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1 **SENATE BILL NO. 597**

2 Offered January 14, 2026

3 Prefiled January 14, 2026

4 *A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 2.2-804, 8.01-512.3, 8.01-515, 34-29, and 58.1-3952 of the Code of*
5 *Virginia, relating to wage garnishments; treasurers' liens for unpaid taxes and charges.*

6 Patron—Aird

7 Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology

8 **Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**9 **1. That §§ 2.2-804, 8.01-512.3, 8.01-515, 34-29, and 58.1-3952 of the Code of Virginia are amended and**
10 **reenacted as follows:**11 **§ 2.2-804. Recovery of certain improper payments to state officers and employees.**12 A. Any officer or employee of the Commonwealth who obtains any compensation or payment to which
13 the officer or employee is not entitled shall be liable for repayment to the employer. Such recipient officer or
14 employee shall not be liable for repayment if the recipient officer or employee proves by a preponderance of
15 the evidence that the improper payment occurred through no fault of the recipient officer or employee and
16 such officer or employee had no actual knowledge of the error and could not have reasonably detected the
17 error.18 B. Any officer or employee of the Commonwealth who authorizes any other officer or employee to obtain
19 any compensation or payment to which the recipient officer or employee is not entitled, where such
20 authorization is made with actual or constructive knowledge that the recipient officer or employee was not
21 entitled to such compensation or payment, shall be liable for repayment to the employer.22 C. When a change or error in records results in any officer or employee receiving any compensation or
23 payment to which he is not entitled, upon discovery of the improper payment the employer shall take
24 appropriate action to correct the error as soon as practicable and adjust future payments to the correct
25 compensation or payment amount.26 D. If the officer or employee leaves state service, liability is disputed, or recovery cannot otherwise be
27 accomplished, the employer shall request the Attorney General to bring an action for restitution pursuant to
28 this section in accordance with the Virginia Debt Collection Act (§ 2.2-4800 et seq.). Claims under this
29 section may be compromised pursuant to and consistent with § 2.2-514.30 E. If the officer or employee (i) does not dispute liability under subsection A or B, (ii) receives
31 overpayments stemming from erroneous good faith under-withholdings for retirement, health insurance, or
32 other benefit program enrollments, (iii) receives overpayments of less than \$500 from erroneous good faith
33 wage, salary, or expense reimbursements, or (iv) is determined to be liable by a court of competent
34 jurisdiction, the employer shall be authorized to use payroll deductions to recover the erroneous payments
35 made to the officer or employee. Payroll deductions made pursuant to this section shall be limited to 25
36 percent of disposable earnings as defined in subsection (d) E of § 34-29.37 F. The provisions of this section shall apply to all officers and employees of the Commonwealth whether
38 or not exempt from the provisions of Chapter 29 (§ 2.2-2900 et seq.).39 G. The provisions of this section shall not apply to good faith disbursements made to beneficiaries of the
40 Virginia Retirement System.41 **§ 8.01-512.3. Form of garnishment summons.**

42 Any garnishment issued pursuant to § 8.01-511 shall be in the following form:

43 (a) Front side of summons:

44 GARNISHMENT SUMMONS

45 (Court Name)

46 (Name, address and telephone number of judgment creditor except that when the judgment creditor's
47 attorney's name, address and telephone number appear on the summons, only the creditor's name shall be
48 used.)

49 (Name, address and telephone number of judgment creditor's attorney)

50 (Name, street address and social security number of judgment debtor)

51 (Name and street address of garnishee)

52 Hearing Date and Time

53 This is a garnishment against (check only one of the designations below):

54 [] wages, salary, or other compensation.

