

Washington Law Review

Volume 28

Issue 3 *Washington Legislation—1953*

8-1-1953

Sales

Robert L. Taylor

University of Washington School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr>



Part of the [Commercial Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Robert L. Taylor, *Washington Legislation, Sales*, 28 Wash. L. Rev. & St. B.J. 181 (1953).

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr/vol28/iss3/9>

This Washington Legislation is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Reviews and Journals at UW Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Washington Law Review by an authorized editor of UW Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact cnyberg@uw.edu.

Whether the second exception of the proviso poses problems in ownership is open to dispute, but in any event this new law preserves the effectiveness of prior statutory survivorship provisions.

HARRY M. CROSS

SALES

Bulk Sales Law. Chapter 247 amends the present Bulk Sales Law. It provides that the sworn statement of the vendor which is required in case of a sale in bulk shall include, in addition to the list of creditors and the amount due to each, the amount of unpaid taxes with respect to the operation of the business of the vendor. This sworn statement of the vendor shall contain an assertion that all such taxes have been paid, or if unpaid, that the amount of taxes set forth is the correct amount due according to the best knowledge of the vendor. The statement is to be executed in triplicate rather than in duplicate as before. The vendee must first apply the purchase price to the taxes with respect to the operation of the business before the pro rata payment of claims of other creditors.¹

Motor Vehicles. Several changes have been made in the acts relating to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles. When a motor vehicle is sold, the registered and legal owners, in addition to endorsing an assignment on the back of the certificate of ownership, must also record thereon the name of the purchaser and the date of the transaction.² The purchaser must now apply for the reissue of the certificate of ownership within fifteen days after date of delivery of the vehicle to him. If he fails to do this he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition he shall on making application for transfer be assessed a five dollar penalty on the sixteenth day and one dollar additional for each day thereafter, but not to exceed fifteen dollars.³ Formerly the purchaser was allowed thirty days to make application for transfer and there was only a one dollar penalty for failure to comply.

Under the provisions of the new act, the application for a license may not be filed before the first day of January of the calendar year for which the license is to be issued, and a penalty of three dollars will be assessed if an application for renewal is not filed before the

¹ L. 1953, c. 247, amending RCW 63.08.020, 63.08.030, 63.08.040 and 63.08.050 [Rem. Supp. 1943 § 5832 and RRS §5833].

² L. 1953, c. 252, §1, amending RCW 46.12.100 [Rem. Supp. 1947 §6312-6 (a)].

³ L. 1953, c. 252, §2, amending RCW 46.12.110 [Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-6 (b)].

sixteenth of February⁴ No vehicle licenses and vehicle license number plates shall be valid beyond the fifteenth day of February of the year following their issuance.⁵ Formerly, vehicle licenses and number plates might be issued for the ensuing year on and after November fifteenth and they could be used until December thirty-first of the next calendar year. A penalty was assessed if the application for renewal was not filed prior to January tenth in each year.

A new section requires that the owner or operator of any truck or trailer shall display either a vehicle license or receipt for personal property tax paid in the current year.⁶

ROBERT L. TAYLOR

⁴ L. 1953, c. 252, § 3, amending RCW 46.16.210 [Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-34].

⁵ L. 1953, c. 252, § 4, amending RCW 46.16.220 [Rem. Supp. 1947 §6312-35].

⁶ L. 1953, c. 252, § 5.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Unemployment Compensation. Chapter 8 of the Laws of the Extraordinary Session of 1953 makes several changes in what is now entitled the Employment Security Act.¹ A new fund, the "administrative contingency fund," is created into which the "interest" accruing on delinquent contributions is to be paid,² and out of which administrative expenses are to be paid in situations where no federal funds are available for the specific purpose, or to tide over the period between the request for, and the receipt of, federal funds.³ This provision avoids the necessity of biennial appropriations by the state legislature to care for such contingencies. The federal act contemplates that all administrative expense shall be covered by grants of federal funds⁴ but it forbids, on pain of termination of such grants, any payment of administrative expense from the primary or "unemployment compensation fund" into which contributions are paid.⁵ The mandatory coverage of the act has been expanded to include public utility districts and public power authorities.⁶

Two new features of the act represent interesting developments in the law of judicial jurisdiction. Any employing unit which is not a

¹ Sec. 24.

² Sec. 16, amending RCW 50.24.040 [Rem. Supp. 1945 §9998-230].

³ Sec. 5, amending RCW 50.16.010 [Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9998-198]. The new fund may never exceed \$100,000 and payments therefrom may be made only with the approval of the governor.

⁴ 42 U.S.C. §502 (1946).

⁵ 42 U.S.C. §503 (1946).

⁶ Sec. 1.