

CHAPTER 267.

GARNISHMENT.

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267.01 Garnishment; definitions, procedure, exceptions. (1) Any creditor may proceed against any person who is indebted to or has any property in his possession or under his control belonging to such creditor's debtor, as prescribed in this chapter. "Plaintiff" as used in this chapter includes a judgment creditor and "defendant", a judgment debtor.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the procedure in garnishment actions shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions.

(2a) A garnishment action is a separate action.

(3) An individual may commence a garnishment action in his own person and in his own behalf, or by an attorney licensed to practice in the courts of this state, but not otherwise. Garnishment actions on behalf of any other party shall be commenced only by attorneys licensed to practice in the courts of this state.

(4) No garnishment action shall be brought to recover the price or value of spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors sold at retail.

History: 1965 c. 507.

Cross Reference: See 253.11 (3) which limits circuit court jurisdiction of garnishment actions to cases where the amount involved is \$500 or more.

267.02 Garnishment before and after judgment; wages or salary. (1) A plaintiff may commence a garnishment action at any time after:

(a) A summons is issued: 1. In an action for damages founded upon contract, express or implied (or in a contract action where a writ of attachment could issue on demands not yet due under s. 266.03 (3)). 2. In an action upon a judgment. 3. In a tort action where a writ of attachment could issue under s. 266.03 (2).

(b) An execution upon an in personam judgment is issuable.

(2) If wages or salary are the subject of a garnishment action, and payment of wages or salary to the defendant is, has been, or should be, withheld therein, plaintiff may not commence any other garnishment action affecting the wages or salary of the principal defendant prior to judgment in the principal action.

(3) Except as provided in sub. (2), the plaintiff may, in like manner, subsequently proceed against other garnishees or, if he has reason to believe they have subsequently become liable, against the same garnishee.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.04 Garnishment actions; how commenced; summons. (1) Upon payment to the clerk of court of a clerk's fee of \$2 and a suit tax of \$1, the clerk shall issue a garnishee summons together with sufficient copies to the plaintiff or his attorney; the summons form may be in blank, but must carry the court seal.

(2) The garnishee summons shall be substantially in the following form:

STATE OF WISCONSIN COURT COUNTY

A. B., Plaintiff	}
vs	
C. D., Defendant	
and	
E. F., Garnishee	

The State of Wisconsin, to said garnishee:

You are hereby summoned, as garnishee of the defendant, C. D., and required, within 20 days after the service of this summons and the annexed complaint upon you, exclusive of the day of service, to answer, whether you are indebted to or have in your possession or under your control any property belonging to the defendant.

YOU ARE ORDERED TO RETAIN SUCH PROPERTY AND MAKE NO PAYMENT, EXCEPT FOR SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE IF ANY, TO THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDENT PENDING THE FURTHER ORDER OF THE COURT.

You are further required to serve a copy of your answer to the garnishee complaint on the undersigned attorney and to file your original answer with the clerk of this court, within the 20-day period. In case of your failure to answer, judgment will be entered against you for the amount of plaintiff's judgment against said defendant and costs, of which the said defendant will also take notice.

If wages or salary are the subject matter of this garnishment action, you are required as provided in s. 267.18 (2) to pay over to the principal defendant, on the date when the wages or salary subject to the garnishment action is normally payable, a subsistence allowance, out of the wages or salary then owing, in the sum of \$25 in the case of an individual without dependents or \$40 in the case of an individual with dependents, but in no event in excess of 50 per cent of the wages or salary owing.

Dated this day of, 19

Attorney for Plaintiff:

Clerk of Court

P. O. Address

(SEAL)

(3) A garnishment action shall be commenced by the service of a garnishee summons and annexed verified complaint.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.05 Garnishee complaint before and after judgment; several garnishees. (1) The garnishee complaint in a garnishment action before judgment must allege the existence of one of the grounds for garnishment mentioned in s. 267.02 (1) (a), the amount of the plaintiff's claim against the defendant, above all offsets, known to the plaintiff, and that plaintiff believes that the named garnishee is indebted to or has property in his possession or under his control belonging to the defendant (naming him) and that such indebtedness or property is, to the best of plaintiff's knowledge and belief, not exempt from execution.

