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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
DEBRA REED,
Defendant.

Case No. 97-cv-01173-MAG (JSC)

**ORDER REQUESTING
SUPPLEMENTAL PLEADINGS
REGARDING APPLICATION FOR
WRIT OF CONTINUING
GARNISHMENT**

Re: Dkt. No. 9

In 1997, Plaintiff the United States of America brought an action to collect a student loan debt from Defendant Debra Reed. Ms. Reed did not respond and default judgment was entered against her on June 16, 1997 in the amount of \$2,438.30. Nearly 19 years later, the United States filed the now pending Ex Parte Motion for Writ of Continuing Garnishment seeking an order authorizing garnishment of Ms. Reed's earnings from the City and County of San Francisco. (Dkt. No. 9.) Because the Court has concerns regarding certain aspects of the application, the United States is ordered to file a supplemental memorandum and declaration in support of its application as set forth below.

DISCUSSION

To obtain a writ of garnishment, the United States must (1) file an application for a writ of garnishment in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 3205(b), and (2) prepare and file with the Clerk of the Court a notice in the form proscribed in 28 U.S.C. § 3202(b). The notice must include an explanation of the judgment debtor's rights, exemptions that may apply, and the procedures applicable if the judgment debtor disputes the issuance of the writ. 28 U.S.C. § 3202(b). These procedures include the right to request a hearing before the Court within 20 days of receipt of the notice. *Id.* The Clerk shall issue the notice upon filing and the United States shall serve the notice

United States District Court
Northern District of California

1 and copy of the application for a writ of garnishment on the judgment debtor and the garnishee.
2 28 U.S.C. § 3202(c).

3 Upon receipt of an application for a writ of garnishment, the court shall issue the writ of
4 garnishment if it is satisfied that the United States has complied with the requirements of Section
5 3205(b). In particular, the application must indicate: (1) the judgment debtor’s name, social
6 security number, and last known address, (2) the nature and amount of the debt owed, and (3) that
7 the garnishee is believed to have possession of property in which the debtor has a substantial
8 nonexempt interest. 28 U.S.C. § 3305(b)(1). If the court grants the writ of garnishment, the
9 United States must serve the writ on the garnishee and the judgment debtor along with (1)
10 instructions “explaining the requirement that the garnishee submit a written answer to the writ,”
11 and (2) “instructions to the judgment debtor for objecting to the answer of the garnishee and for
12 obtaining a hearing on the objections.” 28 U.S.C. § 3205(c)(3). The garnishee is then required to
13 answer in writing. 28 U.S.C. § 3205(c)(3). Section 3205(c)(5) allows a defendant (judgment
14 debtor) to file a request for a hearing within twenty days after receipt of the answer by the
15 garnishee. 28 U.S.C. § 3205(c)(5).

16 The Court is not yet comfortable with issuing the notice and writ in this case for two
17 reasons. First, the application indicates that Ms. Reed was served with the writ application at her
18 last known address of 3229 Ashley Way, Antioch, California 94509; however, neither the
19 application nor declaration filed in support of the application reflects how this address was
20 identified. Given the passage of time and the United States’ obligation to provide notice of the
21 writ under Section 3202(b) and 3205(c), the Court must assure itself that every reasonable effort
22 was made to obtain a correct address for Ms. Reed. Accordingly, the United States shall specify
23 what steps it took to determine Ms. Reed’s current address and when it did so.

24 Second, the original default judgment was for \$2,438.30 plus interest at a rate of 5.88
25 percent to be compounded annually. (Dkt. No. 6.) The application indicates that “the debtor has
26 paid and/or been credited with a total of \$1,772.00 towards the judgment debt. As a result, there is
27 a balance due of \$4,690.53, which amount includes interest computed through January 6, 2015.”
28 (Dkt. No. 9 at 2:11-14.) This accounting suggests that of her original debt (not including interest),

1 Ms. Reed has paid all but \$666.30; the United States nonetheless seeks to collect an amount seven
2 times this number. Given that the compounded interest is assessed annually, this amount may be
3 proper, but it is impossible to verify without an accounting of when Ms. Reed paid the \$1,772.00
4 and how the interest was assessed during the intervening years. The United States shall
5 supplement its application with such an accounting.

6 Finally, it is unclear which of the United States' filings have been served on Ms. Reed.
7 Because the writ has yet to issue, the United States' obligation to serve arises under Section
8 3202(c) rather than Section 3205(c)(3). Section 3205(c) appears to apply only once the court
9 grants the writ. Under Section 3202(c), the United States must serve a copy of the notice and the
10 application for a writ on both the judgment debtor and the garnishee. Arguably, the United States'
11 obligation to so serve only arises after the Clerk issues the notice which has not yet happened here
12 given the Court's concerns. (Dkt. No. 9-3.) Nonetheless, the United States has filed a proof of
13 service that indicates that it served Ms. Reed with:

14 DECLARATION OF MICHAEL COSENTINO IN SUPPORT OF
15 APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF CONTINUING GARNISHMENT,
16 and the
17 APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF CONTINUING GARNISHMENT,
18 and the
19 (Proposed) ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF
20 CONTINUING GARNISHMENT and the
21 (proposed) WRIT OF CONTINUING GARNISHMENT

22 (Dkt. No. 10 at 3.) It is unclear from this proof of service whether the United States served Ms.
23 Reed with the attachments to the Application. This ambiguity is critical because the attachments
24 include the notice required by section 3202. The Court also notes that the attachments are
25 docketed as "errata" even though they are not marked as "errata" on the documents themselves
26 and they are not corrections to any previously filed documents. The United States shall explain
27 the errata designation in its supplemental filing.

28 In light of these concerns and questions, within 14 days from the date of this Order the
United States is ordered to file a supplemental memorandum with supporting declaration which
answers: (1) what steps were taken to ascertain Ms. Reed's last known address, (2) how the

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amount due and owing was computed, accounting for the payments that were made on the original debt, (3) exactly what documents the United States served on Ms. Reed, and (4) why the attachments to the Application are docketed as “errata.”

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 13, 2015



JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY
United States Magistrate Judge