

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA

September 2009 Term

---

No. 34745

---

**FILED**  
**November 18, 2009**

released at 3:00 p.m.  
RORY L. PERRY II, CLERK  
SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS  
OF WEST VIRGINIA

L.H. JONES EQUIPMENT COMPANY, a West Virginia corporation,  
Plaintiff,

V.

SWENSON SPREADER LLC,  
Defendant,

---

Upon Certified Question from the United States District Court for the  
Northern District of West Virginia  
The Honorable Irene M. Keeley, Judge  
Civil Action No. 1:08-CV-109

CERTIFIED QUESTION ANSWERED

---

Submitted: October 7, 2009

Filed: November 18, 2008

Amy M. Smith, Esquire  
Christi R. Stover, Esquire  
Steptoe & Johnson, PLLC  
Morgantown, West Virginia  
Attorney for Plaintiff

Sandra K. Law, Esquire  
Schader, Byrd & Companion, PLLC  
Wheeling, West Virginia

W. Michael Hanna, Esquire  
Squire, Sanders & Dempsey  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Attorneys for Defendant

CHIEF JUSTICE BENJAMIN delivered the opinion of the Court.

JUSTICE KETCHUM dissents and reserves the right to file a dissenting opinion.

## SYLLABUS BY THE COURT

1. “ ‘A *de novo* standard is applied by this [C]ourt in addressing the legal issues presented by a certified questions from a federal or appellate court.’ Syl. Pt. 1 , *Light v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 203 W. Va. 27, 506 S.E.2d 64 (1998).” Syllabus Point 2, *Aikens v. Debow*, 208 W. Va. 486, 541 S.E.2d 576 (2000).

2. “It is presumed the legislature had a purpose in the use of every word, phrase and clause found in a statute and intended the terms so used to be effective, wherefore an interpretation of a statute which gives a word, phrase or clause thereof no function to perform, or makes it, in effect, a mere repetition of another word, phrase or clause thereof must be rejected as being unsound, if it be possible so to construe the statute as a whole, as to make all of its parts operative and effective.” Syllabus point 7, *Ex parte Watson*, 82 W. Va. 201, 95 S.E. 648 (1918).

3. “ ‘ “The primary object in construing a statute is to ascertain and give effect to the intent of the legislature.” Syllabus Point 1, *Smith v. State Workmen’s Compensation Commissioner*, 159 W. Va. 108, 219 S.E.2d 361 (1975).’ Syllabus point 2, *Anderson v. Wood*, 204 W. Va. 558, 514 S.E.2d 408 (1999).” Syllabus point 2, *Expedited Transportation Systems, Inc., v. Vieweg*, 207 W. Va. 90, 529 S.E.2d 110 (2000).

4. “In construing an ambiguity in a statute this Court will examine the title to the Act of the Legislature as a means of ascertaining the legislative intent, and the overall purpose of the legislation. Syl. Pt. 2, *City of Huntington v. State Water Comm’n*, 135 W. Va. 568, 64 S.E.2d 225 (1951).”

5. “Where the language of a statute is clear and without ambiguity the plain meaning is to be accepted without resorting to the rules of interpretation.” Syl. Pt. 2, *State v. Elder*, 152 W. Va. 571, 165 S.E.2d 108 (1968).

6. The West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act is not limited in its scope and application to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm equipment” only, as might mistakenly be inferred by reference only to the Act’s statutory short title. Rather, the protections of the Act extend to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment or any combination of the foregoing,” as provided in the definition of “dealer,” found in the Act at West Virginia Code §47-11-2 (1989), consistent with the actual full title of the Act.

Benjamin, Chief Justice:

This case is before the Court upon the February 9, 2009, Order from the United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia, which certified a question pursuant to West Virginia Code §51-1A-3 (2005)<sup>1</sup>. The question certified to this Court is as follows:

Recognizing that Article 6, Section 30, of the West Virginia Constitution provides that “[n]o act hereafter passed, shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title,” and that an act shall be void as to any object in it which is not so expressed, and also acknowledging the long-standing precedent of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia that “[t]he title of an act should be construed most liberally and comprehensively in order to give validity to all parts of the act,” Syl. Pt. 2, *Brewer v. City of Point Pleasant*, 114 W. Va. 572 (1934), and that “[w]hen the principal object of an act is fairly expressed in its title, other incidental or auxiliary objects which are germane to the principal object may be included in the act without titular specification,” *id.* at Syl Pt. 3, is

---

<sup>1</sup>West Virginia Code §51-1A-3 (2005) provides, in pertinent part:

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia may answer a questions of law certified to it by any court of the United States or by the highest appellate court or the intermediate appellate court of another state or of a tribe of Canada, a Canadian province or territory, Mexico or a Mexican state, if the answer may be determinative of an issue in a pending cause in the certifying court and if there is no controlling appellate decision, constitutional provision or statute of this state.

the West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act, W. Va. Code §47-11F-1, et. seq. (“the Act”), limited in its scope and application to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm equipment,” as stated in the Act’s title, or do the protections of the Act extend to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment or any combination of the foregoing,” as provided in the definition of “dealer,” found in the Act at §47-11F-2?