(2) The garnishee complaint in a garnishment action after judgment must allege the existence of the grounds for garnishment mentioned in s. 267.02 (1) (b), and the name and location of the court, case number, if any, date of entry and amount of the judgment on which the garnishment action is based, the amount of the plaintiff's claim against the defendant, above all offsets known to the plaintiff, and that plaintiff believes that the named garnishee is indebted to or has property in his possession or under his control belonging to the defendant (naming him) and that such indebtedness or property is, to the best of plaintiff's knowledge and belief, not exempt from execution.

(3) Any number of garnishees may be joined in the same garnishment action; but if a joint liability is claimed it shall be so stated in the complaint, otherwise the several garnishees shall be deemed severally proceeded against.

(4) If a garnishee defendant is named by a partnership name, service of the garnishee summons and complaint may be made upon any partner. A judgment rendered under such circumstances is a binding adjudication individually against each partner so served and is a binding adjudication against the partnership as to its assets anywhere.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.06 Garnishee fees, costs. A garnishee shall be entitled to \$3 as garnishee fee, and shall not be required to answer unless such fee is first paid. When a corporation is garnished such fee shall be paid to the person upon whom the garnishee summons and complaint is served. Such fee shall be taxed as costs in the action the same as witness fees are taxed.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.07 Service on garnishee and defendant. (1) Except as provided in s. 267.05 (4), the garnishee summons and complaint shall be served on the garnishee as required for the exercise of personal jurisdiction under ch. 262, and notice of such service in

substantial conformity with sub. (4), or a copy of the garnishee summons and complaint, together with the summons in the principal action, shall be served on the principal defendant as required for the exercise of personal jurisdiction under ch. 262, not later than 10 days after service on the garnishee as provided in s. 262.06.

(4) Form of notice.

State of Wisconsin _____ Court _____ County
TO: _____

You are notified that an action has been commenced against you by
on a claim of \$ and that your (property) (wages) in the hands of
(has) (have) been garnished to satisfy that claim.

Unless you demand a complaint as provided in the attached summons, or answer the garnishment complaint, a copy of which can be obtained from the undersigned, judgment will be taken against you and your (property) (wages) applied to pay the debt as provided by law.

Dated this day of 19.... Plaintiff by:

Plaintiff's attorney
Address.....

(5) Unless the notice, or a copy of the garnishee summons and complaint, is served, as provided in this section, the garnishee action shall be dismissed.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.08 Judgment; bond. (1) No judgment in the principal action shall be entered against the defendant for an amount in excess of the liability of the garnishee to the principal defendant, unless the defendant makes a general appearance or is personally served and defaults. An in rem judgment shall not bar another action for any unpaid balance of the claim.

(2) No money shall be paid by the garnishee to the plaintiff to satisfy an in rem judgment within one year from entry of such judgment unless the plaintiff executes a bond or undertaking to the garnishee, to be filed in the garnishee action, for double the amount paid, or for double the value of the property delivered conditioned that if the principal defendant within one year from entry of judgment secures relief under s. 269.46, and, in due course prevails on the merits, the plaintiff will pay the amount or any part thereof found due to the principal defendant or to the garnishee defendant, as the court orders.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.10 Filing of garnishment actions. (1) Before delivery of the garnishee summons and complaint to be served, a copy of each shall be filed with or mailed to the clerk of the court.

(2) Within 10 days following service of the garnishee summons and complaint on the garnishee and notice thereof to the principal defendant, whichever is later, the plaintiff shall file the original garnishee summons and complaint with the clerk of court.

(3) Upon failure to comply with this section the garnishment action shall be dismissed.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.11 Garnishee answer. The garnishee shall, within 20 days from the service of a garnishee summons and complaint, exclusive of the day of service, serve upon the attorney for the plaintiff, and file with the clerk of court, a verified answer in which he shall state:

(1) Whether he was, at the time of the service of the garnishee summons indebted or under any liability to the defendant, naming him, in any manner or upon any account, specifying, if indebted or liable, the amount, the interest thereon, the manner in which evidenced, when payable, whether an absolute or contingent liability and the facts necessary to a complete understanding of such indebtedness or liability. When the garnishee is in doubt respecting any such liability or indebtedness he may set forth the facts concerning the same.

