.J. Rev. Stat. §§ 2A: 17–56, 17–50 (1951). Where the debtor's annual income exceeds $2,500 the exemption may be reduced. N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2A: 17–56 (1951).

33 80% if the earnings for the past 30 days are less than $100. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 26–2–27 (1965).

34 No income execution is permitted if the debtor's income is $30 a week or less. N.Y. Civ. Prac. Laws & Rules §§ 5231(e), 6202. See Morris Plan Industrial Bank v. Gunning, 295 N.Y. 324, 67 N.E.2d 510 (1946).

35 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1–362 (1953).

36 N.D. Laws 1965, ch. 231, § 1, at 449.

37 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2329.66 (F), 2329.62 (C), 2329.69 (Supp. 1964).

38 Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 31, §§ 1 (16) (Supp. 1964), 4 (Fifth) (1955); tit. 12, §§ 850, 851 (1960).

39 "[E]xcept that when the debt is incurred for family expenses 50 per cent of such earnings shall be subject to such execution or other process." Ore. Rev. Stat. § 23.180 (1961).

40 42 Pa. Stat. tit. 42, § 886 (1930); see Lowe v. Jones, 414 Pa. 466, 200 A.2d 880 (1964); Right Lumber Co. v. Kretchmar, 200 Pa. Super. 335, 189 A.2d 302 (1963).

41 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 9–26–4 (12c) (1956).

42 S.C. Code § 10–1731 (1962). *But see* text at note 37 *supra*.

43 S.D. Code § 33.2404 (Supp. 1960). Total exemption is apparently limited to $1,500.

44 Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 26–207, 208, 209 (Supp. 1965).

45 Tex. Const. art. 16, § 28.

46 Utah Code Ann. § 78–23–1 (7) (1953); Utah Rev. Cn. Proc. rule 64c (a) (1953).

47 Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 3020(5) (1958).

48 Va. Code Ann. § 34–29 (Supp. 1964). The section adjusts the maxima and minima according to whether the debtor is paid weekly, biweekly, semimonthly or monthly. The section also makes it clear the 25% which may be garnished is 25% of the wages between the minimum and the maximum; therefore, the exemption is more accurately stated as $100 per month plus 75% of the next $50. The Virginia provision illustrates the problems that arise when dollar figures are used in exemption statutes. The section was amended in 1952, 1954, 1958, and 1960 in an effort to update the minima and maxima; it is still woefully out of date.

49 Wash. Rev. Code § 7.32.280 (1964).