55 [] some other debt due or property of the
56 judgment debtor.57 MAXIMUM PORTION OF DISPOSABLE
58 EARNINGS SUBJECT TO GARNISHMENT

59 STATEMENT

INTRODUCED

SB597

60	[] Support	Judgment Principal	\$ _____
61	[] 50% [] 55% [] 60% [] 65%	Credits	\$ _____
62	(if not specified, then 50%)	Interest	\$ _____
63	[] state taxes, 100%	Judgment Costs	\$ _____
64	If none of the above is checked,	Attorney's Fees	\$ _____
65	then <i>subsection A of § 34-29-(a)</i> applies.	Garnishment Costs	\$ _____
66		TOTAL BALANCE DUE	\$ _____
67			The garnishee shall rely on this amount.

68 Date of Judgment

69 TO ANY AUTHORIZED OFFICER: You are hereby commanded to serve this summons on the judgment
 70 debtor and the garnishee.

71 TO THE GARNISHEE: You are hereby commanded to

- 72 (1) File a written answer with this court, or
- 73 (2) Deliver payment to this court, or

74 (3) Appear before this court on the return date and time shown on this summons to answer the Suggestion
 75 for Summons in Garnishment of the judgment creditor that, by reason of the lien of writ of fieri facias, there
 76 is a liability as shown in the statement upon the garnishee.

77 As garnishee, you shall withhold from the judgment debtor any sums of money to which the judgment
 78 debtor is or may be entitled from you during the period between the date of service of this summons on you
 79 and the date for your appearance in court, subject to the following limitations:

80 (1) The maximum amount which may be garnished is the "TOTAL BALANCE DUE" as shown on this
 81 summons.

82 (2) If the sums of money being garnished are earnings of the judgment debtor, then the provision of
 83 "MAXIMUM PORTION OF DISPOSABLE EARNINGS SUBJECT TO GARNISHMENT" shall apply.

84 If a garnishment summons is served on an employer having 1,000 or more employees, then money to
 85 which the judgment debtor is or may be entitled from his or her employer shall be considered those wages,
 86 salaries, commissions, or other earnings which, following service on the garnishee-employer, are determined
 87 and are payable to the judgment debtor under the garnishee-employer's normal payroll procedure with a
 88 reasonable time allowance for making a timely return by mail to this court.

90 Date of Issuance of Summons

91 Clerk

92 Date of delivery of writ of fieri facias to sheriff if different from date of issuance of this summons.

93 (b) A plain language interpretation of § 34-29 shall appear on the reverse side of the summons as follows:

94 "The following statement is not the law but is an interpretation of the law which is intended to assist those
 95 who must respond to this garnishment. You may rely on this only for general guidance because the law itself
 96 is the final word. (Read the law, § 34-29 of the Code of Virginia, for a full explanation. A copy of § 34-29 is
 97 available at the clerk's office. If you do not understand the law, call a lawyer for help.)

98 An employer may take as much as 25 percent of an employee's disposable earnings to satisfy this
 99 garnishment. But if an employee makes the minimum wage or less for his week's earnings, the employee will
 100 ordinarily get to keep 40 times the minimum hourly wage."

101 But an employer may withhold a different amount of money from that above if:

102 (1) The employee must pay child support or spousal support and was ordered to do so by a court
 103 procedure or other legal procedure. No more than 65 percent of an employee's earnings may be withheld for
 104 support;

105 (2) Money is withheld by order of a bankruptcy court; or

106 (3) Money is withheld for a tax debt.

107 "Disposable earnings" means the money an employee makes after taxes and after other amounts required
 108 by law to be withheld are satisfied. Earnings can be salary, hourly wages, commissions, bonuses, or
 109 otherwise, whether paid directly to the employee or not. After those earnings are in the bank for 30 days, they
 110 are not considered earnings any more.

111 If an employee tries to transfer, assign, or in any way give his earnings to another person to avoid the
 112 garnishment, it will not be legal; earnings are still earnings.

113 An employee cannot be fired because he is garnished for one debt.

114 Financial institutions that receive an employee's paycheck by direct deposit do not have to determine what
 115 part of a person's earnings can be garnished.