By order dated March 12, 2009, this Court accepted the certified question and docketed the matter for resolution. As set forth more fully below, we find that the West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act is not limited in its scope and application to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm equipment” only, as might mistakenly be inferred by reference only to the Act’s statutory short title. Rather, the protections of the Act extend to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment or any combination of the foregoing,” as provided in the definition of “dealer,” found in the Act at West Virginia Code §47-11F-2 (1989), consistent with the actual full title of the Act.

### **I. Factual and procedural background**

This matter arises from a proceeding in the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia instituted by L.H. Jones Equipment Company, a West Virginia corporation (hereinafter referred to as the “L.H. Jones”). L.H. Jones sued Swenson Spreader, LLC, (hereinafter referred to as “Swenson”) a limited liability corporation under

the laws of the State of Ohio, on several theories, including violations of the West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act<sup>2</sup> Other theories alleged breach of contract, violations of the West Virginia Uniform Commercial Code and tortious interference with a business relationship.

The district court acknowledged in its certification order that the case was at an early stage in the proceedings and that no discovery had been undertaken. The district court's certification order stated that the question to this Court was certified so that the question of law could be resolved prior to continuing with the rest of this case. The relevant facts<sup>3</sup> as stated in the certification order to this Court, are as follows:

---

<sup>2</sup>The West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act is codified in West Virginia Code §47-11F-1 *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup>This Court is bound by the facts contained in the district court's certification order. West Virginia Code §51-1A-6 (year) states as follows:

- (a) A certification order must contain:
  - (1) The question of law to be answered;
  - (2) The facts relevant to the question, showing fully the nature of the controversy out of which the question arose;
  - (3) A statement acknowledging that the receiving court may reformulate the question; and
  - (4) The names and addresses of counsel of record and unrepresented parties.
- (b) If the parties cannot agree upon a statement of facts, then the certifying court shall  
(continued...)

The defendant, Swenson, designs and manufactures spreaders, liquid spray deicing systems and other equipment and products. The plaintiff, L.H. Jones, is a retailer who sells snow plows, snow plow attachments, spreaders and related parts and equipment. From at least early 1982, until September 10, 2007, L. H. Jones was an authorized distributor of Swenson's products in West Virginia.

In its complaint filed in the district court, L.H. Jones alleges that since at least 1982, as an authorized dealer of Swenson equipment, it had been awarded contracts with the State of West Virginia to supply the State with Swenson-brand ice removal equipment and replacement parts. L.H. Jones alleges that in 2005 and 2007, following a competitive bidding process, the State of West Virginia awarded L.H. Jones two open purchase orders to supply it with two kinds of Swenson spreaders capable of spreading salt or other anti-skid material, which the State would use in highway and road maintenance.

L.H. Jones alleges that after being awarded these open purchase orders, on September 10, 2007, Swenson terminated it as an authorized distributor of Swenson products. As a result, L.H. Jones allegedly was unable to fulfill its orders from the State of West Virginia.

---

<sup>3</sup>(...continued)  
determine the relevant facts and shall state them as part of the certification order.

Swenson does not dispute that it sold spreaders and other ice removal equipment and parts to L.H. Jones or that it terminated its relationship with the plaintiff on September 10, 2007. Swenson does not dispute that the spreaders in question in this lawsuit are the type of equipment covered by the Act, and thus contends that L.H. Jones' claims under the Act should be dismissed as a matter of law.

## II. Standard of review

We have consistently recognized that “ ‘[a] *de novo* standard is applied by this court in addressing the legal issues presented by a certified question from a federal district or appellate court.’ Syl Pt. 1, *Light v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 203 W. Va. 27, 506 S.E.2d 64 (1998).” Syllabus point 2, *Aiken v. Debow*, 208 W. Va. 486, 541 S.E.2d 576 (2000). See also Syl. Pt. 1, *Feliciano v. 7-Eleven, Inc.*, 210 W. Va. 740, 559 S.E.2d 713 (2001); Syl. Pt. 1, *T. Weston Inc. v. Mineral County*, 219 W. Va. 564, 638 S.E.2d 167 (2006). Accordingly, we proceed with plenary review of the legal issues arising from the certified question.

