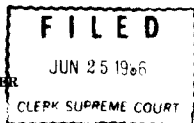


IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA
IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF KATHLEEN ANN DANNER
AND DAVID JOHN DANNER



Upon the Petition of	)	
KATHLEEN ANN DANNER,	)	51
Petitioner-Appellee,	)	FILED JUNE 25, 1986
And Concerning	)	
DAVID JOHN DANNER,	)	<u>6-125</u>
Respondent-Appellant.	)	<u>85-1188</u>

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Johnson County (No. 1847)

- Thomas L. Koehler, Judge.

Respondent appeals an adverse ruling in a declaratory judgment action and a denial of his application for a temporary injunction. **AFFIRMED.**

David John Danner, respondent-appellant, pro se.

Thomas J. Miller, Attorney General; J. Livingston Dunkle, Assistant Attorney General; and Anne Lahey, Assistant Johnson County Attorney, for petitioner-appellee.

Considered by Oxberger, C.J., and Danielson and Schlegel, JJ.

PER CURIAM

Respondent appeals an adverse ruling in a declaratory judgment action and a denial of his application for a temporary injunction. We affirm.

Respondent David Danner and petitioner Kathy Danner dissolved their marriage in 1975. Kathy was awarded custody of their minor child, and David was ordered to pay \$30.00 per week in child support. In 1984, petitioner garnished respondent's wages to collect the current and overdue child support. David moved to quash the garnishment alleging he had been denied visitation, the garnishment was barred by laches, the amount of child support was in error, and his low income justified reducing the amount.

The trial court held, in August, 1984, that portions of the child support were not enforceable due to laches and that respondent had paid portions of the amount owed during the time he was alleged to have not paid anything. Consequently the trial court reduced the amount owed by respondent since May 6, 1979, to \$7,470.00. All other issues raised at the hearing were overruled and denied, including respondent's assertion that his child support obligations were being properly handled by establishing an escrow account for the child's benefit.

In May, 1985, respondent filed, pro se, a declaratory judgment action challenging the trial court's ruling and a temporary injunction to prevent enforcement of the ruling. Respondent failed, however, to raise any new issues or claims in the declaratory judgment and in the application for a temporary injunction. He once again attacked the trial court's holdings concerning visitation and child support. He also requested monetary damages due to limitations placed on visitation by petitioner. The trial court overruled and denied respondent's motions because the issues had already been litigated and determined by the trial court in August, 1984.

We agree with the trial court and conclude that respondent's motions are barred by the doctrine of res judicata. "A valid and personal judgment rendered in favor of the defendant bars another action by the plaintiff on the same claim." Noel v. Noel, 334 N.W.2d 146, 148 (Iowa 1983). The trial court was confronted in August, 1984, with a series of events of substantially the same sort, all arising out of respondent's obligation to petitioner and vice versa. All claims arising out of that series of events and obligations were in fact litigated and determined by the trial court at that time. Respondent raises no new issues or claims that could or should not have been litigated in the prior action. *The trial court's denial of his motions is therefore affirmed.*

AFFIRMED.