
The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Senate Legislative Services. The keyword, summary, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

SB 173 Original

DIGEST
2026 Regular Session

Morris

Present law requires the garnishee to deliver the property immediately to the sheriff or to pay him the indebtedness when due, when a garnishee, admits in his answers or when a trial of a contradictory motion found that he is in possession of property belonging to the judgment debtor or is indebted to him. Further provides that delivery or payment to the sheriff discharges the garnishee's obligation to the judgment debtor.

Proposed law retains present law and further provides that if a garnishee is a federally insured financial institution and admits in its answer that it has in its possession funds on deposit belonging to the judgment debtor, and the garnishee has received no notice of opposition to the garnishment, and the funds on deposit are \$1,000 or less, then the garnishee is allowed to deliver the funds immediately to the sheriff.

Proposed law provides that if a garnishee is a federally insured financial institution and admits in its answer that it has in its possession funds on deposit belonging to the judgment debtor, and the garnishee has received no notice of opposition to the garnishment, and the funds on deposit are greater than \$1,000, then the garnishee may deliver the funds on deposit to the sheriff after 30 days.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends C.C.P. Art. 2415(B); adds C.C.P. Art. 2415(C) and (D))