116 **§ 8.01-515. How garnishee examined; determining exemption from employee's withholding
 117 certificate; amount due pursuant to exemptions in subsection A of § 34-29.**

118 A person so summoned shall appear in person and be examined on oath or he may file a statement. A

122 corporation so summoned shall appear by an authorized agent who shall be examined on oath or may file a
123 statement, not under seal of such authorized agent. Such statement shall show the amount the garnishee is
124 indebted to the judgment debtor, if any, or what property or effects, if any, the garnishee has or holds which
125 belongs to the judgment debtor, or in which he has an interest. Payment to the court of any amount by the
126 garnishee shall have the same force and effect as a statement which contains the information required by this
127 section. If the judgment debtor or judgment creditor disputes the verity or accuracy of such statement or
128 amount and so desires, then summons shall issue requiring the appearance of such person or authorized agent
129 for examination on oath, and requiring him to produce such books and papers as may be necessary to
130 determine the fact.

131 In determining the exemption to which the employee is entitled, the employer may until otherwise ordered
132 by the court rely upon the information contained in the employee's withholding exemption certificate filed by
133 the employee for federal income tax purposes, and any person showing more than one exemption thereon
134 shall be considered by him to be a householder or head of a family.

135 The employer may apply the exemptions provided in *subsection A of § 34-29 (a)* unless otherwise
136 specified on the summons, or unless otherwise ordered by the court.

137 **§ 34-29. Maximum portion of disposable earnings subject to garnishment.**

138 (a) A. Except as provided in subsections (b) and (b1) *B and C*, the maximum part of the aggregate
139 disposable earnings of an individual for any workweek that is subjected to garnishment may not exceed the
140 lesser of the following amounts:

141 (1) Twenty-five percent of his disposable earnings for that week; or

142 (2) 2. The amount by which his disposable earnings for that week exceed 40 times the federal minimum
143 hourly wage prescribed by 29 U.S.C. § 206(a)(1) or the Virginia minimum hourly wage prescribed by
144 § 40.1-28.10, whichever is greater, in effect at the time earnings are payable.

145 In the case of earnings for any pay period other than a week, the State Commissioner of Labor and
146 Industry shall by regulation prescribe a multiple of the federal or Virginia minimum hourly wage equivalent
147 in effect to that set forth in this section.

148 (b) B. The restrictions of subsection (a) A do not apply in the case of:

149 (1) Any order for the support of any person issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or in accordance
150 with an administrative procedure that is established by state law, affords substantial due process, and is
151 subject to judicial review.

152 (2) 2. Any order of any court of bankruptcy under Chapter XIII of the Bankruptcy Act.

153 (3) 3. Any debt due for any state or federal tax.

154 (b1) C. The maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of an individual for any workweek that is
155 subject to garnishment to enforce any order for the support of any person shall not exceed:

156 (1) Sixty percent of such individual's disposable earnings for that week; or

157 (2) 2. If such individual is supporting a spouse or dependent child other than the spouse or child with
158 respect to whose support such order was issued, 50 percent of such individual's disposable earnings for that
159 week.

160 The 50 percent specified in subdivision (2) 2 shall be 55 percent and the 60 percent specified in
161 subdivision (1) 1 shall be 65 percent if and to the extent that such earnings are subject to garnishment to
162 enforce an order for support for a period that is more than 12 weeks prior to the beginning of such workweek.

163 (e) D. No court of the Commonwealth and no state agency or officer may make, execute, or enforce any
164 order or process in violation of this section.

165 The exemptions allowed herein shall be granted to any person so entitled without any further proceedings.

166 (d) E. For the purposes of this section:

167 (1) The term "earnings" "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether
168 denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, payments to an independent contractor, or otherwise,
169 whether paid directly to the individual or deposited with another entity or person on behalf of and traceable to
170 the individual, and includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program;

171 (2) The term "disposable" "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of any individual
172 remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amounts required by law to be withheld; and.

