First Regular Session Seventy-second General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 19-0805.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 19-1189

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Gray and Valdez A.,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Bridges,

House Committees

Finance

Senate Committees

	A BILL FOR AN ACT
101	CONCERNING WAGE GARNISHMENT REFORM, AND, IN CONNECTION
102	THEREWITH, REDUCING DISPOSABLE EARNINGS BY HEALTH
103	INSURANCE PREMIUMS, REDUCING THE AMOUNT THAT IS
104	SUBJECT TO GARNISHMENT, AND PROVIDING MORE DETAILED
105	INFORMATION TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR REGARDING
106	GARNISHMENT.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Under current law, the amount of an individual's disposable

earnings subject to garnishment is either 25% of the individual's disposable earnings for a week or the amount an individual's disposable earnings for a week exceed 30 times the state or federal minimum wage, whichever is less. The bill changes the amount subject to garnishment from 25% to 15% of the individual's disposable weekly earnings and from 30 times to 50 times the amount an individual's disposable earnings for a week exceed the state or federal minimum wage. Currently, the cost of court-ordered health insurance for a child provided by an individual is deducted from the individual's disposable earnings subject to garnishment. The bill also deducts from an individual's disposable earnings subject to garnishment the cost of any health insurance that is provided by the individual's employer and voluntarily withheld from the individual's earnings.

The bill creates an exemption that would permit individuals to prove that the amount of their pay subject to garnishment should be further reduced or eliminated altogether if the individual can establish that such reductions are necessary to support the individual or the individual's family. The bill also requires clearer and more timely notice to an individual whose wages are being garnished and gives the individual more time after receiving the notice before garnishment starts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-54.5-102, amend

(1) and (2); and add (2.5) as follows:

13-54.5-102. Continuing garnishment - creation of lien. (1) In addition to garnishment proceedings otherwise available under PURSUANT TO the laws of this state in any case in which a money judgment is obtained in a court of competent jurisdiction, the judgment creditor or its assignees shall be ARE entitled, on notice to the judgment debtor required by section 13-54.5-105 SECTION 13-54.5-105 (5)(b), to apply to the clerk of such court for garnishment against any garnishee. To the extent that the earnings are not exempt from garnishment, such garnishment shall be IS a lien and continuing levy upon the earnings due or to become due from the garnishee to the judgment debtor CONSISTENT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 13-54.5-105 (6).

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any such tips shall not be owed by a garnishee to a judgment debtor.

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(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2)
SUBSECTION (2) of this section, the exemptions from garnishment required
or allowed by law, including but not limited to exemptions provided by
sections 13-54-102 and 13-54-104 and 15 U.S.C. sec. 1671 et seq., shall
apply to all garnishments.
SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-54-104, amend
(1)(a), (2)(a) introductory portion, and (2)(a)(I) as follows:
13-54-104. Restrictions on garnishment and levy under
execution or attachment - definitions. (1) As used in this section,
unless the context otherwise requires:
(a) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of any
individual remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any
amounts required by law to be withheld and after the deduction of the
cost of any health insurance provided by the individual pursuant to
section 14-14-112 C.R.S. AND THE COST OF ANY HEALTH INSURANCE FOR
THE INDIVIDUAL OR MEMBERS OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S HOUSEHOLD THAT IS
PROVIDED BY THE INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYER AND WITHHELD FROM THE
INDIVIDUAL'S EARNINGS. In the case of an order for the support of a
spouse, former spouse, or dependent child, "disposable earnings" includes
moneys MONEY voluntarily deposited in tax-deferred compensation funds.
(2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the
maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of an individual for
any workweek which THAT is subjected to garnishment or levy under
execution or attachment may not exceed:
(I) For debts other than debts under subparagraph (II) of this
paragraph (a) PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2)(a)(II) OF THIS SECTION, the

lesser of:

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(A) Twenty-five TWENTY percent of the individual's disposable earnings for that week; or

