

CHAPTER 96.

[Senate Bill No. 96.]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—JURISDICTION—
GARNISHMENT.

AN ACT relating to justices of the peace; and amending section 23, page 226, Laws of 1854, as last amended by section 19, chapter 11, Laws of 1955 and RCW 3.20.020; and adding a new section to chapter 12.32 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

RCW 3.20.020 amended.

SECTION 1. Section 23, page 226, Laws of 1854, as last amended by section 19, chapter 11, Laws of 1955 and RCW 3.20.020 are each amended to read as follows:

Justices of the peace. Civil jurisdiction.

Every justice of the peace required by law to be a licensed attorney of this state and required by law to devote his full time to the office shall have jurisdiction and cognizance of the following civil actions and proceedings:

(1) Of an action arising on contract for the recovery of money only in which the sum claimed is less than one thousand dollars;

(2) Of an action for damages for injuries to the person, or for taking or detaining personal property, or for injuring personal property, or for an injury to real property when no issue raised by the answer involves the plaintiff's title to or possession of the same, when the amount of damages claimed is less than one thousand dollars; also of actions to recover the possession of personal property, when the value of such property, as alleged in the complaint, is less than one thousand dollars;

(3) Of an action for a penalty less than one thousand dollars;

(4) Of an action upon a bond conditioned for the payment of money, when the amount claimed is less than one thousand dollars, though the penalty of the

bond exceeds that sum, the judgment to be given for the sum actually due, not exceeding the amount claimed in the complaint;

(5) Of an action on an undertaking or surety bond taken by him or his predecessor in office, when the amount claimed is less than one thousand dollars;

(6) Of an action for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the damages claimed are less than one thousand dollars;

(7) To take and enter judgment on confession of a defendant, when the amount of the judgment confessed is less than one thousand dollars;

(8) To issue writs of attachment upon goods, chattels, moneys, and effects, when the amount is less than one thousand dollars;

(9) Of all other actions and proceedings of which jurisdiction is specially conferred by statute, when the amount involved is less than one thousand dollars, and the title to, or right of possession of, or to a lien upon, real property is not involved.

Every justice of the peace not required by law to be a licensed attorney of this state and not required by law to devote his full time to his office shall have jurisdiction and cognizance of the following civil actions and proceedings:

(1) Of an action arising on contract for the recovery of money only in which the sum claimed is less than five hundred dollars;

(2) Of an action for damages for injuries to the person, or for taking or detaining personal property, or for injuring personal property, or for an injury to real property when no issue raised by the answer involves the plaintiff's title to or possession of the same, when the amount of damages claimed is less than five hundred dollars; also of actions to recover the possession of personal property, when the value

Justices of the peace. Civil jurisdiction.

of such property, as alleged in the complaint, is less than five hundred dollars;

(3) Of an action for a penalty less than five hundred dollars;

(4) Of an action upon a bond conditioned for the payment of money, when the amount claimed is less than five hundred dollars, though the penalty of the bond exceeds that sum, the judgment to be given for the sum actually due, not exceeding the amount claimed in the complaint;

(5) Of an action on an undertaking or surety bond taken by him or his predecessor in office, when the amount claimed is less than five hundred dollars;

(6) Of an action for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the damages claimed are less than five hundred dollars;

(7) To take and enter judgment on confession of a defendant, when the amount of the judgment confessed is less than five hundred dollars;

(8) To issue writs of attachment upon goods, chattels, moneys, and effects, when the amount is less than five hundred dollars;

(9) Of all other actions and proceedings of which jurisdiction is specially conferred by statute, when the amount involved is less than five hundred dollars, and the title to, or right of possession of, or to a lien upon, real property is not involved.

New section.

SEC. 2. There is added to chapter 12.32 RCW a new section to read as follows:

Garnishment—Bond requirement before issuance of writ prior to judgment.

Where the plaintiff sues for a debt which is just, due and unpaid in an amount exceeding three hundred dollars, and seeks to have a writ of garnishment issued prior to judgment, the plaintiff shall execute a bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the justice issuing the writ, payable to the defendant in the suit, in double the amount of the debt claimed therein, conditioned that he will

prosecute his suit and pay all damages and costs that may be adjudged against him for wrongfully suing out such garnishment.

Passed the Senate March 4, 1965.

Passed the House March 10, 1965.

Approved by the Governor March 20, 1965.

CHAPTER 97.

[Senate Bill No. 98.]

CHIROPODY LICENSING—FEES—RECIPROCITY.

AN ACT relating to the practice of chiropody; amending section 14, chapter 52, Laws of 1957 and RCW 18.22.060; amending section 6, chapter 149, Laws of 1955 and RCW 18.22.120; and adding a new section to chapter 38, Laws of 1917 and to chapter 18.22 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Section 14, chapter 52, Laws of 1957 and RCW 18.22.060 are each amended to read as follows:

RCW 18.22.060 amended.

Every applicant for a license to practice chiropody shall pay to the state treasurer a fee of fifty dollars.

Chiropodists, licensing of. Application fee -- Reexamination, fee.

An applicant who fails to pass an examination satisfactorily after the expiration of six months from the date of the examination at which he failed, is entitled to a reexamination at a meeting called for the examination of applicants, upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars for each reexamination.

SEC. 2. Section 6, chapter 149, Laws of 1955 and RCW 18.22.120 are each amended to read as follows:

RCW 18.22.120 amended.

Every person practicing chiropody must renew his license each year and pay a renewal fee of fifteen dollars.

License—Annual renewal—Fee.

Any chiropody license that has been allowed to lapse may be renewed by presentation of a new char-