New Jersey 90%; minimum \$18 per week<sup>209</sup> New Mexico 75% for heads of families210 New York 90%211

North Carolina

100% (60 days) where needed for use of debtor's  $family^{212}$ 

North Dakota \$35 per week or, if head of family, \$50 plus \$5 for each dependent, but no more than \$25, per week213

80% of first \$300 per month and 60% of balance for heads of families (minimum \$150); \$100 (30 days) for

others<sup>214</sup>

Oklahoma 75% (90 days); 100% where needed to support family  $^{215}$ Oregon

\$175 (30 days)<sup>216</sup>

Pennsylvaria  $100\%^{217}$ Rhode Island \$30218

South Carolina 100% (60 days) where needed for use of debtor's family219

South Dakota 100% (60 days) where needed for use of debtor's family220

Tennessee \$17 per week for head of family plus \$2.50 per week for each dependent under 16; \$12 per week for others<sup>221</sup>

Texas 100%222

Utah 50% (30 days); minimum \$50 if married or head of

family<sup>223</sup>

Vermont 50% or \$25, whichever is less<sup>224</sup>

Virginia 75%; minimum \$100 per month, maximum \$150, for heads of families; for others 50% of the above<sup>225</sup>

210 80% if the earnings for the past 30 days are less than \$100. N.M. Stat. Ann.

\$ 26-2-27 (1965).

Ohio

211 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).

212 N.C. GEN. STAT. § 1-362 (1953).

<sup>213</sup> N.D. Laws 1965, ch. 231, § 1, at 449.

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

215 OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 31, §§ 1 (16) (Supp. 1964), 4 (Fifth) (1955); tit. 12, §§ 850, 851 (1960).

216 "[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

217 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).

218 R.I. GEN. LAWS ANN. \$ 9-26-4 (12c) (1956).

219 S.C. Code § 10-1731 (1962). But see text at note 37 supra. 220 S.D. Code § 33.2404 (Supp. 1960). Total exemption is apparently limited to

221 TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 26-207, 208, 209 (Supp. 1965).

222 Tex. Const. art. 16, § 28.

223 UTAH CODE ANN., § 78-23-1 (7) (1953); UTAH REV. CIV. PROC. rule 64c (a) (1953). 224 VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 12, § 3020(5) (1958).

225 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

<sup>209</sup> 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).