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- (B) The amount by which the individual's disposable earnings for that week exceed thirty FORTY times the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 206 (a)(1) of title 29 of the United States Code 29 U.S.C. SEC. 206 (a)(1) in effect at the time the earnings are payable; or
- (C) The amount by which the individual's disposable earnings for that week exceed thirty FORTY times the state minimum hourly wage pursuant to section 15 of article XVIII of the state constitution in effect at the time the earnings are payable;
- (D) NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (2)(a)(I)(A), (2)(a)(I)(B), AND (2)(a)(I)(C) OF THIS SECTION, A JUDGMENT DEBTOR MAY FILE A WRITTEN OBJECTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-54.5-108 (1)(a), WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF CONFERRING WITH THE GARNISHEE, AND SEEK A HEARING PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-54.5-109 (1)(a). AT THE HEARING THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR MAY ESTABLISH THAT A GREATER PORTION OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S DISPOSABLE EARNINGS SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM GARNISHMENT FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR OR THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S FAMILY SUPPORTED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR. AT SUCH HEARING, THE COURT SHALL, PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-54.5-109 (2), DETERMINE WHETHER THE EARNINGS OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR FOLLOWING GARNISHMENT, TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER INCOME RECEIVED BY THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S FAMILY, ARE INSUFFICIENT TO PAY THE ACTUAL AND NECESSARY LIVING EXPENSES OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR OR THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR AND JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S FAMILY BASED UPON PROOF OF SUCH EXPENSES INCURRED DURING THE SIXTY DAYS PRIOR TO THE

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1	HEARING. IN MAKING THIS DETERMINATION, THE LIVING EXPENSES THE
2	COURT MUST CONSIDER INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, THE
3	FOLLOWING: RENT OR MORTGAGE; UTILITIES; FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD
4	SUPPLIES; MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES; CHILD CARE; CLOTHING;
5	EDUCATION; TRANSPORTATION; AND MAINTENANCE, ALIMONY, OR CHILD
6	SUPPORT. IF THE COURT MAKES A DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENCY, IT
7	SHALL ORDER THAT MORE OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S DISPOSABLE
8	EARNINGS SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM GARNISHMENT THAN PRESCRIBED BY
9	SUBSECTIONS $(2)(a)(I)(A)$, $(2)(a)(I)(B)$, and $(2)(a)(I)(C)$ of this section.
10	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, repeal and reenact,
11	with amendments, 13-54.5-105 as follows:
12	13-54.5-105. Notice to judgment debtor in continuing
13	garnishment. (1) In the case of a continuing garnishment, the
14	WRIT OF GARNISHMENT MUST BE SERVED ON THE GARNISHEE IN
15	ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 4 OF THE COLORADO RULES OF CIVIL
16	PROCEDURE.
17	(2) The writ of Garnishment pursuant to subsection (1) of
18	THIS SECTION MUST INCLUDE:
19	(a) THE NAME OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR;
20	(b) THE LAST-KNOWN PHYSICAL AND MAILING ADDRESSES OF THE
21	JUDGMENT DEBTOR OR A STATEMENT THAT THE INFORMATION IS NOT
22	KNOWN;
23	(c) THE AMOUNT OF THE JUDGMENT UPON WHICH THE JUDGEMENT
24	CREDITOR BASES THE CONTINUING GARNISHMENT;
25	(d) Information sufficient to identify the judgment on
26	WHICH THE CONTINUING GARNISHMENT IS BASED;
2.7	(e) A COMPLETED NOTICE THAT SATISFIES SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS

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1	SECTION AND THAT MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO AND MADE A PART OF
2	THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT; AND
3	(f) A NOTICE OF COLORADO RULES ABOUT GARNISHMENT THAT
4	SATISFIES SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION AND THAT IS INCORPORATED
5	INTO AND MADE A PART OF THE NOTICE REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (2)(e)
6	OF THIS SECTION.
7	(3) THE NOTICE REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (2)(e) OF THIS SECTION
8	MUST BE IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE FOLLOWING FORM AND CONSPICUOUSLY
9	LABELED:
10	NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT
11	MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FROM YOUR PAY IF YOU FAIL TO ACT
12	1. WHY AM I GETTING THIS NOTICE?
13	YOU ARE GETTING THIS NOTICE BECAUSE A COURT
14	HAS RULED THAT YOU OWE THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR, WHO
15	IS CALLED "CREDITOR" IN THIS NOTICE, MONEY. CREDITOR
16	HAS STARTED A LEGAL PROCESS CALLED A "GARNISHMENT".
17	THE PROCESS REQUIRES THAT MONEY BE TAKEN FROM YOUR
18	PAY AND GIVEN TO CREDITOR TO PAY WHAT YOU OWE. THE
19	PERSON WHO PAYS YOU DOES NOT KEEP THE MONEY.
20	CREDITOR FILLED OUT THIS FORM. THE LAW
21	REQUIRES THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU TO GIVE YOU THIS
22	NOTICE. CREDITOR MAY NOT BE THE PERSON OR COMPANY
23	TO WHICH YOU ORIGINALLY OWED MONEY. YOU MAY
24	REQUEST THAT CREDITOR PROVIDE THE NAME AND ADDRESS
25	OF THE PERSON OR COMPANY TO WHICH YOU ORIGINALLY
26	OWED MONEY. IF YOU WANT THIS INFORMATION, YOU MUST
27	WRITE CREDITOR OR CREDITOR'S LAWYER AT THE ADDRESS

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AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THIS FORM. YOU MUST DO THIS WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THIS NOTICE. CREDITOR WILL SEND YOU THIS INFORMATION AT THE ADDRESS YOU GIVE CREDITOR. CREDITOR MUST SEND YOU THIS INFORMATION WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER RECEIVING YOUR REQUEST. KNOWING THE NAME OF THE ORIGINAL CREDITOR MIGHT HELP YOU UNDERSTAND WHY THE MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FROM YOUR PAY.

