



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Fact Sheet #30: Wage Garnishment Protections of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA)

December 2024

This fact sheet provides general information concerning the CCPA's limits on the amount that employers may withhold from a person's earnings in response to a garnishment order, and the CCPA's protection from termination because of garnishment for any single debt.

Wage Garnishments

A wage garnishment is any legal or equitable procedure through which some portion of a person's earnings is required to be withheld for the payment of a debt. Most garnishments are made by court order. Other types of legal or equitable procedures for garnishment include IRS or state tax collection agency levies for unpaid taxes and federal agency administrative garnishments for non-tax debts owed to the federal government.

Wage garnishments do not include voluntary wage assignments – that is, situations in which employees voluntarily agree that their employers may turn over some specified amount of their earnings to a creditor or creditors.

Limitations on Wage Garnishments

The CCPA limits the amount of an individual's **earnings** that may be garnished and protects an employee from being fired if pay is garnished for only one debt. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division administers the wage garnishment provisions of the CCPA, which apply in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories and possessions. The wage garnishment provisions of the CCPA protect everyone who receives personal earnings.

The Wage and Hour Division has authority to enforce against employers the limits on the amount that may be garnished and the protections from termination because of garnishment for any single debt. Questions relating to other garnishment issues should be directed to the court or agency initiating the garnishment action. For example, questions regarding the priority given to certain garnishments over others are not matters covered by the wage garnishment provisions of the CCPA and may be referred to the court or agency initiating the action. The CCPA contains no provisions controlling the priorities of garnishments, which are determined by state or other federal laws. However, in no event may the amount of any individual's disposable earnings that may be garnished exceed the percentages specified in the CCPA (see below for more information).

Limitations on the Amount of Earnings that may be Garnished (General)

The amount of pay subject to garnishment is based on an employee's "disposable earnings," which is **the amount of earnings left after legally required deductions are made**. Examples of such deductions include federal, state, and local taxes, and the employee's share of Social Security, Medicare and State Unemployment Insurance tax. It also includes withholdings for employee retirement systems required by law.

Deductions not required by law – such as those for voluntary wage assignments, union dues, health and life insurance, contributions to charitable causes, purchases of savings bonds, retirement plan contributions (except those required by law) and payments to employers for payroll advances or purchases of merchandise – usually may not be subtracted from gross earnings when calculating disposable earnings under the CCPA.

The wage garnishment provisions of the CCPA set the maximum amount that may be garnished in any workweek or pay period, regardless of the number of garnishment orders received by the employer. For ordinary garnishments (i.e., those not for support, bankruptcy, or any state or federal tax), the weekly amount may not exceed the lesser of two figures: 25% of the employee's disposable earnings, or the amount by which an employee's disposable earnings are greater than 30 times the federal minimum wage (currently \$7.25 an hour).

Therefore, if the pay period is weekly and disposable earnings are \$217.50 ($\7.25×30) or less, there can be no garnishment. If disposable earnings are more than \$217.50 but less than \$290 ($\$7.25 \times 40$), the amount above \$217.50 can be garnished. If disposable earnings are \$290 or more, a maximum of 25% can be garnished. When pay periods cover more than one week, multiples of the weekly restrictions must be used to calculate the maximum amounts that may be garnished. The table and examples at the end of this fact sheet illustrate these amounts.

MAXIMUM GARNISHMENT OF DISPOSABLE EARNINGS (GENERALLY) BASED ON CURRENT FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE OF \$7.25 PER HOUR

Weekly	Biweekly	Semimonthly	Monthly
\$217.50 or less: NONE	\$435.00 or less: NONE	\$471.25 or less: NONE	\$942.50 or less: NONE
More than \$217.50 but less than \$290.00: Amount ABOVE \$217.50	More than \$435.00 but less than \$580.00: Amount ABOVE \$435.00	More than \$471.25 but less than \$628.33: Amount ABOVE \$471.25	More than \$942.50 but less than \$1256.66: Amount ABOVE \$942.50
\$290.00 or more: MAXIMUM 25%	\$580.00 or more: MAXIMUM 25%	\$628.33 or more: MAXIMUM 25%	\$1256.66 or more: MAXIMUM 25%

As discussed below, **these limitations do not apply** to certain bankruptcy court orders, or to garnishments to recover debts due for state or federal taxes, and different limitations apply to garnishments pursuant to court orders for child support or alimony.

Limitations on the Amount of Earnings That May be Garnished for Child Support and Alimony

The wage garnishment provisions of the CCPA also limit the amount of earnings that may be garnished pursuant to court orders for child support or alimony. The garnishment law allows up to 50% of a worker's disposable earnings to be garnished for these purposes if the worker is supporting another spouse or child, or up to 60% if the worker is not. An additional 5% may be garnished for support payments more than 12 weeks in arrears.

Definition of Earnings

The CCPA defines earnings as **compensation paid or payable for personal services**, including wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, and periodic payments from a pension or retirement program. Payments from an employment-based disability plan are also earnings.

Earnings may include payments received in **lump sums**, including:

- commissions;
- discretionary and nondiscretionary bonuses;
- productivity or performance bonuses;
- profit sharing;
- referral and sign-on bonuses;
- moving or relocation incentive payments;
- attendance, safety, and cash service awards;

- retroactive merit increases;
- payment for working during a holiday;
- workers' compensation payments for wage replacement, whether paid periodically or in a lump sum;
- termination pay (e.g., payment of last wages, as well as any outstanding accrued benefits);
- severance pay; and,
- back and front pay payments from insurance settlements.

In determining whether certain lump-sum payments are earnings under the CCPA, the central inquiry is *whether the employer paid the amount in question for the employee's services*. If the lump-sum payment is made in exchange for personal services rendered, then like payments received periodically, it will be subject to the CCPA's garnishment limitations. Conversely, lump-sum payments that are unrelated to personal services rendered are not earnings under the CCPA. Similarly, payments and reimbursements to employees pursuant to an employer-provided educational assistance program under IRS Code 127 do not constitute earnings for purposes of the CCPA's limitations on wage garnishment.

For employees who receive tips, the cash wages paid directly by the employer and the amount of any tip credit claimed by the employer under federal or state law are earnings for the purposes of the wage garnishment law. Tips received in excess of the tip credit amount or in excess of the wages paid directly by the employer (if no tip credit is claimed or allowed) are not earnings for purposes of the CCPA.

Exceptions to Limitations on Wage Garnishments

The wage garnishment law specifies that its limitations on the amount of earnings that may be garnished do not apply to certain bankruptcy court orders, or to debts due for federal or state taxes.

If a state wage garnishment law differs from the wage garnishment provisions of the CCPA, the law resulting in the lower amount of earnings being garnished must be observed.