173 (3) The term "garnishment" "Garnishment" means any legal or equitable procedure through which the
174 earnings of any individual are required to be withheld for payment of any debt. "Garnishment" does not
175 include a treasurer's lien issued with respect to wages or salary pursuant to § 58.1-3952.

176 (e) F. Every assignment, sale, transfer, pledge, or mortgage of the wages or salary of an individual that is
177 exempted by this section, to the extent of the exemption provided by this section, shall be void and
178 unenforceable by any process of law.

179 (f) G. No employer may discharge any employee by reason of the fact that his earnings have been
180 subjected to garnishment for any one indebtedness.

181 (g) H. A depository wherein earnings have been deposited on behalf of and traceable to an individual shall
182 not be required to determine the portion of such earnings that are subject to garnishment.

183 **§ 58.1-3952. Collection out of estate in hands of or debts due by third party; treasurer's liens.**

184 A. For the purposes of this section:

185 "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of any individual remaining after the deduction
186 from those earnings of any amounts required by law to be withheld.

187 "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages,
188 salary, commission, bonus, payments to an independent contractor, or otherwise, and whether paid directly
189 to the individual or deposited with another entity or person on behalf of and traceable to the individual, and
190 includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program.

191 "Poverty guidelines" means the poverty guidelines for the 48 contiguous states and the District of
192 Columbia updated annually in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
193 under the authority of § 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

194 B. The treasurer or other tax collector of any county, city, or town may apply in writing a treasurer's lien
195 to any person indebted to or having in his hands estate of a taxpayer or other debtor for payment of taxes, or
196 other charges collected by the treasurer, more than ~~thirty~~ 30 days delinquent out of such debt or estate.
197 Immediately upon delivery of a treasurer's lien to a third party, such lien shall constitute a continuing lien
198 upon the debt or estate that is in the hands of the third party recipient, or may come into the hands of the
199 third party recipient, up to the total amount of the delinquent taxes or other charges plus accrued interest and
200 penalties, without the requirement for further notice or process, until the delinquent obligations have been
201 satisfied in full.

202 If the subject of a treasurer's lien is wages or salary due or to become due in the future to the delinquent
203 taxpayer, such lien shall be for no more than 25 percent of the delinquent taxpayer's disposable earnings for
204 each pay period during the pendency of the lien, except that the 25 percent limitation shall not apply:

205 1. If the lien issuer determines, based upon tax return information maintained by the Tax Commissioner
206 and accessed in accordance with the requirements of § 58.1-3, that the adjusted gross income reported on the
207 most recent income tax return for the delinquent taxpayer exceeds 250 percent of the poverty guideline
208 amount corresponding to a household of an equal number of persons as listed in the poverty guidelines
209 published during the year in which the lien is issued;

210 2. If a court of appropriate jurisdiction determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the delinquent
211 taxpayer may flee or attempt to flee the jurisdiction, or is improperly disposing of assets with the intent to
212 hinder or delay the collection of the delinquent obligations; or

213 3. To any portion of the delinquent obligations that were collected and held in trust by the delinquent
214 taxpayer to remit to the appropriate local governing authority, including county food and beverage taxes
215 levied pursuant to § 58.1-3833, admission taxes levied pursuant to § 58.1-3818, and transient occupancy
216 taxes levied pursuant to § 58.1-3819.

217 C. A delinquent taxpayer may present information to the treasurer to establish that such taxpayer's
218 present earnings, current household size, or other circumstances are likely to result in an adjusted gross
219 income for that present tax year that is equal to or less than 250 percent of the poverty guideline amount
220 corresponding to a household of an equal number of persons as listed in the poverty guidelines published
221 during the year in which the lien is issued. Upon verification of the information presented, the treasurer shall
222 promptly advise the recipient of the treasurer's lien that the lien is thereafter limited to not more than 25
223 percent of the delinquent taxpayer's disposable earnings for each pay period until the lien is satisfied.