2. How much do I owe?

THE AMOUNT THE COURT HAS RULED THAT YOU CURRENTLY OWE IS LISTED AT THE TOP OF THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT. THE AMOUNT COULD GO UP IF THERE ARE MORE COURT COSTS OR ADDITIONAL INTEREST. THE INTEREST RATE ON THE AMOUNT YOU OWE IS LISTED AT THE TOP OF THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT. THE AMOUNT COULD ALSO GO DOWN IF YOU MAKE PAYMENTS TO CREDITOR.

3. How will the amount I owe be paid?

THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU WILL START TAKING MONEY FROM YOUR PAYCHECK ON THE FIRST PAYDAY THAT IS AT LEAST 14 DAYS AFTER THE DAY THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU SENDS YOU THIS NOTICE. MONEY WILL CONTINUE TO BE TAKEN FROM YOUR PAY FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS. IF THE DEBT IS NOT PAID OFF OR NOT LIKELY TO BE PAID OFF BY THAT TIME, CREDITOR MAY SERVE ANOTHER GARNISHMENT.

THE RULES ABOUT HOW MUCH OF YOUR PAY CAN BE TAKEN ARE EXPLAINED IN THE NOTICE OF COLORADO RULES ABOUT GARNISHMENT THAT YOU RECEIVED WITH THIS

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1	NOTICE. THIS NOTICE ALSO CONTAINS AN ESTIMATE OF HOW
2	MUCH OF YOUR PAY WILL LIKELY BE WITHHELD EACH
3	PAYCHECK.
4	AT ANY TIME, YOU CAN GET A REPORT THAT SHOWS
5	HOW THE AMOUNT TAKEN FROM YOUR PAY WAS
6	CALCULATED. TO RECEIVE THIS REPORT, YOU MUST WRITE
7	OR E-MAIL THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU.
8	4. Do I HAVE OPTIONS?
9	YES, YOU HAVE SEVERAL OPTIONS, HERE ARE THREE
10	OF THEM:
11	A. YOU CAN TALK WITH A LAWYER: A LAWYER CAN
12	EXPLAIN THE SITUATIONS TO YOU AND HELP YOU DECIDE
13	WHAT TO DO. THE SELF-HELP DESK OF THE COURT WHERE
14	THE GARNISHMENT ACTION IS PENDING CAN PROVIDE YOU
15	HELP WITH RESOURCES TO FIND A LAWYER.
16	B. YOU CAN CONTACT CREDITOR: IF YOU CAN WORK
17	SOMETHING OUT WITH CREDITOR, MONEY MIGHT NOT HAVE
18	TO BE TAKEN FROM YOUR PAY. THE CREDITOR'S CONTACT
19	INFORMATION IS ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE WRIT OF
20	GARNISHMENT.
21	C. YOU CAN REQUEST A COURT HEARING: A HEARING
22	COULD BE HELPFUL IF THERE ARE DISAGREEMENTS ABOUT
23	THE GARNISHMENT, THE AMOUNT THE COURT HAS RULED
24	THAT YOU OWE, WHETHER THE AMOUNT OF MONEY BEING
25	WITHHELD FROM YOUR PAYCHECK IS CORRECT, OR
26	WHETHER THE AMOUNT BEING WITHHELD SHOULD BE

REDUCED TO HELP YOU SUPPORT YOUR FAMILY AND

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YOURSELF. IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT WILL BE WITHHELD FROM YOUR PAYCHECK, YOU MUST ATTEMPT TO WORK THIS OUT WITH THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU BEFORE GOING TO COURT. YOU MUST DO THIS WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THIS NOTICE. IF YOU CANNOT WORK IT OUT WITH THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU, YOU MAY SEEK A HEARING IN COURT. IF YOU WANT A COURT HEARING, YOU MUST REQUEST ONE. IF YOU THINK THAT YOU NEED MORE MONEY TO SUPPORT YOUR FAMILY AND YOURSELF, YOU MAY SEEK A COURT HEARING WITHOUT CONSULTING THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU. FOR HELP REQUESTING A HEARING, CONTACT THE SELF-HELP DESK OF THE COURT WHERE THE GARNISHMENT ACTION IS PENDING.