(2) Whether he held at the time aforesaid the title or possession of or any interest in land or of any personal property or any instruments or papers relating to any such belonging to the defendant or in which he is interested. If he admits any such or is in doubt respecting the same he shall set forth a description of such property and the facts concerning the same, and the title, interest or claim of the defendant in or to the same.

(3) If he claims any setoff or defense to any debt or liability or any lien or claim

to such property he shall allege the facts.

(4) He may state any claim of exemption from execution on the part of the defendant or other objection, known to him, against the right of the plaintiff to apply upon his demand the debt or property disclosed.

(5) If he discloses any debt or the possession of any property to which the defendant and other persons make claim he may allege the names and residences of such other claimants and, so far as known, the nature of their claims.

(6) In addition to the requirements of sub. (1), if the garnishee is indebted to or under any liability to the defendant for wages or salary, the garnishee answer shall state the amount of the subsistence allowance paid over or to be paid over to the principal defendant and the balance held by the garnishee. For the purpose of pleading exemptions and of determining the amount of the subsistence allowance due the principal defendant, the garnishee shall be entitled to rely on the records in its possession at the time of the garnishment. The garnishee shall not be liable to any plaintiff if his determination of the amount of the subsistence allowance due the principal defendant is made in good faith and is based on such records.

(7) Service upon the attorney for the plaintiff may be effected by mailing a copy of the garnishee answer to the attorney for the plaintiff at his post-office address as shown on the summons.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.13 Payments by garnishee; releases. (1) If the answer shows a debt due to the defendant, the garnishee may pay the same or sufficient thereof to cover the claim of the plaintiff, as stated in the garnishee complaint, with interest and costs, to the clerk of the court. If prior to so doing, the plaintiff in writing requests the garnishee to pay such sum to such clerk, the garnishee shall, within 5 days after receipt of such request, pay the sum to the clerk. The clerk shall give his receipt therefor to the garnishee. Such payment shall discharge the garnishee of all liability for the amount so paid.

(2) If the debt disclosed is not due, this section shall apply when it becomes due, with like effect.

(3) If the garnishee fails to pay such sum within 5 days after receipt of such request, the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment against the garnishee for the amount disclosed, when due, either before or after judgment in the original action and may collect the same by execution; but in case no judgment has been rendered in the principal action the execution against the garnishee shall require the sheriff to pay the money collected into court to abide the event of the principal action. Moneys paid into court shall be paid to the plaintiff when final judgment is rendered in his favor, and to the extent of satisfying the same, upon order of the court, and any balance to the party entitled thereto.

(4) If no such request is made and the garnishee does not elect to pay such sum to the clerk, the garnishee shall hold the same until order of the court. Any stipulation between the plaintiff and defendant shall be filed with the court.

(5) If judgment is against the plaintiff such moneys shall be paid to the defendant.

History: 1965 c. 507; 1967 c. 188.

267.14 Answer conclusive if no garnishee reply; procedure following garnishee reply. (1) The answer of the garnishee shall be taken as true unless the plaintiff, within 20 days after the receipt of the answer of the garnishee, serves a reply upon the garnishee.

(2) Upon service of the reply, issue shall be joined between the plaintiff and garnishee, and the parties shall thereupon proceed as in ordinary civil actions.

(3) Trial of a garnishment issue shall be to the court.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.15 Defendant or garnishee may defend both actions. (1) The defendant may, within 20 days from the service of the garnishee summons and complaint on him, answer the garnishee complaint and defend the garnishment action upon any ground upon which a garnishee might defend, and may participate in the trial of any issue between the plaintiff and garnishee. And the garnishee may, at his option, defend the principal action for the defendant, if the latter does not defend.

(2) When any garnishee defends the principal action, he shall thereby become a party defendant in said action and shall be so entered of record by the clerk, but shall be liable only for the costs in said action.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.16 Principal action tried first; judgment. (1) No trial shall be had of the garnishment action until the plaintiff has judgment in the principal action and if the defendant has judgment the garnishment action shall be dismissed with costs.

(2) The court may adjudge the recovery of any debt, the conveyance, transfer or delivery to the sheriff or any officer appointed by the judgment of any real estate or personal property disclosed or found to be liable to be applied to the plaintiff's demand; or by the judgment pass the title thereto; and may therein or by its order direct the manner of making sale and of disposing of the proceeds thereof, or of any money or other thing paid or delivered to the clerk or officer. The judgment against a garnishee shall discharge him from all demands by the defendant for all property paid, delivered or accounted for by the garnishee, by force of such judgment.