## III. Discussion

### *a. The West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Act*

At the heart of this certified question is interpretation of W. Va. Code §47-1F-1, *et seq.* (1989), also known by its statutory short title, the West Virginia Farm Dealers

Equipment Act, (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and its applicability to the agreement between L.H. Jones and Swenson. The Act provides statutory guidance regarding termination of contracts or agreements between dealers and suppliers of farm, construction, industrial and outdoor power equipment. The Act requires certain notice requirements from suppliers to dealers when terminating their agreements,<sup>4</sup> requires suppliers to repurchase dealer inventory when the contractual relationship has terminated,<sup>5</sup> provides exceptions to the repurchasing requirements upon termination of a contract or agreement<sup>6</sup> and provides for civil remedies for breach of the Act, including monetary damages, attorney's fees and costs as well as interest.<sup>7</sup>

For the purposes of the Act, the word dealer:

[M]eans any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other business entity engaged in the business of selling, at retail, farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment or any combination of the foregoing and who maintains a total inventory of new equipment and repair parts having an aggregate value of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars at current net price and who provides

---

<sup>4</sup>W. Va. Code §47-11F-3 (1989).

<sup>5</sup>W. Va. Code §47-11F-4 (1989)

<sup>6</sup>W. Va. Code §47-11F-7 (1989).

<sup>7</sup>W. Va. Code §47-11F-8 (1989).

repair service for such equipment.

W. Va. Code §47-11F-2(3) (1989). A supplier is defined as “a wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor who enters into an agreement with a dealer and who supplies inventory to such dealer.” W. Va. Code §47-11F-2(6) (1989). The Act further defines the terms “farm,” “construction,” “industrial,” or “outdoor power,” when used to refer to tractors, implements, attachments or repair parts, as having “the meaning commonly used and understood among dealers and suppliers subject to this article.” W. Va. Code §47-11F-2(b) (1989).

The Act was codified in 1989 and was passed by the West Virginia Legislature on March 15, 1989. The bill went into effect 90 days from its passage. As contained in section one itself, the short title of the Act is the “West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act.” W. Va. Code §47-11F-1 (1989). The actual title to the bill, however, as set forth in the legislative bill that was passed, is as follows:

An Act to amend chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new article, designated article eleven-f, *relating to the contractual relationship between farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment retail dealers and their suppliers generally*; providing a short title by which the article may be known and cited; providing certain definitions of terms used with respect thereto; requiring certain notices to be given by one party to such contracts to the other party thereto with respect to the termination of any contractual

arrangement between them and the time requirements with respect to such notice; providing for certain exceptions with respect to such terminations; the manner, form and content of such notifications; requiring the supplier to repurchase dealer inventory at the time of such termination and the terms of such repurchase; providing exceptions with respect to such repurchase requirements; providing for certain rules with respect to the applicability of the uniform commercial code; providing certain rules with respect to outstanding warranty claims at the time of termination; certain civil remedies against the suppliers available to such dealers and the amounts of recovery with respect to actions brought in such cases; providing for the applicability of certain other legal remedies; and providing for a period of limitations with respect to any actions brought pursuant to said article.

1989 W. Va. Acts 1304 (emphasis added).

*b. Arguments of the Parties*

Swenson argues that the Act as passed by the West Virginia Legislature and codified in the W. Va. Code should be limited to dealers of farm equipment because of its codified short title. To interpret the Act more broadly, Swenson contends, would be violative of Article VI, Section 30 of the West Virginia Constitution.

Article VI, Section 30 of the West Virginia Constitution states, in pertinent part:

No act hereafter passed, shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any object shall be embraced in an act which is not so expressed, the act shall be void only as to so much thereof, as shall not be so expressed, and no law shall be revived, or amended, by reference to its title only; but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at large, in the new act.

Swenson argues that the purpose of the statute must be expressed in its title and, that fundamental tenets of statutory construction support their contention that the Act applies only to dealers of farm equipment.

L.H. Jones counters that the Act should be construed to extend to the contractual relationship between it and Swenson Spreader. First, L.H. Jones argues that the word “dealer” is plainly and expansively defined as meaning any business entity “engaged in the business of selling, at retail, farm construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment or any combination of the foregoing.” Second, L.H. Jones asserts that the intent of the West Virginia Legislature was clearly expressed in the Act’s original title as contained in the original bill passed by that body, not in the short title as argued by Swenson. It is this original longer title to which Article VI, Section 30, of the West Virginia Constitution applies, according to L.H. Jones. Finally, L.H. Jones submits that familiar rules of statutory construction support the result that the Act extends beyond dealers of farm equipment.