5. WHAT IF I DON'T DO ANYTHING?

IF YOU DON'T DO ANYTHING, THE LAW REQUIRES THAT MONEY BE TAKEN OUT OF YOUR PAYCHECK BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST PAYDAY THAT IS AT LEAST 14 DAYS AFTER THE DAY THE PERSON WHO PAYS YOU SENDS YOU THIS NOTICE. THE MONEY WILL BE GIVEN TO CREDITOR. THIS PROCESS WILL CONTINUE FOR 6 MONTHS UNLESS YOUR DEBT IS PAID OFF BEFORE THAT.

6. HOW DOES GARNISHMENT WORK IN COLORADO?

ONLY A PORTION OF YOUR PAY CAN BE GARNISHED.

THE AMOUNT THAT CAN BE WITHHELD FROM YOUR PAY

DEPENDS ON SOMETHING CALLED "DISPOSABLE EARNINGS".

YOUR DISPOSABLE EARNINGS ARE WHAT IS LEFT AFTER

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1	DEDUCTIONS FROM YOUR GROSS PAY FOR TAXES AND
2	CERTAIN HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS. YOUR PAYCHECK STUB
3	SHOULD TELL WHAT YOUR DISPOSABLE EARNINGS ARE.
4	THE AMOUNT OF YOUR DISPOSABLE EARNINGS THAT
5	CAN BE GARNISHED IS DETERMINED BY COMPARING TWO
6	NUMBERS: (1) 20% of your disposable Earnings and (2)
7	THE AMOUNT BY WHICH YOUR DISPOSABLE EARNINGS
8	EXCEED 40 TIMES THE MINIMUM WAGE. THE SMALLER OF
9	THESE TWO AMOUNTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM YOUR PAY.
10	IF YOU THINK THAT YOUR EARNINGS AFTER
11	GARNISHMENT ARE NOT ENOUGH TO SUPPORT YOURSELF
12	AND ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY THAT YOU SUPPORT,
13	YOU CAN TRY TO HAVE THE AMOUNT OF YOUR DISPOSABLE
14	EARNINGS THAT ARE GARNISHED FURTHER REDUCED. THIS
15	IS DISCUSSED EARLIER IN THIS NOTICE UNDER 4. DO I HAVE
16	OPTIONS?
17	YOUR EMPLOYER CANNOT FIRE YOU BECAUSE YOUR
18	EARNINGS HAVE BEEN GARNISHED. IF YOUR EMPLOYER
19	DOES THIS IN VIOLATION OF YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS, YOU MAY
20	FILE A LAWSUIT WITHIN 91 DAYS OF YOUR FIRING TO
21	RECOVER WAGES YOU LOST BECAUSE YOU WERE FIRED. YOU
22	CAN ALSO SEEK TO BE REINSTATED TO YOUR JOB. IF YOU
23	ARE SUCCESSFUL WITH THIS LAWSUIT, YOU CANNOT
24	RECOVER MORE THAN 6 WEEKS WAGES AND ATTORNEY
25	FEES.
26	BASED ON YOUR MOST RECENT PAYCHECK, THE
27	PERSON WHO PAYS YOU ESTIMATES THAT \$ WILL BE

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1	WITHHELD FROM EACH PAYCHECK THAT IS SUBJECT TO
2	GARNISHMENT.
3	(4) THE NOTICE REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (2)(f) OF THIS SECTION
4	MUST:
5	(a) HAVE A HEADING STATING THAT IT EXPLAINS WAGE
6	GARNISHMENT IN COLORADO; AND
7	(b) REASONABLY INFORM THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR OF:
8	(I) THE LIMITS ON WAGE GARNISHMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION
9	13-54-104;
10	(II) EXEMPTIONS FROM AND LIMITS ON GARNISHMENT AND
11	PROTECTIONS PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF COLORADO; AND
12	(III) AN ESTIMATE, BASED ON THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S MOST
13	RECENT PAYCHECK AND PREPARED BY THE GARNISHEE, OF THE AMOUNT
14	THAT WOULD LIKELY BE WITHHELD FROM THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S
15	PAYCHECKS IN THE FUTURE.
16	(5) NOT LATER THAN SEVEN DAYS AFTER BEING SERVED WITH A
17	WRIT OF GARNISHMENT:
18	(a) If one of the following grounds applies, the garnishee
19	SHALL SEND NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR STATING THE
20	APPLICABLE GROUND:
21	(I) THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR IS NOT AN EMPLOYEE OF THE
22	GARNISHEE; OR
23	
24	(II) THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL
25	INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.
26	(b) If subsection (5)(a) of this section does not apply, the
27	GARNISHEE SHALL:

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1	(1) SEND TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR A NOTICE THAT INCLUDES:
2	(A) A STATEMENT THAT THE NAMED JUDGMENT DEBTOR IS AN
3	EMPLOYEE OF THE GARNISHEE;
4	(B) THE PAY FREQUENCY OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR AND THE
5	DATE OF THE FIRST PAYDAY THAT IS AT LEAST TWENTY-ONE DAYS AFTER
6	THE GARNISHEE WAS SERVED WITH THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT IN
7	ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION OR THE FIRST
8	PAYDAY AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF ANY PRIOR EFFECTIVE WRIT OF
9	GARNISHMENT THAT IS AT LEAST TWENTY-ONE DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF
10	THE WRIT ON THE GARNISHEE;
11	(C) IF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S EARNINGS ARE SUBJECT TO
12	DEDUCTIONS OTHER THAN WITHHOLDING FOR LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL
13	INCOME TAXES AND PURSUANT TO THE "FEDERAL INSURANCE
14	CONTRIBUTIONS ACT", 26 U.S.C. SEC. 3101 ET SEQ., AS AMENDED, THE
15	NATURE, NUMBER, AND AMOUNTS OF THESE DEDUCTIONS AND THE
16	RELATIVE PRIORITY OF THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT; AND
17	(II) SEND TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR ON THE SAME DAY THE
18	NOTICE REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION $(5)(b)(I)$ OF THIS SECTION IS SENT TO
19	THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR A COPY OF THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT AND THE
20	NOTICES REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTIONS (2)(e) AND (2)(f) OF THIS
21	SECTION.
22	(6) IF SUBSECTION (5)(b)(I) OF THIS SECTION APPLIES, THE
23	GARNISHEE SHALL BEGIN GARNISHMENT ON THE FIRST PAYDAY THAT
24	OCCURS AT LEAST TWENTY-ONE DAYS AFTER THE GARNISHEE WAS SERVED
25	WITH THE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (1)
26	OF THIS SECTION OR THE FIRST PAYDAY AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF ANY
27	PRIOR EFFECTIVE WRIT OF GARNISHMENT THAT IS AT LEAST TWENTY-ONE

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1	DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF THE WRIT ON THE GARNISHEE.
2	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-54.5-107, amend
3	(1) as follows:
4	13-54.5-107. Service of notice upon judgment debtor. (1) In a
5	case of continuing garnishment, the garnishee shall deliver a copy of the
6	writ of garnishment AND NOTICES required by section 13-54.5-105 to the
7	judgment debtor at the time the judgment debtor receives earnings for the
8	first pay period affected by such writ of continuing garnishment IN
9	ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 13-54.5-105 (5)(b)(II).
10	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-54.5-108, amend
11	(1)(a) as follows:
12	13-54.5-108. Judgment debtor to file written objection or
13	claim of exemption. (1) (a) In a case of continuing garnishment where
14	the judgment debtor objects to the calculation of the amount of exempt
15	earnings, the judgment debtor shall have seven days from receipt of the
16	copy of the writ of continuing garnishment required by section
17	13-54.5-105 within which to resolve the issue of such miscalculation, by
18	agreement with the garnishee, during which time the garnishee shall not
19	tender any moneys MONEY to the clerk of the court OR JUDGMENT
20	CREDITOR. If such objection is not resolved within seven days and after
21	good faith effort, the judgment debtor may file a written objection with
22	the clerk of the court in which the judgment was entered setting forth with
23	reasonable detail the grounds for such objection. THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR
24	MAY ALSO FILE A WRITTEN OBJECTION WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT IN
25	WHICH THE JUDGMENT WAS OBTAINED PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-54-104
26	(2)(a)(I)(D). The judgment debtor shall, by certified mail, return receipt
27	requested, deliver immediately a copy of such objection to the judgment

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creditor or his or her attorney of record.

SECTION 7. Act subject to petition - effective date - applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August 2, 2019, if adjournment sine die is on May 3, 2019); except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2020 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

(2) This act only applies to all writs of garnishment issued on or after January 1, 2020, regardless of the dates of entry of the judgments upon which the writs of garnishment are based; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2020 and, in such case, will apply to all writs of garnishment issued on or after the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor, regardless of the dates of entry of the judgments upon which the writs of garnishment are based.

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