History: 1965 c. 507.

Cross Reference: For sale of perishable property, see 266.14.

267.17 Impleader. When the answer of the garnishee discloses that any 3rd person claims the debt or property in his hands and the name and residence of such claimant the court may order that such claimant be impleaded as a defendant in the garnishment action and that notice thereof, setting forth the facts, with a copy of such order and answer be served upon him, and that after such service is made the garnishee may pay or deliver to the officer or the clerk such debt or property and have a receipt therefor, which shall be a complete discharge from all liability for the amount so paid or property so delivered. Such notice shall be served as required for service of a summons. Upon such service being made such claimant shall be deemed a defendant in the garnishee action, and within 20 days shall answer setting forth his claim or any defense which the garnishee might have made.

History: 1963 c. 343; 1965 c. 507.

267.18 Liability of garnishee; subsistence allowance. (1) From the time of the service of the summons and complaint upon the garnishee he shall stand liable to the plaintiff for the property then in his possession or under his control belonging to the defendant or in which he is interested to the extent of his right or interest therein and for all his debts due or to become due to the defendant, except such as are exempt from execution, but not in excess of the amount of the plaintiff's claims as disclosed by his garnishee complaint together with 25% of the amount claimed in the garnishee complaint but not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 to secure costs.

(2) (a) When wages or salary are the subject of garnishment action, the garnishee shall pay over to the principal defendant on the date when such wages or salary would normally be payable a subsistence allowance, out of the wages or salary then owing, in the sum of \$25 in the case of an individual without dependents or \$40 in the case of an individual with dependents; but in no event in excess of 50% of the wages or salary owing. Said subsistence allowance shall be applied to the first wages or salary earned in the period subject to said garnishment action.

(b) If the court determines that the principal defendant is entitled to an exemption in excess of the subsistence allowance paid over or to be paid over pursuant to this subsection, such subsistence allowance shall be set off and applied against said exemption. If the court determines that the principal defendant is entitled to an exemption less than the subsistence allowance paid over or to be paid over pursuant to this subsection, such subsistence allowance shall be the exemption to which the principal defendant is entitled in such garnishment action.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.19 Nonliability as garnishee; judgment when rendered. No person shall be liable as garnishee:

(1) By reason of his having drawn, accepted, made, indorsed or guaranteed any negotiable instrument; or

(2) By reason of any thing received or collected by him by execution or other process; or

(3) By reason of any money in his hands as a public officer; or

(4) By reason of any thing owing by him upon a contingency.

(5) Property in a safe deposit box in any bank or safe deposit company is not property in the possession or control of such bank or safe deposit company within the meaning of this chapter.

(6) A debt owing by the owner of property subject to a mechanic's lien, pursuant to s. 289.01, shall not be deemed absolutely due until the claims of subcontractors and employes under s. 289.02 [289.01] have matured or expired.

(7) Except as provided in this section, judgment may be given for any thing owing, although it has not become due in which case the garnishee shall not be required to pay or deliver it before the time appointed by the contract.

History: 1965 c. 507.

Cross Reference: See 895.36, providing that no person shall be liable as garnishee of a public corporation.

Money deposited with a funeral director for a prearranged funeral is not subject to garnishment because the money is subject to the contingency that the services will be rendered unless the depositor demands a return of his money in his lifetime. *Grant County Service Bureau v. Treweek*, 19 W (2d) 548, 120 NW (2d) 634.

court has entered an order directing payment to the principal defendant. *Welch v. Fiber Glass Engineering, Inc.* 31 W (2d) 143, 142 NW (2d) 203.

A check can be the subject of garnishment; "accepted" in (1) has a technical meaning and does not mean a mere holder. *Skalecki v. Frederick*, 31 W (2d) 496, 143 NW (2d) 520.

Money in the hands of a clerk of court is exempt from garnishment even after the contract discussed. 47 MLR 221.