Collectively, L.H. Jones argues for an expansive definition of the terms “dealer” and “supplier” under the Act.

*c. Discussion*

This Court’s long-standing rules of interpretation begin with the question of whether the statute being interpreted is clear and without ambiguity. Where the language of a statute is clear and without ambiguity the plain meaning is to be accepted without resorting to the rules of interpretation. Syl. Pt. 2, *State v. Elder*, 152 W. Va. 571, 165 S.E.2d 108 (1968).

It is also well established that every word in a statute should be given its typical meaning. “It is presumed that the legislature had a purpose in the use of every word, phrase and clause found in a statute and intended the terms so used to be effective, wherefore an interpretation of a statute which gives a word, phrase or clause thereof no function to perform, or makes it, in effect, a mere repetition of another word, phrase or clause thereof must be rejected as being unsound, if it be possible so to construe the statute as a whole, as to make all of its parts operative and effective.” Syllabus point 7, *Ex parte Watson*, 82 W. Va. 201, 95 S.E. 648 (1918).

Finally, our rules of construction mandate that the intent of the legislature be

acknowledged when interpreting a statute. “The primary object in construing a statute is to ascertain and give effect to the intent of the legislature.” Syllabus Point 1, *Smith v. State Workmen’s Compensation Commissioner*, 159 W. Va. 108, 219 S.E.2d 361 (1975).’ Syllabus point 2, *Anderson v. Wood*, 204 W. Va. 558, 514 S.E.2d 408 (1999).” Syllabus point 2, *Expedited Transportation Systems, Inc., v. Vieweg*, 207 W. Va. 90, 529 S.E.2d 110 (2000).

If, however, there is ambiguity in a statute, this Court may look to the title of the Act of the Legislature as a means of determining legislative intent. In construing an ambiguity in a statute, this Court will examine the title to the Act of the Legislature as a means of ascertaining the legislative intent, and the overall purpose of the legislation. Syl. Pt .2, *City of Huntington v. State Water Comm’n*, 135 W. Va. 568, 64 S.E.2d 225 (1951).

Here, the clear and unambiguous expression of the Legislature’s intent in the title of the Act is that this article relates to “the contractual relationship between farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment retail dealers and their suppliers generally.” 1989 W. Va. Acts 1304, supra. This expression in turn comports with the plain language of the statute, especially the definitions of “dealer” and “supplier” found at W. Va. Code §4-11F-2 (1989). The statute defines “dealer” simply and concisely as “any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other business entity engaged in the business of selling at retail, farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment...” W. Va.

Code §47-11F-2 (1989). Thus we conclude that the Legislature's intent in passing the Act was to create a mechanism for dealing with the contractual relationships between suppliers and dealers of certain categories of equipment, not just farm equipment as mentioned in the short title. We find that the more expansive applicability found in the bill's actual full title, rather than the more restrictive applicability found in the statutory short title, to be determinative to this certified question.

We do not agree with Swenson's concern that the title of the Act is violative of the constitutional protections requiring that the object of an act be expressed clearly in its title. When reviewing the actual full title of the bill, as presented to the Legislature, it is clear that the title sufficiently expresses the subject matter of the act. Thus, any concerns about unintended provisions being read into this bill are not apparent, because the title of the Act as viewed by the Legislature when the statute was passed was sufficient to impart to the reader the Act's object. Thus, the said constitutional provision is designed to ensure that legislators know upon what they are voting. The actual full title of the bill serves this purpose.

In the case at bar, we conclude that any ambiguity within the statute is not so much between the contents of the statute but between the statutory short title of the act and the definitions contained therein. The reliance of Swenson upon the statutorily created short title of the Act is misplaced, as the actual full title of the Act is in full agreement and

compatible with the provisions contained therein.

#### IV. Conclusion

In the interest of providing consistent guidance to the district on the question of law so presented, we reformulate<sup>8</sup> and answer the certified question as follows:

The West Virginia Farm Equipment Dealer Contract Act is not limited in its scope and application to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm equipment” only, as might mistakenly be inferred by reference only to the Act’s statutory short title. Rather, the protections of the Act extend to “dealers” and “suppliers” of “farm, construction, industrial or outdoor power equipment or any combination of the foregoing,” as provided in the definition of “dealer,” found in the Act at West Virginia Code §47-11F-2 (1989), consistent with the actual full title of the Act.

Certified question answered.

---

<sup>8</sup>W. Va. Code §51-1A-4 authorizes this Court to reformulate questions certified to it.