224 D. Payment by ~~such person~~ the recipient of a treasurer's lien of such taxes, penalties and interest, or other
225 charges either in whole or in part, shall entitle ~~him~~ the recipient to a credit against such debt or estate in the
226 amount of the total payment made. The taxes, penalties and interest, or other charges shall constitute a lien on
227 the debt or estate due the taxpayer or other debtor from the time the application is received. For each
228 application treasurer's lien served, the ~~person~~ applied to recipient of the lien shall be entitled to collect and
229 retain, from the amounts subject to the lien, a fee of twenty dollars which shall constitute a charge or credit
230 against the debt to or estate of the taxpayer or other debtor. The treasurer or collector shall send a copy of the
231 application treasurer's lien to the taxpayer or other debtor, with a notice informing him of the remedies
232 provided in this chapter.

233 E. If the ~~person~~ applied to recipient of a treasurer's lien does not pay so much as ought to be recovered
234 out of the debt or estate, the treasurer or collector shall procure a summons directing ~~such person~~ the recipient
235 of the lien to appear before the appropriate court, where proper payment may be enforced. Any person so
236 summoned shall have the same rights of removal and appeal as are provided by law for the enforcement of
237 demands between individuals. For purposes of this section, the term "person" shall include ~~but shall not be~~
238 limited to individuals, corporations, partnerships, institutions, and other such entities, as well as the
239 Commonwealth and its agencies and political subdivisions. However, in no event shall the Commonwealth,
240 its agencies, or its political subdivisions incur any liability for the failure to pay the a treasurer's or other tax
241 collector's application under lien pursuant to this section.

242 B. F. 1. Unless otherwise exempted, the wages and salaries of all employees of this Commonwealth, other
243 than state officers, shall be subject to this section. Whenever the salary or wages of such employees as above
244 mentioned shall be so attached, the ~~application~~ treasurer's lien shall be mailed to the debtor and to the officer
245 or supervisor who is head of the department, agency, or institution where the employee is employed, or other

246 officer through whom the debtor's salary or wages is paid, provided that process shall not be served upon the
247 State Treasurer or the State Comptroller except as to employees of their respective departments, and upon
248 such service the officer or supervisor shall, on or before the return day of the ~~application~~ *lien*, transmit to the
249 treasurer or other tax collector issuing the ~~application~~ *lien* a certificate showing the amount due from the
250 Commonwealth to such debtor, up to the return day of the ~~application~~ *lien*, which amount the officer or
251 supervisor shall hold subject to further instruction from the treasurer or other tax collector. However, in no
252 case shall the officer or supervisor hold more than the sum of taxes, penalties and interest, and other charges
253 stated in the ~~application~~ *treasurer's lien*. Such certificate shall be evidence of all facts therein stated, unless a
254 court of appropriate jurisdiction directs that the deposition of the officer or supervisor, or such other officer
255 through whom the debtor's salary or wages be paid, be taken, in which event the deposition of the officer or
256 supervisor shall be taken in his office and returned to the clerk of the court in which the summons is, just as
257 other depositions are returned, and in no such case shall the officer or supervisor be required to leave his
258 office to testify. In all proceedings under this section, the amount found to be due the debtor by the
259 Commonwealth shall be paid as directed by the court.

260 2. *The maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of an individual for any workweek that is
261 subjected to garnishment may not exceed the lesser of the amount by which his disposable earnings for that
262 week exceed 40 times (i) the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by 29 U.S.C. § 206(a)(1) or (ii) the
263 Virginia minimum hourly wage prescribed by § 40.1-28.10, whichever is greater, in effect at the time
264 earnings are payable. No employer may discharge any employee by reason of the fact that his earnings have
265 been subjected to garnishment for any one indebtedness.*

266 G. *No court of the Commonwealth and no state agency or officer may make, execute, or enforce any order
267 or process in violation of this section.*