267.20 Action by defendant against garnishee stayed. Except upon the order of a judge no action shall be commenced by the defendant or his assignee against a garnishee upon any garnished claim or demand or to recover any property garnished, or execution be issued upon a judgment in favor of defendant against such garnishee, until the termination of the garnishment action; and if an action has been commenced or an execution issued it shall be stayed by the court or a judge thereof as to the garnishee upon his application.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.21 Release of garnishment; bond. (1) The defendant may file with the clerk of the court a bond, executed by at least 2 sureties, resident freeholders of the state, to the effect that they will on demand pay to the plaintiff the amount of the judgment that may be recovered against such defendant not exceeding a sum specified, which shall be 1½ times the amount of the debt specified in the garnishee complaint or in such less sum as the court directs. If the plaintiff fails to take issue with the garnishee answer the bond shall be conditioned to pay to the plaintiff the amount of the debt admitted or of the value of the property held by the garnishee.

(2) The sureties shall justify their responsibility by affidavit annexed, stating a sum which each is worth in property within this state, above all his liabilities and exclusive of property exempt from execution, the aggregate of which sums shall be double the amount specified in the bond. The defendant shall serve on the plaintiff a copy of such bond with a notice of where the same was filed. Within 3 days after the receipt thereof the plaintiff may notify the defendant that he excepts to the sufficiency of the sureties, otherwise he waives all objections to them. When the plaintiff excepts, the sureties shall justify in like manner as bail on arrest, and ss. 264.17, 264.18 and 264.19 shall be applicable thereto. Thereafter the garnishee shall be discharged and the garnishment proceedings shall be deemed discontinued, and any money or property paid or delivered to any officer shall be surrendered to the person entitled thereto, and the costs shall be taxable as disbursements of the plaintiff in the action if he recovers.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.22 Costs. In case of a trial of an issue between the plaintiff and any garnishee, the prevailing party shall recover taxable costs.

History: 1965 c. 507.

267.23 Garnishment of salaries and wages of public officers and employes. (1) (a) Only a judgment creditor may maintain a garnishment action against the state or any political subdivision thereof, as provided in this section, to reach the unexempt wages or salary of the judgment debtor.

(b) This section does not apply or extend to money due to an officer or employe to reimburse him for expenditures made by him in the discharge of his duties.

(2) (a) The garnishee summons and complaint shall be served upon the garnishee by delivering a copy thereof to the department of administration if the state is garnishee; otherwise to its secretary or clerk. Service on the judgment debtor shall be made as provided by s. 267.07 for service upon a defendant.

(b) Section 267.06 does not apply to proceedings under this section but otherwise the practice shall be that prescribed by this chapter.

(3) The complaint must contain an allegation that the plaintiff believes that the garnishee is indebted to the defendant for wages or salary and that such debt is not exempt under s. 272.18.

(4) Within 20 days after such service upon him, said department or the secretary or clerk of the garnishee shall answer the complaint by delivering or mailing to the court

his certificate of the amount owed by the garnishee to the judgment debtor for wages and salary at the time of such service; and his answer as to the amount owing shall be conclusive in the garnishment action.

(5) (a) The regular checks or vouchers for the salary or wages of the judgment debtor shall issue and continue to issue in due course as though no garnishment action were pending, but they shall be delivered to the court until the amount demanded in the garnishee complaint, together with costs, has been paid into court, unless sooner terminated by order of the court.

(b) The court may order such pay checks and vouchers cashed by its clerk and the proceeds held by him and disbursed as the court orders. The nonexempt portion of such proceeds shall be applied on the creditor's judgment.

(c) The court may in a summary manner, upon the application of the judgment debtor and with reasonable notice to the creditor, determine the exemptions to which the debtor is entitled and the amount thereof shall be paid to him and credited to the garnishee.

(d) Any proceeds of such checks and vouchers remaining in the custody of the court after the demands of such creditor as determined by the courts are satisfied shall be ordered paid to the judgment debtor.

(e) Other judgment creditors of the judgment debtor may intervene in the garnishment action.

(6) A judgment under this section shall have precedence over an assignment by the debtor filed with the garnishee subsequent to the service of the garnishee summons.

History: 1961 c. 316; 1965 c. 507.

267.24 Penalties. (1) Any creditor who violates s. 267.01 (3), 267.02 (2) or 267.10 shall forfeit not more than \$100 which forfeiture shall be paid to the county treasurer.

(2) The court before which the garnishment action is pending shall have summary jurisdiction under this section.

History: 1965 c. 507.